"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably thundershowers today; Sunday fair, cooler; north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,106. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES PUSH ON, FRENCH AGAIN IN SOISSONS; GAIN 3 TO 5 MILES ON WHOLE MARNE SALIENT; ENEMY SPEEDS HIS RETREAT, BURNING TOWNS

DROP SHUTTLE PLAN AS SUBWAY CRUSH BECOMES A PERIL

Traffic Jam Compels a Change in Operation for a Few Days.

H SYSTEM IS CUT APART

Shuttle Train Service to be Dropped Tonight Until Changes Are Made.

MANY WOMEN OVERCOME

Faint In the Bewildered Throngs Trying to Board Trains—Improvement Last Night.

Because it believed that a continuance of the shuttle service connecting the lines of the H subway system at Times Square and the Grand Central Station would prove a peril under the present uncompleted condition of these stations, and until the public has learned the new routes, it was decided by the Public Service Commission last night to stop this service temporarily at midnight tonight. Conferences of members of the Public Service Commission, officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and of the police, were held yesterday afternoon, and at all of them it was agreed that it would be dangerous to keep the shuttle trains running.

It was made clear that the plans of the subway, as originally made, were not affected by the stopping of this short line service, but that it was a mistake to try to give complete service at the present time. Construction work at Times Square station and at the Grand Central station will be rushed, and when the dead tracks and the temporary platforms at the Grand Central are removed and the passageways shortened at the Times Square station the shuttle service will be resumed. This way be some time during the coming week.

For more than five hours yesterday afternoon Public Service Commissioners Whitney, Kracke, and Hervey mingled with the crowds at both of these greatly congested points. They traveled back and forth on the shuttle, fought with the crowds en route and at both ends of it and found themselves exhausted and unable to fight any more long before the rush-hour crowds began streaming into the stations and clamoring to get into the shuttles.

Then the Commissioners agreed to meet later at the Harvard Club and take drastic measures. They summoned Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Company, and he came to the club, bringing with him his assistant, George Keegan. Robert Ridgway, acting chief engineer of the commission, and J. S. Doyle, superintendent of equipment, were also present. There was talk for more than two hours, and it was agreed to suspend the shuttle service providing that T. P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, interposed no objections. Mr. Shonts, called on the telephone, said he was satisfied, and that the lives and limbs of the people were the first things to be considered.

Explains Commission's Action.

When the conference ended Commissioner Whitney made this statement in the presence of the other conferees:

"The Public Service Commission has had more than fifty inspectors observing the traveling conditions on the shuttle service, and it is on the strength of their reports and also by personal observation and experience that we have decided to put a stop for a time to this service. Every effort was made to make the service a success. Police Inspectors Morris and Henry have been on duty at Times Square and the Grand Central Station. Captain McKinney has also been on duty, and under them have been many policemen, all striving to make the shuttle do what it ought to do and what it will do when the work at these two congested points is completed.

"It is the opinion of the police that the situation is extremely serious and that it ought to be corrected immediately. Therefore, the shuttle service between Times Square and the Grand Central will cease to operate at midnight tomorrow and will remain inoperative until the work at these stations is completed.

"The commission and the Interborough Company have been fully aware for a long time that changing the old Z method of operation to the new H method would present many difficult problems of operation. There was a fear that the traveling public on the subways, aggregating 1,250,000 a day, would not realize the radical change in spite of many efforts made to inform them.

"Of course the shuttle service could not be placed in shape to operate until after through service on the H lines was ready, and then all of the people traveling on both of these lines appeared

Continued on Page Seven.

Retire German Admiral Who Confessed U-Boat Failure

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the German Admiralty Staff, has been retired for reasons of health, according to an announcement by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin. Admiral Reinhardt Scheer, commander of the battle fleet, has been designated to succeed Admiral von Holtzendorff.

It was Admiral von Holtzendorff who, on July 29, admitted in an interview in the Cologne Gazette that the U-boats could not sink American transports because our many points of debarkation and our convoy system made the task too hazardous.

MORE OPERATORS ARE DISMISSED

Wires Are Under Federal Control, but Western Union Continues to Drop Union Men.

NO ACTION IN WASHINGTON

In Burleson's Absence Nothing Is Done About the Dismissals at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Twenty more Western Union telegraphers were discharged today when they went to work wearing their union buttons. Twelve men were discharged for the same offense yesterday and five others in the week preceding, making a total of thirty-seven.

R. F. Wise, President of the St. Louis council of the union, said today that the Western Union employed about 500 operators here and that 225 were members of the union. The members have been instructed to wear their buttons. They are doing so in relays.

When it was announced that the Government would take over the telegraph lines, the operators decided that the Government would not continue the company's policy of discriminating against the union, and they started wearing the buttons. They were discharged instantly, officials of the company declaring there would be no change of policy.

The telegraphers have joined the issue by appealing direct to Postmaster General Burleson. Wise received a message last night in reply to one sent to Mr. Burleson, in which he said the matter was receiving his attention.

The nine night operators at the main office here wore their buttons at work on Wednesday night. When they reported for duty yesterday they were all discharged. Three members of the day force also were discharged.

H. W. Hostman, an operator, says he was discharged July 19 for declaring, "I am glad we have Government ownership; now we will get rid of Czar Carlton." Hostman was one of the first five men to go.

Wise said it was optional with the men to wear their buttons, but that he believed not only would the 225 union members do so, but others would join the union.

By a unanimous vote, the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America tonight adopted a motion to postpone any action regarding the calling of a strike, pending the decision of Postmaster General Burleson. Wise recommended that a strike be postponed. He read a telegram which he had received from First Assistant Postmaster General Koons, in answer to wires he had sent to Postmaster General Burleson and President Wilson. Koons said that Burleson was preparing to act on their complaint.

S. J. Konenkamp, President of the telegraphers has requested that all proposed strikes be delayed pending a settlement of the question.

At the meeting Wise insisted that despite the antagonistic attitude of the Western Union and their policy of discharging men with union buttons, that the men keep working until the Government Director has come to a decision.

"We can be confident," he said, "that any decision they reach will be made in perfect fairness to us."

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The Atlanta District Council of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America adopted a resolution today urging President Konenkamp of that organization to call a strike against the Western Union Telegraph Company, effective Aug. 6, unless that company reinstated union men in the service.

Copies of the resolution were telegraphed to Secretary of Labor Wilson, Mr. Konenkamp, and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Union representatives in other large Southern cities have been urged to take similar action, according to President Joyner of the local men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The policy of the Western Union of discharging employes who join the Commercial Telegra-

Continued on Page Sixteen.

JAPAN'S ANSWER, HERE IN OUTLINE, PLEASES WILSON

Complete Agreement on Policy of Joint Intervention in Siberia Foreshadowed.

BUT FULL TEXT IS AWAITED

No Hitch in Negotiations and Relations Between the Two Nations Never So Cordial.

PRESIDENT VISITS BAKER

Also Confers with Acting Secretary of State Polk When Tokio Dispatch Is Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Preliminary advices received in Washington today concerning the character of the Japanese Government's formal response to the plan of action in Siberia proposed by the United States gives promise of a complete agreement between the two nations. But until the text of the formal response has been received no announcement of the policy agreed upon may be expected from President Wilson or the State Department.

The advices received, however, while merely outlining the Japanese answer, are sufficiently definite and authentic to afford every expectation that the conclusion of the Japanese-American understanding will not be long delayed. As a matter of fact, there has never been any serious disagreement between the two Governments over the plan of operation in Siberia advanced by Washington. The original Japanese answer to the American proposals was in no sense a rejection or even a suggestion for extreme modification of the American terms. It contained observations that required interpretation, and in an excess of caution this Government sought a definite understanding as to every phase of the Japanese view.

This was what caused the delay that has been represented as a "hitch" or serious disagreement. It was neither. There is no exaggeration in saying that the relations between the United States and Japan are more sympathetic now than they have been in years. A real entente cordiale exists between Tokio and Washington.

The beginning may be said to have been reached when Viscount Ishii, the present Japanese Ambassador, came to Washington on a special mission last year, and discussed frankly and freely with Secretary Lansing the differences that had served to embarrass the good feeling of the Japanese and the Americans. Mutual suspicion was dissipated and what occurred then is bearing fruit today in the display of get-together spirit born of the common desire to win the war through unity of purpose and action.

President Discusses Reply.

From the preliminary advices received today there is general expectation that the text of the Japanese response to the latest American note will be received shortly. The preliminary information was so encouraging that it took President Wilson over to the State Department for a conference with Frank L. Polk, the acting Secretary of State. After they had discussed the situation in Mr. Polk's office they went to the office of the Secretary of War in the same building and had further conversation with Mr. Baker. When they left Mr. Baker's room the President walked back with Mr. Polk to the State Department wing where they stood in the corridor for several minutes conversing earnestly. Ambassador Ishii also had a conference with acting Secretary Polk today.

The plan to which the United States has asked Japan to agree and to which the preliminary advices indicate Japan has agreed, contemplated originally the regeneration of Russia partly through joint Japanese and American action and partly through action by the United States alone. Primarily the proposal was that the forces o the Czechoslovaks in Siberia, numbering, it is estimated, between 80,000 and 100,000, should be utilized as a basis for driving the Central Powers out of Siberia, where armed organizations of former German and Austrian prisoners of war were making headway and endangering Russian control of that part of what was once the Empire of the Czar.

Each Government—Japan and the United States—was to send a military force to Vladivostok and hold that place as a base of supplies and operations for the Czechoslovaks, to whom the two allied Governments would furnish arms, ammunition, clothing, and all necessary supplies to enable them to hold the Transsiberian Railway and drive the Teuton forces from Siberia.

Another phase of the plan proposed was that a commission composed of

Continued on Page Three.

American Airmen Share in the Allied Advance

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Three enemy airplanes were officially announced as having been downed today. Three other victories were achieved, and it is expected that they will be confirmed shortly. American bombing planes successfully raided Conflans Thursday night.

Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., scored another apparent victory by driving down a German enemy biplane which he attacked from behind. All the shots from Lieutenant Putnam's machine gun appeared to have penetrated the enemy machine, but its destruction has not yet been confirmed.

GERMANY LOSING STEADILY IN AIR

More Than Two Planes Downed for Every British Machine Put Out of Action.

ENEMY NOW SHORT OF THEM

Canadian Premier Reiterates Prophecy That Allied Supremacy in Sky Will Win War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sir Robert Borden this week reiterated the prediction that even should other methods of warfare fail to bring about a military decision against Germany, that desirable consummation would certainly be attained by supremacy in the air. The date when that supremacy would be finally established was fixed by the Canadian Premier as dependent upon America.

While rumors have latterly been current that Germany had been making special efforts to counter the ascendency which the Allies obtained in the air, there has been no evidence this last week that these efforts have so far been successful. The fact that in a raid on Saarbrucken seven British machines were lost after heavy fighting was taken by pessimists to indicate the opening of a new phase in the struggle for ascendency, but the best information available is that it is only by withdrawing urgently needed machines from other vital points that the enemy has been able to obtain a local numerical supremacy, and that this was the case at Saarbrucken.

If anything, British ascendency has been confirmed by the present week's records, which show that for every British machine which failed to return more than two German machines are known to have been destroyed.

This remarkable disparity is most significant upon the western front, where Germany concentrated the major portion of her strength. In the western theatre of war she is faced with the threefold problem not only of defending her long battlefront, but also of warding off insistent and formidable attacks upon her right and left flanks, the Belgian naval bases, and the industrial centres on the Rhine.

Some authorities believe it to be already obvious that to maintain her battle squadrons at effective strength and at the same time to defend her many vulnerable positions elsewhere is already beyond the power of Germany.

AMERICA "WOULD NOT LET GERMANY WIN"

Frankfurter Zeitung Also Says We Made Foch's Victory Possible—Gloom Over War.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—The German newspapers, commenting on the beginning of the fifth year of the war, refer with pride to Germany's "shining armor" and "resolve to break the enemy's war will" at all costs. "The Lord has done great things unto us," is a frequent quotation in their reviews of the four war years.

The Cologne Gazette says:

"We have become spare of figure, subdued in mind, hard of face. We all know privation, but Germany is an impregnable stronghold. The question is not whether we shall win, but when we shall win."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"At the beginning of the war we all ardently wished it might soon be over. Today, in Germany, the word 'Peace' drowns all other sounds. Of all the belligerents none is so ready for peace as we are. But our enemies still nourish the murderous self-delusion that with the help of American gold and men, Germany can be forced to bow to their terms."

The newspaper acknowledges that no peace is in sight, and for this blames the United States, which would not let Germany win." It says that European sentiment is dead, and that only America and Japan stand to win in a material sense. The Zeitung appears to extract some comfort from predicting "the Union Jack will in the future float far below the Stars and Stripes."

The paper also says that General Foch's counteroffensive could never have succeeded to the extent it did without the direct assistance of American forces.

AMERICANS STORM WOODS

Bayonets Clear Way in Dash for Bois de Meuniere.

TREE GUNNERS PICKED OFF

Squirrel Hunters Advance Stealthily and Silence German Machine Volleys.

TROOPS CHARGE WITH YELLS

Fierce Fighting for the Nesles Forest—Foe Uses Red Cross Flag for Protection.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 2.—Violent and bloody fighting north of the Ourcq continues between the Americans and picked German divisions. The German command is trying desperately to prevent the American advance.

Meanwhile we continue to advance. In the last twenty-four hours we have captured the important Bois de Meunière, have pressed forward beyond Cierges, and on the left have pushed our lines up to the edge of the Bois de Nesles.

The capture of the Bois de Meunière is our most important victory since the Americans forced the Ourcq River passage.

On our left the French, with British units co-operating, by a brilliant operation broke the German hold on the heights north of Grand Rozoy and the Bois de Meunière and Romigny. Dashing eastward, they took the village of Beugneaux and reached the hamlet of Cramoiselle. This operation greatly improved the American line.

Germans Lose Strongholds.

On our right the French, after a bitter struggle, took the village of Romigny, where the Germans had established a strong position. Thus the day brought an advance on a front of more than thirty kilometers, in which the Germans lost three strongholds.

When the Americans' advance took them across the Ourcq and into the line of Seringes-Sergy-Roncheres they struck two German strongholds on either end of their line, one in the Foret de Nesles and the other in the Bois de Meunière. To push our line ahead in the middle would avail nothing if the two ends held us up.

For the last four days bitter fighting has been going on to break these German strongholds. On the left we have fought gradually forward until now the front line is in the fields before the southern end of the Foret de Nesles. Our right was slightly behind the left, and so it was of more immediate importance to attend to the Bois de Meunière, for the German line along the southern edge of the wood made a deep dip in our line from Cierges to in front of Roncheres.

The Germans had been successful with heavy artillery, machine-gun fire, and shock troops in holding back our attacks on the front at the south end of the woods. The French were on our right in the district east of the woods.

Meuniere Woods Stormed.

This was the situation when the Americans tackled the problem July 31. Having been taught our lesson as to the perils of frontal attack alone on the woods, the operation was divided into two parts. The first was to push our lines up beyond Cierges to the west of the woods, to get the Germans in the woods into a pocket, and then to storm the woods.

We had a somewhat perilous hold on Cierges. Our line there was being threatened by the German hold on Hill 200, which lies in the Bois de Cierges to the south of the village itself. The first thing we did was to strengthen the man power in Cierges. This done, we had the Germans on Hill 200 where we could attack them from the northwest and south.

Despite this menace, the German machine gunners refused the opportunity to withdraw into the Meunière Woods. Every tentative advance by our men met a violent machine-gun fire. Holding back the infantry, our batteries of seventy-fives shelled the woods on top of Hill 200 for an hour and a half. Then we charged the hill with the bayonet.

Machine Gunners Bayoneted.

As long as the Kaiser has fighters like those Jaegers holding that hill he is far from beaten. Knowing that it meant death, the machine gunners stuck at their posts until the Americans had literally bayoneted them to force them to stop shooting.

There were about 300 Germans there, who were equal to ten times that number in the open field. They were arranged in nests of twelve men to a machine gun, five gunners, and seven infantrymen to protect the gunners.

Each man had three days' rations. They had been put there and told to stick, and they did. Their rations are very picayune compared to the American soldier's food. One chunk of black bread, one tin of biscuits, and one pound of canned pork. After clearing the Bois de Cierges, we took the smaller Bois de Crimpettes, near Cierges.

Charged the Woods Repeatedly.

This completed, the next job was to storm the Meunière Woods. To make a long story short, on July 31 we charged six times against the German positions at the southern end of the woods, and six times were beaten back. The German communiqué laid great stress on this temporary check to the Americans.

The bravery of our men was unmatched as they went against the machine guns, in trees, in holes, and behind sandbags, one nest to every sixty yards against our men, charging up an open slope. The units making the attack were lumberjacks, farmer boys, and Indians. They fought gallantly, but nightfall found them about where they started.

But the Germans were greatly mistaken if they thought we had enough. Shortly after midnight yesterday morning we trained scores of guns on the southern end of the woods and sent over thousands of high-explosive shells. At 3:30 o'clock the charge started from the west and from the south of the woods.

The Americans moved stealthily, with fixed bayonets, until they got into the edge of the woods and atop the machine gunners. Then the Indians yelled; the lumberjacks shouted, and the farmer boys cheered. They were where they could mix it at close range with the Germans, and that was what they wanted.

Men Fought with Eagerness.

Their yells could be heard a mile away. They were up against two of the Kaiser's redoubtable divisions, the 200th Jaegers and the 216th Reserve Division. They fought with vim and joy.

The bayonet is a good weapon against gun nests on the ground and infantrymen, but the German machine gunners in trees gave lots of trouble. Lads who back home had learned to shoot squirrels put their training to good advantage, hiding behind trees and shooting down the "monkey fighters."

On the ground things went better. The Germans were fresh and the Americans in good trim. Our boys fought like madmen. They had lost their comrades at the hands of these Germans and now were to avenge them.

No quarter was asked or expected. The Germans had orders to fight until death, and the Americans needed no such order.

Wounded men slightly hurt, who were brought back to the dressing stations, sneaked away to get back into the fight. One boy from Michigan was found half way back to the battle, where he fainted from loss of blood.

I saw many of our wounded, and all were full of vim and smiling with joy at what had been done. "We gave 'em hell, all right," was the message they had for every one along their way.

Without much artillery on either side and without gas, the Americans fought the Germans through these woods, four kilometers long, for six hours. At 9:30 o'clock we took up a position across the northern end of the woods. The French on the right had fought their way up gallantly,

Continued on Page Two.

Official Reports on Big Allied Advance

American

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

Pershing's Report.—Yesterday on the line of the Ourcq our troops in hard fighting captured Hill 230, south of Coulenges and the woods east of the hill.

This morning the enemy, relinquishing his efforts to stop our advance, commenced to fall back, with our troops in close pursuit. The fire of our artillery has interrupted his communications and he is attempting to destroy large quantities of material.

Our advance, which already has progressed to a depth of five miles, continues.

Last night our aviators successfully bombed the railroad station and yards at Conflans. Numerous hits were made, causing several fires and one large explosion. All of our machines returned.

French

PARIS, Aug. 2.

Night Report—Attacks conducted during the last two days by our troops and allied units on the front north of the Marne have obtained full success, the Germans having been pushed back over all the line and forced to abandon the positions of resistance they had chosen between Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois and to retreat precipitately.

On our left our troops have entered Soissons.

More to the south they have crossed the Crise along the whole of the riverfront.

On our centre we are progressing widely north of the Ourcq. We have passed Arcy-Sainte Restitue and penetrated the Bois de Dôle.

More to the east, Coulonges, four kilometers north of the Bois Meunière, is in our possession.

On our right Goussancourt, Villers Agron, and Ville-en-Tardenois are in our hands.

On this part of the front we carried our line about five kilometers north of the Dormans-Rheims Road on the general line of Vezilly and Lhery.

Between the Ardre and the Vesle we have occupied Gueux and Thillois.

Aviation.—On the 31st seven German airplanes were downed during the day. Twenty-two tons of explosives were dropped on aviation grounds between the Aisne and the Vesle and on barracks and encampments of the enemy in the Valleys of the Ardre and Vesle.

Day Report—During the night French troops made new progress north of the Marne.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)

Night Report—On the battlefront there has been desultory fighting.

Day Report—Between Soissons and Fère-en-Tardenois the enemy yesterday continued his useless attacks. Strong artillery duels preceded these attacks, which were directed in the morning against our front on both sides of Villemontoire, and in the afternoon extended as far south as Hartennes. They were repulsed before our lines, sometimes in hand-to-hand fighting. Here the enemy once again suffered complete failure, without any gain in territory.

Bringing the strongest forces into action, British and French divisions attacked in the early morning from the line north of Grand Rozoy and Fère-en-Tardenois. On both sides of Beugneux their tanks, crossing our front lines, were able to reach the height north of this place. Here our artillery shot them to pieces.

After bitter fighting the enemy's infantry attacks on the northern slopes of the hieght were frustrated. Entire attacks renewed here in the afternoon were sanguinarily repulsed.

Between Cramaille and Fère-en-Tardenois attacks by the enemy's infantry, in strong force, and tanks broke down before our line. Strong enemy firing between Fère-en-Tardenois and the Bois Meunière was followed by infantry attacks only north of Cierges. They were repulsed.

Quiet reigned on the rest of the battlefront.

In Champagne we have been successful in forefield engagements south of Mount Fichtel and east of Suippes. Northwest of Perthes, in local thrusts, we pressed the enemy back out of his front lines, and north of Mesnil repulsed partial attacks by the enemy.

Yesterday we shot down fourteen enemy airplanes. Our bombing machines were very active during the night and destroyed, among other things, a big French ammunition depot north of Châlons.

VICTORS CROSS THE CRISE

Sweep Whole Course of the River Free of Germans.

FOE'S FLIGHT PRECIPITATE

Forced to Abandon Many Important Positions, Including the Chaudun Plateau.

BIG GAINS ON HIS FLANKS

While in the Centre Allies Have Driven Him from Apex of the Salient.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—French troops have entered Soissons, and, with British contingents, have crossed the Crise River along its whole length, thus regaining a considerable strip of territory to the southeast of the city.

Tonight's official report from Paris shows that today's gains by the Allies have been practically continuous along the front from Soissons to Rheims. The Germans have been forced to precipitate retreat in the Marne salient, particularly between Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois.

Both on the western and eastern sides of the fast-flattening salient the allied forces made notable advances, the French push to the Crise reaching a maximum depth of four or five miles, while on the east the forward movement which resulted in the capture of Ville-en-Tardenois was one of more than three miles.

Still further east, in the neighborhood of Rheims, the villages of Gueux and Thillois were wrested from the Germans.

The forces operating in the centre also made good progress, carrying their lines well north of the Ourcq River, past the village of Arcy-Sainte Restitue.

According to unofficial reports, the Germans are firing the villages behind their front as they are forced back.

Wrecks Chaudun Plateau Abandoned.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Soissons has been retaken.

The Germans are in retreat on all sides of the salient between the Aisne and the Marne. On the west the French and British troops, continuing their push of Thursday, have crossed the valley of the Crise, a little river which joins the Aisne at Soissons.

The Germans therefore have abandoned the whole of the Chaudun Plateau, between the Coeuvres and Crise Valleys.

The allied line this evening runs from Pommiers, to Soissons, thence to Belleu, the Valley of the Crise, Chicrise, and Arcy-St. Restitue, through the centre of the Forest of Nesle to the village of the same name and through the centre of the Forest of Rheims to Lagery, Llery, and Tramery. North of the last-named three places French cavalry has advanced about another mile to the Bois le Mone and Treslon. Brouillet is still in the enemy's hands, in flames, and further east, near Rheims, Thillois has been retaken.

The day was one of continued success for the armies of Generals Mangin, de Goutte, and Berthelot. All along the line the Germans have been forced to hurry their retreat, especially on the west and centre of the salient. The enemy is completely devastating the country as he retires, carrying out the settled German policy.

This ground has been a desperately disputed battlefield for weeks. It had been swept by the German heavy guns from the north of the line and from the east, and was probably the hottest sector of the whole battlefront.

In the centre the French cavalry are in the big woods called the Forêt de Nesles, a mile northeast of Fère-

en-Tardenois. On the allied left the troops are in touch with the forests of the Ardre, two miles north of Villers-Agron.

The Germans, disregarding the military considerations which counseled frank acceptance of defeat and rapid retreat many days ago, in order to spare their men for a new attempt, have been obliged to accept the inevitable and are falling back, probably to the Vesle River.

The German Crown Prince's offensive on the Marne has failed as signally as that of von Kluck in 1914, and the last word is with the Allies.

ALLIES TAKE TOWNS AND ROLLING STOCK

Foe Abandons Cars and Locomotives—Cramaille, Cramoiselle, and Saponay Occupied.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.) — The French and American troops north of Fère-en-Tardenois advanced simultaneously early Friday, the French occupying Cramaille and Cramoiselle before 7 o'clock and French infantrymen entering Saponay at 8 o'clock.

The Americans meantime kept pace with the French through the Forest of Nesles.

Several locomotives and forty railroad cars were taken at Saponay.

The Allies gained from one to two miles during the day. They advanced under barrage, the Germans withdrawing northward through the valley stretching from Saponay, feebly replying at intervals with artillery.

There were many fires behind the line, the Germans having destroyed ammunition dumps before starting northward.

The French tonight are sleeping in Saponay for the first time in two months.

Plans had been made to strike hard blows against the resisting German rear, but the German War Council evidently had decided that the time was inopportune to fight, for when the Allies moved forward it was only to follow upon the trails of the retreating enemy. At a few places there were sharp encounters, but they were nothing as compared with the terrible engagements that previously had been fought or what had been expected.

The French cavalry operated near Dravegny, about two and a half miles north of Coulonges, with the American infantry close behind. Another detachment of mounted French troops opened the way a short distance to the west, with French and American infantry close up.

The penetration by the French and Americans to the region of Dravegny places them only a scant eight miles southeast of Fismes, on the railroad midway between Soissons and Rheims.

Occasional bursts of machine gun fire challenged the advancing line, but it was apparent early in the movement that the Germans had gone. The stiffest fighting encountered by the Americans was in a little piece of ground east of Chamery, where, according to the German newspapers, the body of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt was buried after his airplane had been brought down early in the present operations.

Through wheat fields and over wooded trails soaked with the rain that fell almost all day the Americans moved slowly and cautiously, but almost continuously, over farms and past villages, among them Coulonges and Cohan. To the westward another force of Americans was moving steadily through and around the Nesles Woods and the rolling country east of the woods. To both the east and west of that part of the line held by the Americans the French were meeting with similar success.

Few prisoners were taken during the day, but one of them, a Captain, admitted that the German artillery had been withdrawn. His story tended to confirm the stories of other men captured, that the Germans were determined to make their next big stand on the Vesle, and not the Ardre, and that their movements under way indicated the fortifying of Fismes as the centre of the next fixed line of battle.

It is not anticipated that the Germans will withdraw to the Vesle line without renewing their rearguard resistance. The present virtually unopposed advance, it is expected, will end quickly, perhaps with stiff fighting on the higher ground just south of the Ardre, in order to give the Germans more time for getting their artillery and stores across the river.

With only a slight advance in addition to that of today, the heavy guns of the Allies easily will be in position to shell Fismes, and any part of the line on which the Germans may determine to stand could immediately be made uncomfortable.

Although the enemy's retreat on the whole has been successful and he has been able thus far to extricate the greater portions of his armies from the salient, observers have witnessed conditions which they believe indicate that the Germans are moving more hastily than they desire. Huge clouds of smoke and dull explosions have come from St. Gille, on the Ardre, a short distance south of Fismes, and other places nearer the allied front. These told of the destruction of big ammunition dumps.

Fires are visible at eight or ten places, even as far as Fismes. That they were started by the Germans seems obvious, since no allied shells reached these places during the day.

ALLIED LEFT CLEARS WAY.

German Line Crumbling on West Side of Salient.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Reuter's correspondent with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, telegraphing today, says:

"After a period of comparative inaction, in which there was nothing but artillery preparation to chronicle, a notable advance was made yesterday on the west side of the salient. After the gallant French action which cleared the whole of the long plateau known as the Butte de Chalmont, the position there has been rather critical.

"The enemy had practically ringed the Butte with a semicircle of fire, extending from a queer jumble of under features of terrain on the northwest below Plessier Huleu and along the big buttresses of the hills above Grand Rozoy and Cramaille to the formidable promontory eastward of Saponay.

"It was plain that while things remained as they were in the Butte sector, the American advance in the centre could only be a provisional affair, since any progress on Seringes would leave the left wing in the air. The admirable work of the French and British yesterday, however, had a most enlightening effect on the situation.

"The allied left laid hold of the high ground above Grand Rozoy, and there is now nothing intervening between this and the French force at Ville-Montoire. Indeed, the two hills look at one another along the Soissons-Château-Thierry Road. From this point the allied line declines slightly from the crest of the hill, passing northward of Beugneux, thence declining still further along the valley road through Cramoiselle and Cramaille.

"Such an acquisition is an admirable day's work, and the advance of more than two miles in the nowise easy country is proof that the Germans in this district are no more than a stopping force and that General Pétain can push them northward whenever he is inclined. It is true that the heights above the captured villages are still to be gained, but with the western end of that line of hills in our possession, and our power to sweep them from the Butte Chalmont, we probably have not long to wait before the whole of this strong tactical position is in our hands, and the nmuch easier fighting ground will be reached."

The tide of battle on the American front drifted somewhat eastward on Wednesday, all of the most severe fighting occuring in the vicinity of the village of Clerges, which is some two miles southeast of Sergy, says Reuter's correspondence on the American front, telegraphing Thursday evening.

"Clerges," continues the correspondent, "has for some days been a stumbling block to our advance, and it is noteworthy that it and the Meuniere wood formed strong centres of opposition during the first German retreat from the Marne, the havoc wrought during the two retreats being curiously intermingled. One stately château, whose towers have been freshly damaged by German shells, has in the banqueting hall big bushes of elderberries which evidently had seeded there when the roof was blown off in 1914.

"Clerges itself is unoccupied by either side, neither having any wish to be in there, for the village is in a deep cup in which the gas lies ten feet deep. So it remains and so it will remain while the still Summer weather lasts—a village of the dead, of dead cats, rats, and mice, with all the herbs and flowers that had blessed it burned and blighted.

"Meanwhile the battle circles about it on the surrounding hills, the American fighting toward it up the Ourcq Valley and over the high ground north of Roncheres and down from the hills near Sergy, while the Germans, after filling the village with gas, illustrated from the crests to the north and the east what could be accomplished in a deterrent way with machine-gun fire."

Fighting of the most bitter nature marked the American advance east and southeast of Sergy on Thursday, the correspondent says. Bellevue Farm, north of the village of Clerges, was the Germans' strong point, since from it they could command the approaches on four sides, and their gun nests about it were concealed cleverly in the ripening wheat which afforded excellent cover.

"This kind of fighting," the correspondent continues, "is slow business and bad business for the side that tries to hurry it. Where he has an overwhelming power of guns, and in this open fighting guns cannot be concentrated as they are for trench attacks.

"Two divisions opposed to the Americans were the 208th Jaeger division, which seemed to be composed of stout fellows from various German States, and the 216th, which was brought from Kemmel, on the British front in Flanders, by way of Laon, where it had rested for several days, and did not appear to be such good material as the other division. One youngster of 19 said he had been a year in service, but that this was his first fight. He avowed with tears that he did not like it. Other prisoners, being asked why the Americans were beating them, replied:

"'The Americans have good food in their stomachs, while the Germans only have poor stuff that no one could fight upon.'

"Not far from this front a somewhat pathetic group was found. There were five Germans and an officer on one side of it and four Americans on the other. It had been a fight to the finish, and the last American to survive had thrust his bayonet downward into the earth to signify that he was the last one to see it through.

"Meanwhile the fighting had been proceeding between Sergy and Seringes with much of the old bitterness. The artillery had slackened, and the fashion in which the enemy met the American infantry attack showed he had no intention of retiring unless compelled by superior forces.

"Prisoners from the 201st division declare that their orders were to hold the line at all costs, especially at Hill 184, (northwest of Seringes.) They seemed to have little doubt that there was no lack of troops behind them.

"There may be some danger of misconception or disappointment arising from certain rather flamboyant accounts of the fighting on the American front, since these give the impression of tremendous effort with little headway, and the conclusion may be drawn that the director of the allied advance is finding successful accomplishment beyond his means. Although no praise is too high for the way the Americans are fighting, that fighting is on a comparatively small scale as things are measured on this front, and does not suggest hurry on the part of the allied command to reach a particular designation.

"If the commander's purpose required speed more guns would be needed, for by comparison with past fighting the present operations might also be called gunless, so large has the rôle of the infantry been. It has been as bitter as possible, and the Americans have won imperishable laurels in it, but the scale of fighting would not entitle us to expect greater progress from it or, indeed, more than a mere folding up of ground. It would be a mistake to suppose that the tremendous struggle is producing inadequate results."

GERMAN RESISTANCE LAGS.

Allies Meet Less Opposition on West and in the Centre.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—The battle on the front north of the Marne resolved itself during the night and this morning into almost a general retirement of the enemy north of the Ourcq, with the Allies pursuing the Germans with the greatest zeal and success.

Along the centre of the front, as well as on the westerly side, the German resistance seemed greatly diminished. The Allies pressed through a series of thickets to the north of the road leading from Goussancourt to Coulonges, and reached the southern part of Vezilly Wood.

The town of Hartennes-et-Taux was occupied by the Allies, who also seized the wood lying to the south of this most important place. The French and British in this sector took Contremain and then crossed the Château-Thierry-Soissons road.

The Germans are burning villages as they retire and destroying everything they come across. The entire ba[illegible] is dotted by conflagrations, some of them of large proportions.

The enemy is resisting desperately and losing in prisoners.

FRIGHTFULNESS FAILS THEM.

Germans Can't Understand Why Our Men Disregard It.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—American unconcern in a close fight not only has surprised the enemy, but it has brought a feeling of dismay to picked detachments charged with the duty of driving the fear of the German into the soldiers from overseas.

It appears to be a sort of gospel among the Germans that when they attack for the purpose of spreading terror, after careful plans and preparations, the adversary should lie low and succumb or surrender at the scheduled moment. They are slow to admit that their chosen victims may be anything but terrorized or that they may be found anywhere else than under cover when "the frightfulness" comes along.

Yet they do find American boys at times coming out into the open, often rashly and unnecessarily, to meet the fury they have to offer. This fighting spirit often amounts to foolhardiness and that is how the Germans classify it, although more in distress than in anger.

Some of the men from across the Rhine declare that it is not only foolhardy, but that it violates the fighting rules established since 1914 for a man to face them in the open when it is their attack.

"We couldn't take the village because the Americans were where they had no business to be," said a prisoner captured at Xivray, on the Toul sector. "They came right out through the barrage and it wasn't right."

Asked why it was not right, the German replied naively:

"They might have been killed."

Although there is no evidence, it is probable that some unnecessary losses are attributable to this temerity—losses that will diminish as experience tempers zeal. However, the Germans have learned that their claim to No Man's Land is questioned seriously by the Americans. The Germans, in these excursions, strive to "rattle" the new soldiers as veteran baseball players do a newcomer. But as many a diamond [illegible] stepped from a man hooted to [illegible] appearance, so real soldiers are being made out of boys who have met the enemy when they were new to the fighting game.

HELMETS CLUTTER THE MAILS.

American Post Offices in France Swamped with Trophies.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 1, (Associated Press.)—Every American Post Office near where the fighting troops are camped is filled each day with German helmets addressed to relatives and friends in the United States. Officers and men, members of the Y. M. C. A., and Red Cross, and, in fact, every one appears to be sending helmets.

These trophies are found along roads, in forests, and in fields everywhere the Germans retreated. Helmets with large bullet holes in them are particularly in demand. Most of the helmets are inclosed in flour sacking and pieces of gunny sack. Others are not wrapped, the address being pasted on the crown in the left hand corner.

Some addresses read: "From the Kaiser"; others, "From Hindenburg." In addition the addresses have the initials of the senders.

The depots for assembling battlefield left-overs are all well filled. Helmets at one depot form a pile larger than an ordinary bungalow.

ALLIED TROOPS CELEBRATE.

Fourth War Anniversary Marked by Vigorous Attacks on Foe.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Allied troops celebrated the fourth anniversary of the war by a victorious resumption of the offensive to the surprise of a great many who had believed the battle had entered into one of its periodical lulls.

Incidentally, the official statement on the total of prisoners—more than 33,000—brings out forcibly the extraordinary change in the situation a short month has effected. On the first of July, the Allies, to reverse Walpole's famous phrase, were almost wringing their hands; now they were [illegible] gratified in ringing bells.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

AMERICANS STORM WOODS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

and it now looks as if the German hold on this stronghold were broken.

Group of Germans Overpowered.

Perhaps the most sensational incident of the fight was when about 200 Germans got around behind our men. They were chased into a clearing, where the Americans went at them from all sides with the bayonet, and I am told that three prisoners were all that were left of the Germans. These prisoners said they had been rushed from Flanders, taken by train to Laon and marched into the woods, where they arrived three days ago. They were told that they must fight to the death, because the Americans took no prisoners.

The capture of Hill 200 brought to light a flagrant German violation of the Red Cross regulations. On top of the hill stands a heliograph tower, one of those built by Napoleon. The Americans saw a big Red Cross flag waving from it, and kept both artilliery and machine-gun fire averted from it.

When our men were close up many of them were cut down by fire from two machine guns in the tower. American snipers gained good locations and killed the crews of the machine guns. Captain Boyle, with a detail, mounted the stairs of the tower and found the German gunners dead beside their weapons.

To the left of the Bois de Meunière we made another attack later in the day north of Cierges. After several hours of fighting we drove the Germans from this vantage point.

Further west our luck was not so good. Our repeated attacks were met by strong German resistance from positions better than ours. The Germans were intrenched in the southern end of Nesle Woods against our men charging through an open field up the slope.

However, on the front from Seringes east, two and a half kilometers, we advanced from 300 to 400 yards. About noon the Americans made a rush. They captured a lone Captain of the Imperial Prussian Guards.

He told the American officers that he had led a company against the Americans earlier in the day, and when the Americans were seen to be preparing another attack he had been ordered to lead the remnant of his company against our men. He declared that when the Prussians saw the Americans coming at them with bayonets they evidently refused to follow him, and, without notifying their leader, stayed in the woods rather than face the Americans in the open.

One of our big guns today exploded a German ammunition dump in the Wood of Nesles. Prisoners said that yesterday the Germans had the woods bulging with soldiers determined to keep the Americans and French out of the woods.

There is no denying that the Forest de Nesle appears to be a tough nut to crack, but so did the Bois de Meuniere.

German Gunfire Lessens.

German heavy artillery fire has shown a marked decrease in the last forty-eight hours. This is taken to mean another moving back of the big guns put into position against the allied forces four days ago.

The German aerial activity continues to be a big factor in his efforts.

Despite the bombastic German official statements about whipping the Americans north of the Ourcq, the fact remains that we get a bit further north of the river each day. One of the things about this rather costly fighting is that it is teaching the Americans to be equal to any task the Germans may create for them, for there is no tougher fighting than that which the German shock troops have put up against the allied forces in the last six days.

Beating the Kaiser's Best.

Aug. 1—From captured documents and corroborated testimony of prisoners it seems that the boche is holding his present line with his best shock troops for three purposes: First, to enable him to prepare the Fismes position; second, to enable him to get his materials out of the immediately threatened terrain, and, thirdly, to inflict as much chastisement as possible on the Americans, who have played and continue to play such an important rôle in the consummation of General Foch's plans.

In the last forty-eight hours five new shock divisions have appeared against the Americans between Fère-en-Tardenois and Roncheres. They have been hurling attack after attack against our positions, in spite of which the American fighters continue to make progress.

The fighting is of the bitterest sort imaginable. Our men are facing the Kaiser's best fighters now.

Early yesterday morning the Germans launched a strong attack against Fère-en-Tardenois, and succeeded in getting hold of one railroad station at the north end of the town. Franco-American troops, counterattacking, drove them out.

The Americans did brilliant work against the boche assault on Seringes. We learned that the attack was about to come, and withdrew from most of the village. Two companies of a Guard regiment entered the village unmolested, except for rifle fire from the few Americans left to put up a semblance of resistance. After all of the two companies were in the village, the Americans closed in on three sides and surrounded them. Fourteen prisoners said they were all that was left of two companies of about 300 men.

Following this, we moved up our lines to the edge of Nesles Wood. Further to the east we advanced our lines north of the Ourcq in the day's fighting, so that now our soldiers are on the edge of the village of Cierges.

In the Bois de Meunière the Germans have excellent defenses of great strength. Instead of trying to rush the woods, the Americans, by infiltration and by moving up to the sides, yesterday gained control of the southern half of the forest. Possession of this woods completely by our troops will probably force the Germans on the right to fall back a distance of five or six kilometers on a considerable front.

French General's Praise.

General de Goutte, commanding the army of which the American units north of the Ourcq are a part, received the American correspondents yesterday and asked them to express to the American people the admiration of the French Army for the fighting qualities of the American soldiers. He said he regarded it as an honor to command such men, and that their achievement had been of great benefit in the execution of the allied plans and their behavior had been above all praise. He said their country should be proud of soldiers who defeated the best regiments in the German Army. The General declared that what the Americans had done so far held out glorious expectation of what the greater American Army would do.

General de Goutte said that the Allies continue to press the Germans. Asked how far back the Germans would be driven, he refused to make a prediction.

In detail the General kindly explained to the correspondents the inception and progress of the drive. He said the future fighting would be much harder than that part of the drive behind us, but declared that, with the help of the Americans, the allied command had little doubt of the result.

The General recalled that during the Boxer rebellion he had in China seen something of the American officers who are now in France. A General commanding a division in which units of our troops not beforehand fully trained have been fighting praised their work. General Bailloud recalled pleasantly that when he was commanding at Saloniki American correspondents had asked for his picture. He said he told them it was 3 francs seated, 5 francs standing, and 10 francs on horseback. After the pictures had been taken, he said, he received the amounts due, which totaled 300 francs. Then he explained that he gave this money as a bounty to the French soldiers, as follows: 5 francs for a dead German, 3 francs for a dead Austrian, 2 francs for a dead Bulgar, and 1 franc for a dead Turk.

Not Chained to Guns.

I have investigated with some care stories of women operating German machine guns and of Germans being chained to machine guns. Both are unfounded in fact. The story of Germans chained to machine guns seems due to the fact that the light German machine gun is carried by a chain across the soldier's back, and the chain strap is used as a rest by the gunners operating the heavy German machine guns. German gunners who were shot sometimes fell from trees with these chains about them. This is the official explanation of the oft-repeated yarn.

BIG GUNS MOVED UP RAPIDLY TO ATTACK

Infantry Clears Way with Such Speed That German Lines Are Kept Under Hot Fire.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 2.—The most intense fighting ensued when General Mangin yesterday resumed his offensive along a considerable stretch of front lying approximately between Plessier Huleu and Fère-en-Tardenois to the north of the River Ourcq. Once more the British joined the French in a sharp onslaught on the enemy, who, in spite of his determined effort to hold on, could not resist the allied advance and the capture of a number of strongly organized villages, woods, and most important heights giving the widest views over the rear of the enemy's lines and commanding the sole railway, that leading to Bazoches, which permitted the Germans to bring up supplies of food and ammunition and relieve their harassed troops.

Every thicket, patch of wood, hamlet or village was a miniature fortress bristling with German machine guns, but this did not suffice to stay the Allies' forward movement.

The first enemy stronghold to fall was Hill 205, northeast of Grand Rozoy. The village of Beugneux was taken and then followed, with extreme rapidity, considering the nature of the countryside, the taking of Courdoux and Cramoiselles, while in the course of the evening Cramaille also fell.

Within three hours of the beginning of the assault the advance had been so quick that the French and British batteries were enabled to move their guns forward to other emplacements, which gave them a better opportunity to harass the German communications within the rapidly diminishing pocket.

The place where the fighting was most severe was Plessier Wood, southward of Hartennes, which, when this dispatch was written, was still in the hands of the enemy, but threatened with capture as the allied artillery was enfilading it as well as Droizy, further north.

A number of German counter-attacks debouching from Buzancy and Evêque Wood were repulsed with heaviest losses for the Germans, whose artillery had hitherto been rather quiet. Large batches of prisoners are coming in.

Scots Victor on the Marne.

The story of the British participation in General Foch's counterstroke between the Marne and the Aisne, which parried the Crown Prince's violent thrust and eventually caused him to withdraw his troops to many miles north of the Marne, is one of the most brilliant of the war.

Yesterday I was among the regiments of a Scottish division, composed of Highlanders and Lowlanders, which was holding an important part of the sector below Soissons, forming the western pivot of the German retreat. After a fatiguing journey lasting three days and nights this division was ordered immediately to march ten miles with all its baggage and relieve an American division, which had covered itself with glory at this vital point. On the same day, without having had time to become acquainted with the ground, the British division was ordered to assault the German positions in conjunction with the French. The attack was successful against the most determined German resistance, aided by hundreds of machine guns, some of which caught the British troops in flank for a time. The objectives, however, were reached, and then the Scots busied themselves with consolidating their position on the captured ground.

The work had to be carried on under a continuous enfilading fire from the German heavy artillery in emplacements on the hills north of Soissons, which had an accurate range of every point along the Soissons-Château-Thierry main road, as well as every village and hamlet in the neighborhood. The ground is of such a nature hereabout that the troops have virtually no shelter and are subjected not only to incessant gunfire but also to bombing, mostly at night by airplanes. But the Scottish Division had been trained hard for it, had withstood the great German attack before Arras in March of this year, and it would have taken more than this to shake its nerves.

How Allies Took Buzancy Chateau.

The rest did not last long, for on the morning of the 26th its front was changed to face Buzancy, and on the 28th, in conjunction with their French comrades alongside, the Scots were ordered to take the town. The task was a difficult one, as the place bristled with machine guns, but the Allies never hesitated, and within an hour and a half all their objectives had been reached. Scots and Gauls vied with one another in courage. Each house had to be taken separately, and individual fights with bayonet and grenade were frequent.

A château had been strongly organized for defense. It was surrounded by a high wall, which had been loopholed. But the Scots and Frenchmen, undaunted, climbed one another's shoulders, jumped over one after another, and soon had a firm hold on the château.

The enemy, however, managed to retain possession to the southward of a position known as the Grenadier Work, and from here were able to fire with a large number of machine guns into the backs of the Scots in Buzancy, from which it was decided to retire when the Germans launched a strong counterattack, with the Grenadier Work to support it. Now the town is unoccupied, while the Allies are on the western border.

Officers and men of the Scots division were full of admiration for the American division which they relieved. As the Scots, owing to the rapidity with which they entered the sector, had been unable to get their own guns into position, the American gunners, although they were thoroughly fatigued, offered their services, and remained in the line until the British cannon could be brought up. The wounded also were looked after wonderfully well, both by Americans and French, and the closest comradeship exists between the soldiers of the three allied nations.

FLANK ATTACKS CLEAR MACHINE GUN NESTS

Assaulting Force of Allies Takes Cover Until the Final Rush Is Made.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 1.—As before, the Germans are relying chiefly on machine guns for the actual work of defense, their artillery being mostly employed upon communication centres and points of concentration behind the firing line.

An attack against machine guns is a matter of considerable difficulty. To begin with, these weapons are almost never aimed or fired directly against the advancing troops. Crossfire is employed nearly exclusively—that is, the gunner directs a steady stream of bullets against a predetermined point on his right or left. He thus creates a wall of lead to bar an adversary's progress. When a number of machine gun groups act in concert, as is regularly the case, advance becomes impossible until one or more of them have been silenced.

The frontal "rushing" of machine guns, of which one often hears in accounts of the fighting given by persons unfamiliar with the actual situation, is literal suicide. What happens is this:

The attacking force spreads out, taking such cover as is available. Then from the flanks the rifle mitrailleuses direct fire in a steady burst—not continuous, so as not to overheat the weapons—upon the machine gunners. Rifle grenades are also used for the same purpose. Then, and not till then, when the machine gunners are routed or have turned their attention to the new assailant, is it possible for the "rush," which may, though rarely, culminate in the use of the bayonet. Generally speaking, the machine gunners are either dead or wounded by the time the rush is possible.

It sometimes happens, in the case of a nest of machine guns, that artillery fire is required before the assailants can progress. In any case, there is little hand-to-hand fighting, save when the enemy counterattacks—and even then rifle mitrailleuses and grenades play a far larger part than the bayonet—or in the streets of a village, where the adversaries, having used up their grenades or rifle cartridges, actually come to grips. And in such a mêlée the revolver or clubbed rifle is usually more serviceable than the bayonet.

ADVANCE INCREASES ENEMY'S DANGER

Left Flank Is Exposed and He May Have to Fall Back to the Aisne.

FLANDERS BLOW PREDICTED

Washington Observers Believe Foch Will Choose This Time to Hurl British at Foe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The collapse of the German defensive positions just north of the Ourcq, forced by the dash of American troops in the centre and the brilliant French and British flank operations which followed, is sweeping the enemy swiftly back out of the Aisne-Marne salient. The rush forward today came so swiftly that it was difficult for army officers here to appraise the full extent of the victory. As the situation stood, according to reports late tonight, however, there was a strong possibility that the Germans would be unable to hold the Vesle line, toward which they are hastening, and would be driven to the heights north of the Aisne.

Tonight's official report from Paris carried the most startling message from the battlefield in several days. Soissons, the key of the German right flank in the whole Aisne-Marne position, was again in French hands. At the same time, the brief announcement that Thillois, west of Rheims, had been taken, showed that the jaws of the great trap created by General Foch at last had begun to close. The final result cannot be foreseen.

The re-entry of Soissons is noteworthy. The French were forced out of the city, the largest on that sector of the front, in the first German assault on the Chemin-des-Dames last May. Its capture by the enemy was a long stride on the road to Paris, a stride that was in fact definitely checked only when the Germans met American troops northwest of Château-Thierry weeks later, and were halted in their tracks and hurled back. To many officials here, the little stretch of line where the first two American divisions came into action between the Villers-Cotterets Forest will mark the German high-water mark.

Of greater military significance in tonight's report, however, is the advance of the other jaw of the trap at Thillois. This was taken to mean that the French were pushing in to the north and west of Rheims, an advance that might well serve to force the enemy to continue his hurried withdrawal to the Aisne, without a chance to stand along the Vesle. The left flank of his line at the Vesle is in danger of being turned before his forces south of that river reach it.

If the advance of the French on this line continues, it may well become a race for the Aisne, with the enemy forced to abandon heavy material in a desperate attempt to get his forces into line beyond the river before they are cut off. The picture of a struggle to the death between the two armies drawn by General March recently is being revised sharply.

The greatest value seen by many officials in all that has happened since the counterblow was launched is that a precedent in a victory on the western front has been established. It has been fully demonstrated already that the enemy can be fought offensively, and there are many signs that his punishment is just beginning. General Foch holds the initiative firmly and is master of the situation. He can choose now the time and place to fight, for the enemy is compelled to act on the defensive and to give ground to save his forces from annihilation.

General March has seen in the flattening out of the Aisne-Marne salient, while the Germans were able to hold the Soissons and Rheims jaws fast, the vanishing of any reasonable prospect of bagging the German armies. Other officials, however, have had a deep conviction that the Germans would not escape from that salient without serious losses, and tonight's developments added to the foe's uncertainty. There are renewed possibilities of a coup of a decisive character, it is believed.

Among many officers there is a strong feeling that operations on other fronts of the western line are impending. They believe that a blow by the British to obliterate the Flanders salient may come at any moment. There have been hints that a great concentration of British forces has been completed, probably in preparation for a decisive battle on the western front, and to observers here this time now seems to have come for the launching of this assault. They believe it certain that such a stroke will be ordered by General Foch before the fighting in the Aisne-Marne field has been stabilized.

GERMANS FIRE VILLAGES.

Reluctantly Giving Ground as Allies Eliminate the Salient.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"The advance on the front of General Mangin's army continues," according to a dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters. "In the main battle sector between Hartennes-et-Taux, on the Soissons-Château-Thierry road, and Fère-en-Tardenois, we pushed forward along the whole line of ten miles. We occupied Hartennes itself, and the wood to the south, and brought the line up to Cramaille and Saponay, making an almost straight front from Hartennes to Fère-en-Tardenois.

"In the centre we have passed the road running east and west from Ville-en-Tardenois to Coulonges, north of the Ourcq Valley, and are a couple of miles beyond Sergy.

"In the central sector, as is usual when the enemy is retreating, his resistance is feebler than on the flanks.

"On the eastern flank of the salient our troops have taken the wood a mile east of Romigny, and are within pistol shot of Villers-Agron, on the Ville-en-Tardenois-Coulonges road. Our patrols were able to advance 1,000 yards north of Ville-en-Tardenois this morning.

"The Germans are burning villages behind their front as they retire. The effects of the French victory at the Marne and in Champagne and General Foch's counteroffensive between the Aisne and the Marne are now being felt. The enemy, pressed on all sides and with his communications swept by our guns, has again been forced to give ground. He is retreating with reluctance, continually hoping that the effort will prove too much for us, as it has for him.

"But unrelaxing pressure is bringing the results expected, and the Crown Prince's reserves are being exhausted at a quicker rate than ours. The weather is overcast, with showers."

LAYING DISTRICT IN RUINS.

German Writer Boasts of the Destruction Germans Are Doing.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 2.—A copy of the Berlin Tageblatt received behind the French line contains the following article written recently by Herr Hegeler, its war correspondent:

"From the strategical point of view, the seven days' battle has been a complete failure. Nevertheless, success has been gained which I can register today. A new part of France has been laid waste. Everywhere are ruined towns, villages, and farms. Fires light up the nights, and all day thick clouds of smoke, caused by violent explosions, float over the ravaged cornfields and destroyed forests."

MAY NOT STOP AT VESLE.

Latest Reverses May Force the Germans Beyond the River.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The advance by the Allies along the western side of the Marne salient is regarded here as extremely important—possibly the most important thing the Allies have accomplished since the Germans retired from the Marne.

The importance of the victory, it is explained, lies in the fact that the new Allied positions command the whole area to the northward and take in flank and rear the entire western gate through which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery.

The capture of the important ground on the heights to the westerly side of the line also means that the Germans will not be able to retire in an ordinarily leisurely way, and that they probably will have to go beyond the River Vesle in their retreat.

The situation is considered as extraordinarily good, being described in the advices as the turning point of the Summer campaign and possibly of the whole war.

SOISSONS FELL ON MAY 29.

History of the Town in This War and Earlier Ones.

The taking of Soissons, whose commune sits astride the Aisne and the railways and highways between Compiègne on the west and Neufchatel, twelve and one-half miles north of Rheims, on the east, revives the strategic plan of Aisne terrain as it was in February, 1915, with this difference: Then the Germans east of Soissons and as far as Berry au Bac, six miles west of Neufchatel, were all north of the river, while now they are south of it at a maximum distance (through Fismes on the Vesle) of fifteen miles; but then, west of Soissons, they possessed the strong positions of St. Christophe and Hautebraye, while now the French hold these places which threaten the flank of the German positions on the plateau of Vreguy to the northeast of the town, where away back in 486 Clovis defeated a Roman army and ended Roman dominion in Gaul.

All through the months of December, January, and February, 1914-15, when the Germans tried to regain Soissons and the French to gain a pied à terre on the Plateau de Vregny, General Malleterre, the French military writer, was constantly pointing out that Soissons was the key to Laon, but that the key must be fitted via St. Christophe and Hautebraye. The subsequent events, however, which gave the French these two positions as well as the Plateau de Vregny and the watersheds of the Oise-Aisne and Allette-Aisne, including the famous Chemin-des-Dames, brought the French to within eight miles of Laon, but by dint of frontal attacks, so that the strategy possessed by St. Christophe and Hautebraye was not utilized in taking the plateau—they were merely evacuated by the enemy.

Now, again they are on the flank, and again Soissons and they are occupied by the French, while to the southeast extends the flank of a German salient for a distance of thirteen miles, while across this salient, twenty-eight miles to the east, the enemy's semicircle around Rheims begins.

No sooner had the German attack of May 27 reached the Marne, across the Chemin-des-Dames, the Ailette, the Aisne, and the Vesle, than Foch began to prepare for the counterstroke of July 18, to the northwest and southwest of Soissons, which threatened the enemy on May 29. The principal attacks made on these flanks of Soissons were at Villers-Cotterets Forest, on the southwest, on June 28 and July 11, and to the northwest on July 3. In the vicinity of Fontenoy. Thus the initial impetus of Foch's counterstroke, its flanks being secured by the previous manoeuvres, brought the French to within two miles of Soissons on the first day—July 18. From that date until yesterday the French, while holding an almost straight line from Fontenay to Courmelles, directly south of Soissons, have measurably enlarged their ground to the southwest, then south, and finally to the southeast until Soissons was no longer tenable for the enemy.

Soissons, twenty miles southwest of Laon, over the Plateau de Vregny, is principally situated on the left bank of the Aisne. It is one of the oldest towns in France, and, after the Romans left it, became the capital of the Frankish kingdom of Neustria. It has a beautiful cathedral, in a combination of Romanesque and Gothic. Nôtre Dame; the old Church of St. Séger, and the two abbeys of St. Jean des Vignes and Nôtre Dame, both of which were reduced to ruins in 1914-15 by periodic German bombardments, while the cathedral suffered little. The Town Hall had a library of 60,000 volumes, including many rare and illuminated manuscripts in old French. The population of the town at the beginning of the war was 15,000.

BRAWN, BRAINS, AND GRENADE

Quick-Witted Little American Wins in Deadly Grapple with a Foe.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A little American, "a shrimp of a man," outwitted a huge German in a deadly grapple on the Marne battlefield, says Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters.

The German was about to finish the American with his bayonet. The American grabbed a grenade from his belt, fumbled with his fingers till he loosened the safety catch, and then thrust the grenade into the German's pocket. With sudden terror the German realized the American's intention, but before he could counter it was too late.

There was not enough left of the German's equipment, the correspondent adds, to provide the quick thinking little American with a souvenir.



Man Shops 6 Years

Until a fellow is eighteen his mother does most of his buying for him. After he is twenty-four, his wife does. Except for those six years, the best way to sell most things for a man is to sell his women folks. And the best way to do that is to advertise in

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes



WANTS AGGRESSION BY BRITISH ARMY

Maurice Urges Civil and Military Team Work in War's Coming Year.

ASSAILS PAST METHODS

Says General Staff Must Be Organized to Give Advice That Will Be Needed.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The fourth year of the war has not been one upon which the British can look back with much satisfaction. We have muddled through a period of great peril, and we may say with thankful hearts that the prospects for the fifth year are now much brighter than we had reason to anticipate that they would be some few weeks ago. But we have unquestionably muddled, and must admit, if we face the facts honestly, that after four years of bitter experience we have not yet learned to wage war.

The collapse of Russia hung like a heavy cloud over us for the last twelve months, and now at the fourth anniversary of our entry into the war the cloud is breaking. The enemy, having done his best to take advantage of his great opportunity, has failed; and we now know he can never again bring against us such forces as he placed in the field on the western front this year, and that we Allies must grow steadily stronger.

We cannot rest content with that, and it is our bounden duty to profit by the mistakes we have made in the past, so as to gain in the shortest possible time the complete victory which is within our power. We shall not gain that victory merely by warding off attack. We have to go forward and destroy the enemy, and our policy must be shaped accordingly.

Only once since the British Army reached its full strength has the combined offensive power of the Allies on the western front been used in a concerted effort, and then it was to a great extent foiled by Hindenburg's manoeuvre of retreat at the beginning of 1917. Therefore, we have never yet employed effectively such superiority over the enemy as we have had in the past, and now that the time is coming when we shall once more be superior, it behooves us to have considered plans ready for the use of that superiority at the right time and in the right way.

Wants Civil and Army Co-operation.

Where we failed in the past has been in the co-operation of statesmen and soldiers in the preparation of such plans. The calamities which befell us at the beginning of this year's campaign have forced us to do much to correct the errors which caused them. They have brought us effective unity of command and they have taught us to appreciate the relative importance of the east and west.

They have also brought about such an increase in the dispatch of American troops to France as has exceeded the most optimistic calculations of last Winter. All this is very much to the good, but is not, so far as we British are concerned, good enough.

We owe it both to ourselves and to our Allies to get an adequate return for the immense expenditure of blood and treasure which we have made and are making for the common cause. We cannot afford, for our own sakes, to weaken further our prestige, nor, in the general interest, to make our efforts less effective than they might be by continuing to muddle owing to the defects in our organization for war.

The outstanding fact of the last year is that, knowing of the impending collapse of Russia, and estimating with fair accuracy the consequent increase in the German forces in the west, yet when the blow fell on us we were not ready. We had spent the Winter in arguing as to what were the bare minimum needs of the army in men, as to how to organize unity of command, as to whether the war could be won more easily in the east than in the west, and when the Germans attacked on March 21 we had not got effective unity of command, had not men ready to replace our losses in the field without calling upon our lads of 18—and we still had vague and unrealizable ambitions in the east.

Blame Shifted Too Late.

In short, we were once more too late, and had to take in a hurry, after the event, measures which should have been taken at leisure before the emergency arose.

Statesmen may say that the Generals were to blame; Generals, that the statesmen did not give them what they asked for; and quite probably there were faults on both sides. There usually are; but these things do not happen if organization is efficient.

Obviously, if the conduct of the war is to be effective, statesmen and soldiers must be in complete agreement, for disagreement throws an intolerable and avoidable strain upon both. It is the business of the Government to select their military advisers and their commanders in chief in the various theatres of the war, and to change them as soon as they have ceased to have confidence in them. But it is also the business of the Government to appreciate what military advice should be; and how to use it; and this, of course, applies equally to naval advice.

Now, our failures save in the main been due to the fact that our statesmen have not realized that military advice, to be effective, must be organized. The Germans never showed any marked superiority over us in generalship in the field; for if our commanders have made mistakes, theirs have made more, and they have thrown away chance after chance. Certainly our soldiers have shown again and again that, man for man, they are better fighters than are theirs; but they have been from the first, and are still, superior in their organization for the higher conduct of war—in their machinery for combining statecraft and strategy.

There is nothing in the least mysterious about the German organization, and there is nothing of Prussianism or militarism in the principles on which it is based. It is simply the outcome of plain, commonsense deduction from the experience of war.

Need of Organization for Advice.

The root of the whole matter consists in differentiating between considered military advice prepared by a carefully thought out organization and the opinion of individual soldiers. The German Great General Staff or any other efficient General Staff is first and foremost on military matters the supreme authority. Considered advice can only be presented to the Government by the Chief of the General Staff because he alone has at his disposal the machinery for its preparation.

Our statesmen, feeling their ignorance of war and their responsibilities deeply and desiring to check up on advice which they receive, look around for help, particularly when advice does not square with their own views, and seek the opinions of individual soldiers of standing and reputation. This leads to delay, argument and discussion and ends in our being too late. The failures in the Dardanelles, in Mesopotamia and on March 21 were none of them due to lack of military advice, but to failure to understand what military advice in war should be. We must, if we mean to shorten the war, if this fifth year on which we are now entering is to be the last, if we are not to muddle through to the end, organize our machinery for the conduct of the war on scientific lines. The Government must see that the General Staff is equipped to give it advice on the conduct of military operations and must take no other. It must see that plans which are in agreement both with the plans of our allies and with our own national resources are prepared in every respect in due time, and it must see that those statesmen who are charged with the supervision of these vital matters have sufficient leisure to give them the fullest consideration.

A war cabinet which can only give a portion of its time to the war cannot compete with an enemy organization which is devoted wholly and solely to encompassing our defeat. Abraham Lincoln, after three years' experience of war, came to exactly the same conclusion regarding the essential principles which should govern the higher conduct of war as have been reached by the German Government. We, after four years of painful effort, have not yet arrived at the same goal. Let us hope that before the fifth year is far advanced we may have learned wisdom.

BRITISH TROOPS RAID GERMAN POSITIONS

Take Prisoners Near Festubert and Albert—Hostile Artillery Active.

By H. W. NEVINSON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 2.—The situation along the British front is reported to be unchanged. There has been a certain amount of artillery activity in the Hazebrouck district and the Nieppe Forest, especially at Strazeele, which was heavily gas-shelled, no doubt owing to its proximity to Meteren and Merris, lately recovered from the enemy.

Reports from prisoners show that news of the German reverse on the Marne is slowly filtering through to the enemies' forces in Flanders, and much dissatisfaction is felt at delay or refusal of full publication. Prisoners taken at Merris, about 170 in all, were unaware of the allied counterattack in that region.

A captured order shows that the equipment for a German private in the infantry assault consists of the following articles: Rifle and bayonet, two hand grenades, three days' rations, one being of iron and two ordinary; one extra pair of boots, one field cap, half a bivouac tent, two water bottles, one entrenching tool, greatcoat strapped around the pack, from 150 to 200 rounds of ammunition, and a gas mask—and yet he moves. Each company has eight rifle grenadiers, each carrying ten rifle grenades.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British have carried out raids near Festubert, northwest of Lens, and near Albert, in the Picardy sector, and have captured several prisoners, according to a statement issued by the War Office today. The German artillery, the statement says, has shown increased activity south of the Somme and south of Ypres, while it has been active north of Bethune and east of Hazebrouck, in the Lys sector.

The text of the statement reads:

A few prisoners were captured by our patrols yesterday in the neighborhood of Festubert.

During the night English troops carried out a successful raid north of Albert, capturing sixteen prisoners and a machine gun.

The hostile artillery has shown somewhat increased activity south of the Somme and south of Ypres, and has been active also north of Bethune and on our front east of Hazebrouck.

The night statement reads:

Our patrols brought in a few prisoners last night in the Locre sector. Today further prisoners were captured as a result of a successful raid carried out east of Dickebusch Lake. The hostile artillery has shown some activity north of Bethune.

ITALY'S KING SEES OUR MEN.

Reviews Troops and Issues a Manifesto on Their Arrival.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 2.—An enthusiastic public welcome was accorded to the pioneer regiments of American troops on their arrival in Milan, and was followed this morning by a grand review in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, General Diaz, Prime Minister Orlando, and United States Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page.

A stirring manifesto appropriate to the occasion was issued to the Italian Army, recalling the brotherly relations between two nations in the pre-war period when millions of Italian toilers were crossing over to the New World, contributing by their alacrity, firmness, and sobriety toward the consolidation of the great republic which is now sending its vigorous sons in their thousands to fight beside Italy's soldiers in the common cause of democracy and freedom.

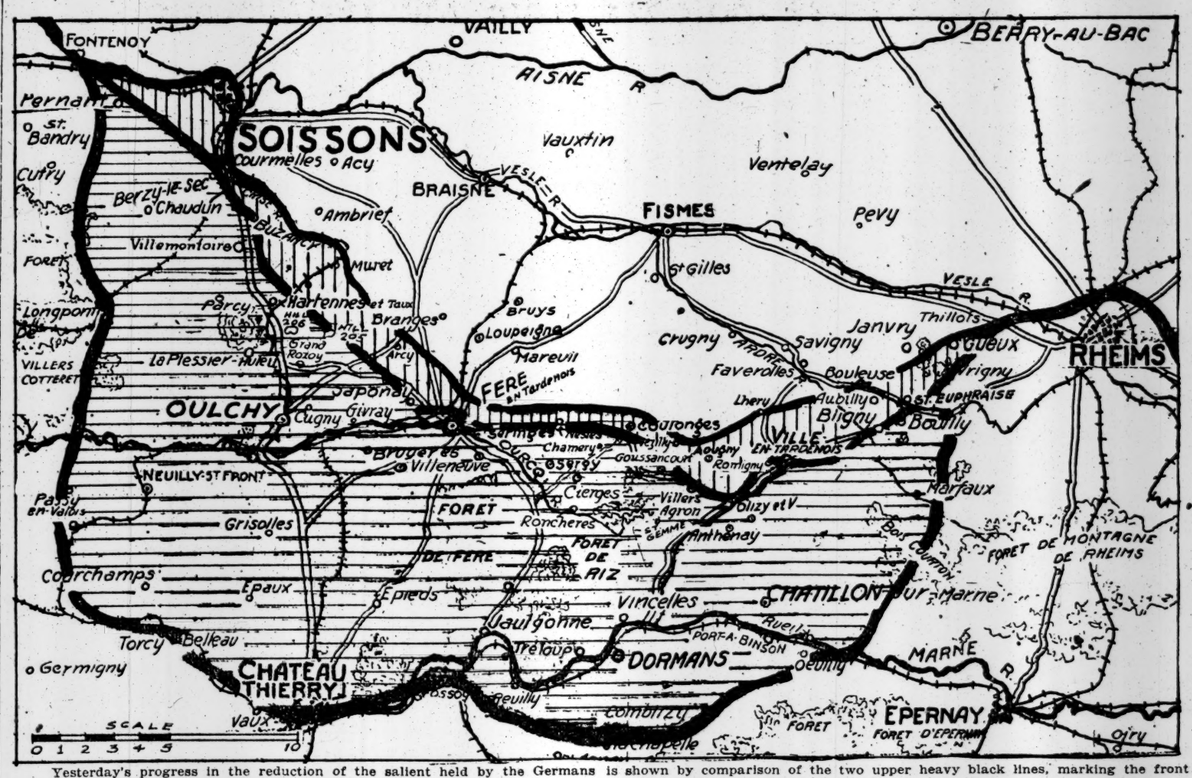
F. D. Roosevelt in Paris.

PARIS, Aug 2.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, the American Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived here last night and dined with Vice Admiral de Bon, Chief of the Naval General Staff. He called on the Minister of Marine and other officials today. His tour will be extended so as to include an inspection of various naval bases.

Calls Up Class of 1920 in France.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Senate has adopted the resolution providing for the calling up of the class of 1920, the vote upon which in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was considered one expressing confidence in the Clemenceau Government.

The Allies' Gains From Soissons to Rheims



Yesterday's progress in the reduction of the salient held by the Germans is shown by comparison of the two upper heavy black lines, marking the front of Aug. 1 and Aug. 2. The shaded space between indicates the area regained by the Allies in yesterday's advance.

NO AMERICAN POLICY ON WAR AFTER WAR

But Economic Experts, It Is Said, Are Giving Profoundest Study to the Question.

NEW CONFERENCE LIKELY

Paris Resolutions Made Obsolete by Changed Conditions and Our Entry Into Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—"The war after the war" may be under consideration among the allied nations. If this is a correct understanding, it marks a feeling of confidence among the Allies that a victorious ending of the great conflict is already in sight. The supposition that the Allies are exchanging views on the subject of economic adjustments when hostilities are concluded is deduced from an utterance yesterday by Prime Minister Lloyd George in his speech before the National Union of Manufacturers in London.

Concerning the Paris resolutions of the European allies, which declare for an economic league of nations against Germany, the Prime Minister said:

"Up to the present America has expressed no opinion upon them, and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic, as well as other problems."

President Wilson, in one of his addresses to Congress, indicated that he was not in accord with the idea of forming a league of nations to boycott Germany commercially when the war was over.

This Government apparently took the position first that there should not be an economic war after the war, keeping the world still divided into two groups of belligerent nations; and later that there should be no economic war after the war unless the aims of the present war should fall short of materialization and peace should have to be negotiated with the present German Government on a basis that did not remove the menace of Prussian militarism from the earth.

In official quarters it was declared today that this Government had not formulated any economic policy to be pursued after the war, but experts are giving the profoundest study to the question. It is said to be the desire of President Wilson to avoid a situation which would necessitate, in his mind, the practice of restrictions which would deny to the German people after the war a natural right to engage in commerce with the world upon reasonable terms and conditions.

Lloyd George, however, has presented the subject in a new aspect, that of compelling Germany to pay the costs of the war to the Allies by increasing the penalties to be imposed upon that country because of its prolongation of the war, causing greater outlay of sacrifices, both human and material, to the Allies.

It is felt in certain quarters here that the Paris conference resolutions offer a faulty program for protecting the interests of the Allies after the war; that the changed conditions, together with the entry of the United States into the war, have already made that document obsolete, and that the question will have to be studied anew by the associated powers and a fresh program laid down, which, nevertheless, will itself be subject to revision accordingly as developments may dictate.

It is believed that Great Britain will take the leadership in a new movement for another economic conference of the allied nations, in which the United States would be represented.

BRITISH PRESS DIVIDED ON ECONOMIC REVENGE

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sharp dissent to the threat of Premier David Lloyd George to use the economic weapon against Germany after the war, as outlined in an address made by the Premier before a delegation from the National Union of Manufacturers yesterday, is expressed by the Liberal press, and the Premier's view, it is said, will not be indorsed in America.

Quoting the phrase "The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe," used by Mr. Lloyd George in his address, The Chronicle says:

"We doubt very much whether that is how President Wilson views the question. It is certainly not the view of American opinion generally. Americans attach great importance to the economic weapon which the Allies, acting together, could wield, but the Americans do not wish it wielded with a vindictive purpose for any fixed period after the war. It will not be possible to carry out both the American policy and Lloyd George's policy. They are alternative, not supplementary.

"The American suggestion is full of hope and help in the pursuit of ultimate permanent world peace. That of Lloyd George has quite the opposite tendency."

The Daily News says:

"It is idle for Lloyd George or any other statesman to maintain that the spirit underlying a league of nations is reconcilable with the spirit underlying and inspiring the protective tariff. We must choose one or the other. It is a question of the policy of Wilson or the policy of the Paris resolutions. The American views on the Paris resolutions have been unexpressed in official documents, they have been expressed repeatedly and unequivocally in President Wilson's speeches, which have preached a gospel utterly incompatible with the perpetuation of hostility through an economic war."

Conservative papers, on the other hand, generally indorse the Premier's address, although some accuse him of being indefinite. The Times, recognizing the existence of the opinion in some quarters that the United States will not consent to the employment of economic weapons against Germany, emphasized the fact that the Premier expressed the hope that an agreement might be reached on economic, as well as other problems between America and England. It cites the phrase used by President Wilson in his Mount Vernon address, "No half-way decision is tolerable," and says:

"Germany is hardly likely to believe that the Allies mean what President Wilson thus said for them as long as they fail to take what Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, described the other day as 'all steps required to destroy the economic basis of Germany's military effort.'"

Fear that the adoption of economic weapons after the war might endanger the proposed league of nations was expressed by James H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for Derby, in the House of Commons yesterday during a discussion on the policy of such a league raised by Liberal members.

Foreign Secretary Balfour, in reply, complained that he had heard no really practical suggestions from members for the attainment of the objects they all had in view nor any indication where an international police force to enforce contracts between nations could be found.

Unquestionably, he continued, a league of nations could not afford to deprive its armory of economic weapons. It is perfectly true that the economic weapon is capable of misuse, as witness Germany's policy in Russia. In a manner destructive of liberty, but the Foreign Secretary saw no sign of any country consenting to abandon the employment of tariffs if it considered them necessary. He believed that Mr. Thomas would find that labor would not abandon this method of dealing with economic problems.

Mr. Balfour also contended that universal disarmament only was possible if it could be proved that the new international arrangement was effective and if it had machinery for keeping the world's peace successfully.

"The last four years," continued the Foreign Secretary, "have convinced the nations that war is a very costly, bloody, and brutal thing, but not that it is a thing to be thrust aside. Frankly, looking around on the world, I see the greatest of nations quite as ready to quarrel with each other as the most ambitious of their predecessors."

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, urged that the conditions of peace ought to be made more favorable to those nations prepared to enter a league. He thought the question should be considered fully in all its aspects and a scheme prepared to be put into operation immediately after the war, if there was any prospect of its adoption, because a few years' delay would, with the shortness of people's memories, result in the cooling of present enthusiasm.

The difficulties in the way of establishing and running such a league were so serious, he added, that only by the united efforts of all men of good-will could it possibly be put into execution.

JAPAN'S ANSWER PLEASES WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

American citizens should go to Siberia and make arrangements with representative Russians for American and Russian co-operation that would primarily benefit Russia, but in the end would provide for an economic exchange mutually beneficial. This commission would give formal assurances to the people of Siberia that the purposes of the United States Government were entirely unselfish, and were designed only to re-establish economic and political stability in Russian territory. The only consideration involved that can be classified as in any way selfish is the desire of this Government to bring the Russian people back to nationality so that they may be in a position to prevent the Germans from making Russia a German vassal state.

Joint Declaration Planned.

Incident to the purely American feature of the policy now about to be formulated officially the Governments of Japan and the United States would make a joint declaration explaining that the presence of their troops at Vladivostok had no other significance than to assist the Czechoslovaks in the effort to clear Siberia of German and Austrian armed forces and establish order. It is quite probable that the joint declaration will go much further than this in its assurances to the Russian people, but information as to its terms is being guarded carefully.

Great Britain, France and Italy were made parties to the exchanges over the American proposal for joint American and Japanese action, and it is understood that they have given their approval to the policy suggested, although they had shown that they desired to go much further than was contemplated by the United States. Both Great Britain and France felt that any military expedition into Russian territory should be on a grand scale, with all the allied Governments participating, Japan, however, to furnish the bulk of the large army which London and Paris thought would be necessary to bring the Russians back into their own.

The original plan of having the military expedition composed only of American and Japanese troops has been modified at the suggestion of Great Britain and France so as to permit these two nations to be represented. Each, however, will send a mere handful of soldiers. British troops will go to Vladivostok from Hongkong, while France will draw on her colonial forces in Cochin China. The Chinese Government is to be represented also in the military expedition.

The number of American and Japanese troops will be comparatively small. While their number is known to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent and no strategical advantage would be given to Germany by disclosing it, officials have not made any authoritative statement on the subject, and for that reason disclosure as to the size of the joint force is withheld. The American force and the Japanese force will be equal in size. It is said here that the American troops will be drawn from the Philippines.

That the military forces of the Allies may be increased considerably is within the bounds of probability. But such increase is likely to come only at the request of the Russian people after local governments have been established in Siberia. Should the new policy succeed to the extent that the Russians will be encouraged to form local governmental groups, the spirit of nationality may be aroused not only in Siberia, but in European Russia, and a national authority be formed that will be able to raise an army capable of contesting with the Germans their possession of vast areas of Russian territory.

Proposed Civilian Commission.

It is this outcome that friends of Russia hope for. One of the proposals for helping Russia to which many prominent and influential Russian liberals subscribed contemplated sending an allied civilian commission into Siberia, backed by a considerable allied force, with Japanese troops forming the larger part of it. This commission would encourage the Russians in Siberia to build up their country economically and politically, and the troops would furnish protection to the local governments established. It was believed, by men who knew Russia intimately, that through this means Russia would have a national entity capable of taking a major part in the war against the Central Powers.

Whether the American plan has been modified to permit other allied nations to be represented in the civilian commission is not known. Officials are so reticent over the Siberian policy that some of them decline to admit that any action affecting Russia is to be taken.

This plan now about to be put into execution is a modified phase of the policy mentioned above. That it may lead to important developments, perhaps to the development contemplated in the more comprehensive schemes for the regeneration of Russia, is admittedly within the bounds of possibility.

GERMAN PRESS GLOOMY OVER OUTLOOK IN EAST

Begins to Wonder Whether the Country Is Getting Anything from Peace Treaties.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—Side by side with the news of the Kiev murders, there appear in the German press additional articles and messages regarding the black outlook in the east. The Cologne Volkszeitung says:

"With the taking of Ekaterinburg by the Czechoslovaks goes the last railway link between the Moscow Soviet and Siberia. The plans of the Czechoslovaks aim at the cutting off of all communication with Moscow, and they reckon that the consequent hunger of the masses in Moscow and Petrograd will have its effect. It is highly doubtful if the Bolsheviki can master the situation, and there is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that the fruits of the Entente begin to ripen, at least as far as their next and immediate aim, the overthrow of the Bolsheviki, is concerned."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express reports that German newspapers are filled today with columns of obituary notices of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, coupled with the usual allegation that it was Entente machinations which caused his assassination. The Cologne Gazette describes the murder as "a typical piece of British diplomacy." It is very bitter about those in and out of Germany who now proclaim that Germany's policy toward Russia has been foolish and short-sighted.

"We would like those eternal advisers to tell us how they would have managed to get Ukrainian corn into Germany," it states. "The Russians hated us before the war. There is no reason to believe that they like us better since we have beaten them. The Hetman has telegraphed to the Kaiser that he would crush the present Kiev revolt," adds the Gazette, "and if his power is insufficient there are enough German troops in the Ukraine to help him. We have been called into the Ukraine to re-establish order, and shall not leave the country before that is done."

The Berlin Post considers the position of the Germans in Russia untenable and states:

"We begin to wonder whether we are really getting something from the peace treaties with Russia and the Ukraine."

Semi-officially, the assassination of Eichhorn is attributed to the Entente, whose interest is supposed to be the creation of a state of anarchy in Russia, whereas Germany wants order to be re-established. Whether military action against the Ukraine is to be undertaken has not been decided yet. Berlin political circles seem unanimous that something ought to be done, but they do not agree regarding the steps.

SAYS AUSTRIANS ARM PEASANTRY IN UKRAINE

Swedish Socialist Leader Avers Germans There Are "Living in Little Hades."

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2.—Conditions in the Ukraine before the assassination of Field Marshal von Eichhorn were such as might have been expected to lead up to some such outbreak of violence, judging from the description given of them by Zeta Hoeglund, leader of the Swedish Socialist Left, in an interview in the Politiken of Copenhagen.

Hoeglund, who gave the interview before the Eichhorn assassination, had just returned from a long visit to Russia, and his account is largely a report of conversations which he had with Russians from the Ukraine. They declared, he says, that the Germans there were "living in a little Hades," that guerrilla warfare was constantly in progress, conflicts occurring daily in which many persons were killed, while occasional battles took place, lasting several days.

The peasants in one section of the Ukraine have an army estimated to number 25,000, Hoegland reports. These men he describes as filled with hatred for the Germans and awaiting an auspicious moment to begin hostilities. The peasants otherwhere pursue the policy of burning their grain and destroying their cattle, and acting similarly with regard to other of their possessions rather than have them fall into the hands of the Germans. The Austrian troops in the country are declared to be at dagger's point with the Germans and to have supplied the peasants with arms, including artillery.

Hoeglund's informants considered the disturbances that had occurred to be only a foretaste of what might be expected at harvest time, when the peasants, it was predicted, would do everything possible to prevent the Germans from securing their crops.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, who was recently appointed German Ambassador to Russia, has sent a note to Foreign Minister Trotzky calling upon the Soviet Government to adopt stern measures in their search for and punishment of the persons guilty of the murder of Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the Germany military commander in the Ukraine, according to advices transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Zurich.

Dr. Helfferich demanded likewise, it is stated, the destruction of "the hotbeds of anti-German intrigue" in Moscow and Petrograd.

JONESCU SAYS AUSTRIA WILL BE SPLIT UP

Rumanian Statesman Looks for Aggrandizement of His Own Country After War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Take Jonescu the Rumanian statesman, after having been received by the President of the Republic, Premier Clemenceau, M. Pichon, and other prominent personages here, left this morning for London. In an interview with the Morning Post correspondent here before leaving, M. Jonesco expressed himself as well satisfied with the reception he had received here, and said that he found every statesman he had seen fully convinced that the sole guarantee of future peace was the replacement of Austria-Hungary by a series of States consisting of Poland, Greater Rumania, the Czechoslovaks, and the Jugoslavs. "At the present moment," said Jonescu, "this idea is the cardinal point of the situation. We are fighting this war to prevent the Germans ever being able to renew their miserable assaults against civilization. The principles for which we are fighting prevent us from amputating Germany more than is necessary to create a real Poland going as far as the Baltic, to give back to France her historic frontiers, and do justice to Denmark. After these necessary amputations, Germany will still remain formidable and dangerous unless her vassal, Austria-Hungary, is made to loosen her grasp on her 52,000,000 oppressed peoples. The artificial and mediaeval Hapsburg empire has not written a single honorable page in history.

"It is a happy coincidence that the interests of the world coincide with the principles of justice due to the oppressed nations. In France, both the statesmen and the people are convinced of the truth of this fact. Personally, I believe the hatred which exists in France for those who have plunged humanity into this horrible catastrophe must survive after the conclusion of peace, and am sure I shall find the same spirit in England.

"We can now see what that end will be. Imperial Germany will be crushed, and on its ruins will be built up a new world for peace and not for war. If Germany will relinquish her unwholesome dreams of universal domination, she may play her part in the joys of the new world. If she refuses to do so, so much the worse for her. I cannot conceive it possible that the rest of the world will commit the blunder of sheathing the sword or according an armistice to Germany before all guarantees required from her are given and all punishment due to her is assured.

"Rumania is suffering a frightful martyrdom. She will continue to suffer until the world is delivered from the nightmare of German imperialism. I know England too well not to feel convinced that I shall bring away from my visit there the same satisfaction that I feel after my stay in Paris."

GORKY'S ARREST ORDERED.

Russian Writer's Paper Also Suppressed by the Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The arrest of Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionary, has been ordered by an investigating commission of the Soviet Government, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Express reports that Gorky's paper has been suppressed permanently.

A Stockholm dispatch on July 26 reported that Maxim Gorky was dying from cholera in Petrograd, according to a message received there from Helsingfors.

Gorky's life has been a tempestuous one. Self-educated, he was thrown into prison several times, and in 1903 he was put in prison in Riga as a result of disorders in Petrograd. He came to the United States in 1906 for a visit.

Prior to the downfall of Kerensky, Gorky supported Lenine and Trotzky. Recently, however, there have been reports of decided differences of opinion between Gorky and the leaders of the Soviet Government.

GERMAN SOP TO FINLAND.

Offers, if Monarchy Is Established, to Get Eastern Karelia for Her.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—As a sop for the establishment of a monarchy, Germany has offered Finland to use its offices to obtain the cession by Russia of Eastern Karelia on the principle of self-determination, but the Landtag, which has been summoned to meet Aug. 3, must decide immediately, according to a dispatch to The Times from Stockholm.

Every effort, the dispatch adds, is being made to win over the eighteen members of the Landtag who oppose the monarchical plan, and thus prevent it from getting the necessary two-thirds majority.

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For a Quarter of a Century made in the quality way—not equalled at any price

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The culmination of Foch's strategy in the present attack has almost been reached. The German retreat has ceased to be the orderly, stubborn thing which we have been reading of for the last two weeks. It has become, through the intensity of the allied pressure, very hurried and precipitate and most destructive. The Allies operating on the north and south line through Soissons spoiled all of the German calculations first by the capture of the Butte of Chalmont and later by the capture of Hill 205, which was commented upon yesterday. These took the heart out of the defense, and opened up the country back of the German positions for many miles. It was an advantage which could not be withstood, and the activity of the French commander permitted him to reap an immediate harvest from his victories.

Only one hope remained to the Germans—the heights along the eastern lip of the Crise River. This river runs through Soissons, its confluence with the Aisne being at the town. While as a river the Crise is insignificant—it is nothing but a narrow, shallow creek—it is nevertheless a defensive position of considerable value by reason of its steep banks and the heights which crown them. If the Germans could have made a stand behind this screen they might have been able to stem the advance long enough to make new and more effective dispositions of their troops, and by the addition of fresh units take the spirit out of the attack by bringing it to a halt.

It appears, however, that the Germans were beaten too badly. The fighting for the last two weeks has been most bitter. It is doubtful if the war has seen more persistent, more vicious battles than those which this front has been engaged in. The Germans were battling to avert disaster, the French and Americans to impose disaster on a defeated foe. Night and day the fighting continued without let-up. There must be a limit to human endurance. Either the Allies had to give up the attack or the German defense had to break. The limit had been reached, something had to crack. And that side was forced to crack whose morale was lowest.

The German Kaiser never said anything in his life half as true as his remark in the early part of the week that it is the spirit which brings the decision. And the French were supported in this fight by 150,000 troops, not first-class troops, as measured by their experience on European battlefields, not first-class troops as measured by length of time in the trenches and familiarity with modern war as it has been waged in Europe; but troops of the very highest class in soul and in spirit, troops who had not grown war weary, tired, and stale, but who were fresh, eager, full of initiative, and of the spirit that knows no defeat. What they may have lacked in experience they were furnished by the French. And the French, wearied by their long years of the most grueling experience, were spurred on by the spirit of the forces which supported them. The element of morale is not measured in numbers; it cannot be, because it is an intangible thing. It is, nevertheless, the most potent factor in an army's success. And it was the morale of the Allies in this fight which beat down the morale of the Germans.

It was the German defense which cracked and gave the Allies their opportunity. Moving forward from Hartennes and from Grand Rozoy, the French and Americans forced their way up to the Crise and turned it at its point of origin. But they did not stop here. On the contrary, they crossed the ravine and reached the eastern lip, clearing the way to all high ground as far as the junction of the Aisne and the Vesle. This threw them in the rear of the German lines in Soissons, and the Germans were forced to begin their evacuation of the town. The Allies have apparently not completely occupied the town, but have penetrated it and are fighting in the streets. But it is a very short time now before the occupation will be complete.

As matters stand, there is a small angle between the allied lines and the Aisne, which the next rush will occupy. This will completely isolate Soissons from the southern bank of the stream. As the bridges which connect Soissons with the northern bank have probably been destroyed long since by artillery fire, the Germans who are still within the town holding it will either have to vacate within the next twenty-four hours or be captured. There cannot be much doubt that they will follow the former course.

In the remainder of the salient the allied gains were none the less conspicuous. The hold which the Germans were maintaining in the eastern half has been rudely broken, and the Allies forged ahead for from three to five miles. Ville-en-Tardenois, the stumbling block in the east, has been taken and placed well behind the allied line. Slowly the entire salient is being squeezed out until but little now remains. The salient has become a shallow bulge. There does not seem to be very much chance of capturing any material numbers of men. There appears to be an excellent chance to do untold damage to German material and supplies. And this is what Foch is after just as much as the men involved.

ARCHANGEL BORDER CLOSED

For Military Reasons, Bolshevist Official Statement Says.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—An official statement received here from Moscow says that the Archangel frontier has been closed for fourteen days, for military reasons.

FRANCIS IN MURMANSK.

Ambassador Cables to State Department Word of His Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department today received another message from Ambassador Francis at Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, through Murmansk, dated July 30. It said the Ambassador left Archangel on the evening of July 28, accompanied by the chiefs of the diplomatic corps of Great Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan, Serbia, and Brazil. The Ambassador said the last cablegram he had received from the State Department was dated July 3.

A second message received today from Ambassador Francis, dated July 31, said he had arrived in Murmansk, with the Italian Ambassador, the British representative, and the French Charge d'Affairs. The other chiefs of the diplomatic corps are waiting at Kandalaska for instructions from their Governments.

Details of the movement of the Allied Ambassadors through northern Russia and their treatment by the representatives of the Soviet Government were received in an official dispatch from France quoting the Petit Parisien.

The diplomats and their suites reached Archangel from Vologda last Friday, but their arrival was preceded, the newspaper said, by telegraphic orders from the People's Commissary to the local Soviet to oppose their installation at Archangel.

"The Soviet of Archangel," said the Petit Parisien, "was presided over by a certain Petrof, who instructed the Ambassadors to land at some western European port. Vainly they demanded the means of communication with their respective Governments. Petrof refused to grant authorization. The Ambassadors declared they would hold him responsible for any consequence that might ensue and exhorted him to reflect.

Petrof wired to Trotzky, (the Soviet Foreign Minister.) The latter replied that the Ambassadors, as they were not leaving Russian territory, at least must quit the Port of Archangel. They then set out in two boats with about sixty refugees for Kandalaska."

Revolt Against Reds in Turkestan.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—A revolt against the Bolshevist Government in Turkestan has broken out, according to news received here today from Ukrainian sources.



AUSTRIANS SEE HOPE IN GERMAN DEFEAT

People Want Americans to Hurry Up and Finish the War in the West.

TRUST WILSON PRINCIPLES

Empire Politically Enslaved While Masses Reach New Depths of Misery.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, July 14.—The average man in a country such as Switzerland, bordering on Austria, often asks: "What is happening in Austria?" Of late rumors of all kinds have been in circulation about riots and revolutions in Austria. All these rumors seem to have been repeated, with sensational headlines, in some British and French newspapers, and possibly in some American papers also.

The defeat of the Austrians on the Piave at the end of June, when the Hungarian Prime Minister Wekerle uttered his famous lament about Austria-Hungary having lost 100,000 men, made many people, at any rate in Switzerland, think that Austria was going to collapse, and the Austrophile Swiss papers shed so many crocodile tears about the Piave disaster that the innocent and uninitiated really began to believe that Austria-Hungary was in a truly critical condition.

It is only a double-faced power such as Austria-Hungary which could thus deceive the world. Wekerle's lament was uttered in order to do a good stroke of business for the Hungarian junker. Hungary does not want any other agricultural State, Rumania or the Ukraine, for instance, to be admitted to the membership of Mitteleuropa, because she is also an agricultural State and does not desire competitors. By confessing her heavy sacrifices, she is virtually telling Germany "Now, we are quits," and letting her know that she cannot force upon Hungary unwelcome new members of the Central European Alliance.

Wekerle's slyness is proverbial, and is well illustrated by a story of the old Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, who once said:

"If I ask Wekerle what sort of weather it is, and he answers, 'Your Majesty, it is a fine day,' then I take an umbrella."

It is time the world realized that, whenever not only Wekerle but the Austrian State or the whole gang of Austro-Hungarian statesmen either do or say anything, it ought to ask itself the question which was asked when Talleyrand died: "What was his object in dying?" What do they want? What are they about?

Empire Politically Helpless.

Austria at present has a Ministry but no Government, a Parliament but no majority in it. She can make neither war nor peace, she can neither dismiss her Government nor keep it, neither be governed by legal means nor by chance means, neither break off nor conclude her negotiations with Germany. She is, in short, like a crossroads, every outlet of which is blocked.

To crown all, the Emperor, for some reasons or other—the Austrians say because of Entente machinations—is extremely unpopular, and the Empress still more so. They were, in fact, "booed" the other day when driving from their palace to Vienna.

A distinguished writer and politician from Vienna, whom I met the other day in Switzerland, confided to me the really terrible state of his country. I asked him:

"Why do you not conclude a separate peace?"

"We cannot," he answered. "We are in the grip of Germany's mailed fist. German troops are mixed with ours. Our finances are in the hands of the Germans, and we are altogether at their mercy."

Confirmation of this can be found in the Austrian press, censored as it is. For instance, the other day the Wiener Journal reported that strictly confidential discussions were taking place in Berlin about closer commercial relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Representatives of commercial and industrial associations, of agriculture, trade, and commerce generally were present. The subjects discussed were the drawing up of a uniform customs law and tariff for the two empires; the introduction of uniform methods of customs procedure; similar patent laws for both empires, and, finally, similarity of commercial and shipping legislation.

Furthermore, within the last few days the German Ministry of Commerce, in whose hands are the manifold preparations for "after the war," issued a circular marked "Secret and Confidential," to manufacturers in Germany, particularly to those who manufacture articles supposed to be German specialties, instructing them that now and after the war one price must be charged in Germany and Austria-Hungary for all such articles, and another price outside Germany, whether in neutral or in enemy countries. For instance, lithograph stones, which before the war used to cost, say, 100 marks, and now cost in Germany, say, 200 marks, must be sold outside Germany at not less than 400 marks, and similarly with regard to a number of other articles.

If, however, a German firm has lithograph work outside of Germany, then that firm must be charged for materials the prices prevailing in Germany. Austro-Hungarian manufacturers and firms are, of course, to be treated as German. Presumably Austria, under compulsion, is likewise granting Germany most-favored-nation treatment, although I have no knowledge of a similar circular having been issued by Austria.

Tightly Gripped by Germany.

It is useless therefore to talk of Austria as a separate country independent of Germany. She is nothing of the sort. She is almost daily more hopelessly involved in the clutches of Germany.

The Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Weiskirchner, openly confessed at a recent meeting of the Vienna City Council that he had to telegraph to Ludendorff, Hertling, and the Bavarian Prime Minister imploring them to do something to procure food for the City of Vienna, and saying that if he did not receive help, and at once, he could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of public order. Ludendorff graciously replied in a telegram, which was read at the meeting, assuring Dr. Weiskirchner that he would be delighted to help him, but Germany was already doing all she could. All the imports of corn from Rumania, Bessarabia, and the Ukraine were already being reserved for Austria, said Ludendorff, and although he very badly needed it himself, he had even allowed Austria to have wheat intended for the western front during April, May, and June.

Here, therefore, is an example of the pitch to which Austria is reduced. It is not the Austrian Emperor to whom an appeal is made, but the German Commander in Chief, the German Chancellor, and the Bavarian Prime Minister.

In the absence of a properly constituted Government, backed by a majority of the House, Austria is in a worse case politically than she has ever been before, worse even than in 1848, owing to insurrections, and 1866, (Sadowa.) On those occasions the people were at any rate held together by loyalty to the dynasty, but now there is not even that bond uniting them.

The young Emperor Charles no longer has the sympathies of his people, and consequently does not represent them. He has many enemies and apparently no friends. The Slavs suspect him because they consider him a German puppet. The Germans suspect him because he is married to an Italian woman, while the Socialists look on both Emperor and Empress as agents of the Vatican.

At no time in the history of the Austrian Monarchy have so many secret police been watching the persons of the Emperor and Empress. Austria as at present constituted is not and hardly can be governed by legal means, and the old Emperor fully realized this. When war broke out, the last thing he thought of doing was to convene the Austrian Parliament, and Count Stürghk, one day passing the Austrian Reichsrath Building, remarked with cynical frankness: "My greatest achievement was to turn that building into a hospital." Such methods, however, can only endure for a time, and Count Stürghk's days were ended by Dr. Adler's revolver.

The only papers in Vienna which have the courage to raise a voice on behalf of justice are the Kampf and the Arbeiter-Zeitung. The latter may not enter Germany. It is therefore absurd and untrue when a section of the English press writes of the Arbeiter-Zeitung as having been bought by Germany.

Many Die From Hunger.

Some persons think that the Austrians are making too much fuss about their food shortage in order to excite the pity of Germany and Hungary. Although there may have been some truth in this, I think there is not the slightest doubt that Austria is and long has been in a very woeful state as to food. Trustworthy men who arrive from Austria assure me that the cemeteries are being filled with the graves of people who have died of hunger. An official inquiry elicited the fact that during March last about 1,000 persons died from underfeeding in Vienna. Even hospital patients are insufficiently nourished.

There are in Vienna at present traveling kitchens to feed 100,000 of the poorest people. But the kind of food which these supply contains little nourishment, being chiefly rather watery potato soup with bits of horseflesh floating about in it—a food which frequently tends to make those who take it unwell. Fifteen to twenty thousand persons in Vienna, mostly Post Office officials, railway employes, and persons of this class, subsist largely on the produce of the 70,000 "war vegetable gardens" which now fill all the open spaces in Vienna. The bread ration has been reduced to about one-fifth of a pound per day.

Burgomaster Weiskirchner stated publicly the other day that people had to exist upon only 35 per cent. of the food which they consumed before the war, and that neither of a nourishing nor a varied nature. A kilo of horseflesh (medium cut) costs 16 to 18 kronen, while the best cuts cost 20 to 22 kronen. A fowl costs 37 kronen, (it is not stated what sort of a fowl;) cocoa of the poorest quality, 125 kronen a pound, and tea, 150 kronen a pound.

The expectations as to the harvest are but modest; the weather has often been unfavorable and the nights too cold. Of meat, people are supposed to get 200 grammes (rather more than two-fifths of a pound) per week, but very often the butchers cannot supply this ration.

Want Sharing of Food.

The cry raised in Austria is that Germany and Hungary should share their food with the Austrians, and that there should be as far as possible equal food distribution and an equal bread ration. Germany is not anxious for this; neither is Hungary, which has just had to be appeased by a present from the Burgomaster of Vienna of 10,000 meters of material in exchange for foodstuffs sent. Dr. Weiskirchner had personally to go to Budapest to assure the people that this was all which he could spare from Vienna's already depleted stores.

Some declare that those who can pay can get food, but this is not always true. What is true is that the rise in the cost of living has become so enormous that, with the best will in the world, many people cannot make both ends meet. For instance, a family of three before the war which spent 48.59 kronen on food must now spend, according to officially fixed maximum prices, 322 kronen.

To try to save the children the city of Vienna is sending away 60,000 this Summer to country places in Hungary, while another 70,000 are being sent to districts in Austria, and some thousands to Switzerland.

Not only are the people wearing paper boots and shoes, but even underclothing made of a preparation of paper. The paper boots and shoes are, the better qualities at any rate, mounted on wooden soles, and the fittings are of leather.

How enormously dear are such dress materials as still remain may be judged from the fact that ordinary women's dress stuffs which before the war used to cost 2.50 kronen a meter, now cost 65 kronen a meter. No wonder that paper and half-paper materials should be manufactured—shining silks which are only half silk and the other half paper—and that the many working women in Austria of all classes thankfully welcome them. Without them what would they do? The paper and half-paper cloaks and costumes, we are assured, can be made quite elegant.

40,000 Barefoot in Budapest.

In Budapest an inquiry into the state of the people's footgear revealed the fact that 40,000 persons were obliged to go barefoot.

There is at present in Vienna an exhibition of makeshifts and substitutes which must be more interesting than agreeable to visit—substitutes for everything from underclothing to coffee. There is even a substitute for tobacco, and such cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco as are obtainable are now sold by card only.

"We eat what we have," say the Austrians; and it is true that even the middle classe, those whose women are now filling offices where before only men worked, are at their wits' end how to contrive to appear in clean linen, decent clothing, and boots and shoes without holes in them.

It is pitiful to see girls arrive at offices with mended blouses, patched shoes, and holes in their stockings. When the weather is warm, they can makeshift with paper substitute clothing, but in wet or cold weather this does not answer. It is even a problem how to keep clean, for ordinary soap is hardly obtainable, and so-called "war soap" is ruinous not only to the skin, but even to any clothes which may be washed with it. Many men have ceased to shave from lack of shaving soap, although even for this there is a "substitute."

Sad sights may be seen when exchanged or wounded prisoners of war return from Italy. They arrive hungry and in fags, and neither the authorities nor their relatives at home are able to provide them with a good meal or the necessary clothing. Appeals appear in all the papers for castoff garments for these unfortunates.

There is a sincere desire on the part of the Austrian people that the Americans shall hurry up and "finish off" the Germans. This, however, proceeds from the people only, and possibly also from such men as the Burgomaster of Vienna. But the Hungarian Junkers and the Hapsburg party care only for the triumph of Prussian militarism and are quite prepared to march with Germany through thick and thin.

Hope in Wilson Principles.

The people themselves are rather passive about the war. What does it matter, they argue, whether Italy gets Trieste or we get Poland? What we want is to be able to live in reasonable comfort and peace the few years remaining to us. If we win it will be the German Junkers and bankers who will benefit. Our diplomats will again exchange visits with the diplomats of our enemies, attend banquets, and play tennis and generally do as they did before the war; and when the time comes they will sell us as they did in 1914. Our Emperor will be attending the weddings and funerals of the royal families of our enemies, and we shall still remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. Our only hope is that German militarism shall be destroyed and President Wilson's gospel shall prevail in Europe.

This is the view of the average intelligent Austrian, as I am assured by one who recently arrived in Switzerland. I asked him why the Austrians did not rise, to which he replied:

"The people are too weak physically, morally, and mentally. Those in the streets of Vienna who are at all physically fit are officials, and a few soldiers; but the population consists of old men, physically exhausted by malnutrition, and women and children. These, together with the war cripples, consumptives, and blind, cannot make a revolution. I repeat that the only hope for Austria is the crushing of Germany."

"Financially," continued my informant, "our country is bankrupt." As an example he referred to the fact that a certain Austrian millionaire merchant whose income amounted to 1,210,000 kronen found that his taxes, war taxes, and supertaxes now amounted to 1,270,000 kronen.

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy," he concluded, "is trying to save itself by using Vatican and Roman Catholic influences generally in neutral countries to endeavor to bring about a patched-up peace. Consequently, every effort is being made to induce President Wilson to believe that a peace by understanding could be easily brought about on the basis of his declaration."

17 MEN OF OLD 69TH IN CASUALTY LIST

Fighting of July 15 on Marne Claimed Heavy Toll Among New York Troops.

CAPTAIN LANGER WOUNDED

Sergeant Kiernan, Who Was Killed, Wrote That the Indians Were Angels Compared to Germans.

The casualty list made public by the War Department yesterday contains the names of twenty-six New York men, of whom seventeen have been identified as members of the 165th Infantry, the command which was organized around the old 69th Infantry. The 165th is in the Rainbow Division.

Of the New York men in the list three were killed in action, one died of wounds received in battle, one died of disease, while all of the rest are listed by General Pershing as severely wounded. The list of New Yorkers also includes the names of two soldiers of the 27th Division, the organization of New York State Guardsmen.

Nearly all the casualties in the 165th Regiment occurred on July 15.

Captain JEROME F. LANGER, who is reported severely wounded in the list published today, was for several years an electrical engineer at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, and at the time he entered the army, soon after the declaration of war, was the Assistant Chief Electrical Engineer of the New York Fire Department. Captain Langer is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and received his first military training at that institution. The Commandant of the Nebraska Corps of Cadets during the time Captain Langer was a member, was John J. Pershing, now the Commander in Chief of the American forces in France. For eighteen years Captain Langer was a member of the 23d Infantry of the New York Guard, and went to the Mexican border with that command in 1916. Captain Langer's wife lives with his mother at 432 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn.

First Lieutenant DELOS ALAN TOWLE of the 58th United States Inafntry, who is also listed among the severely wounded, was wounded on July 18, which was the second anniversary of his marrige. Mrs. Towle, who lives at 301 West 109th Street, received a telegram from the Adjutant General yesterday announcing that her husband was badly wounded and in a base hospital. Lieutenant Towle is a graduate of the 1917 Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Training Camp for Officers. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of regulars last Fall and soon afterward was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 58th Infantry.

Lieutenant Towle is a graduate of the University of Michigan. His father and mother live in Waterloo, Iowa. In a letter received a few days ago by his wife Lieutenant Towle inclosed the insignia of his regiment. He asked her to keep them as a memento, adding that the insignia had been "through 'some' battles and had been fired on by the boche."

Lieutenant SIDNEY L. SPIEGELBERG, listed as having died of disease, lived when he entered the army with his parents at 300 West End Avenue. At that address it was said yesterday that the family was out of the city. Lieutenant Spiegelberg went into the service last Summer.

Lieutenant GOODHUE LIVINGSTON, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston of 38 East Sixty-fifth Street, has been wounded in action. A telegram to this effect was received by his parents yesterday. Lieutenant Livingston is in the 15th Field Artillery of the regular army. He was a member of an ambulance unit in France when war was declared, and was trained for the American service at a French artillery school. He is 21 years of age, and was a sophomore at Harvard when he went to France as an ambulance driver. In a cablegram to his father he said that his wound, which is in the leg, was not serious.

First Lieutenant HERMAN ST. JOHN BOLDT, who was an aerial observer with the Aviation Section, has been killed in action. The message announcing his death came to his father, Dr. H. J. Boldt of 39 East Sixty-first Street. Lieutenant Boldt, who was an only son, was killed on July 20.

Kiernan's Estimate of Germans.

Sergeant HENRY J. KIERNAN, who was of the noncommissioned personnel of the 165th Infantry, which was built around the old 69th New York, has been killed in action. Word to this effect came to his brother, Hugh Kiernan of 1,615 Avenue T, Brooklyn, yesterday. The message stated that Sergeant Kiernan was killed in the thick of the Marne fighting on July 15. In a letter which Hugh Kiernan received from his brother a few days ago the Sergeant wrote:

"I tell you, Hugh, if you ever hear anybody praising or talking in favor of the Germans, don't hit him with your hand, but get the biggest baseball bat you can find and crack his skull, because the only fellow of that type who is any good is a dead one. Talk about Indian fighting in the old days—why, the Indians were angels compared with these devils, but we sure give them h—. Any two of us can whip a squad of Dutchmen."

Sergeant DANIEL T. SCULLY of Stapleton, Staten Island, who is listed among those severely wounded in action, was a cousin of Mrs. John O'Rourke, wife of Alderman O'Rourke of Staten Island. Sergeant Scully, who is 38 years old, is a veteran National Guardsman and was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn when war was declared. He went to the Mexican border with that command and was one of the men transferred to the 165th Infantry. Sergeant Scully was wounded in the battle of the Marne on July 17.

Private JOHN J. BRADY, another New Yorker reported severely wounded, is also in the 165th Infantry. His wife lives at 339 East Thirty-ninth Street. A baby girl, now three months old, has come into his family since he arrived in France. Mrs. Brady said yesterday that she hoped that her husband would not be invalided home because of his wounds. She added that she wanted to see him, but that she knew he wanted to see the war through to a victorious end.

Private PAUL C. HAERTLING is another 165th Infantry boy named in the list. He, too, has been severely wounded. Haertling is a son of Mrs. Mary Haertling of 248 East Twenty-first Street. He was working for the New York Edison Company. Haertling's grandfather is still living in Germany.

"In spite of the fact that we have relatives in Germany," said Mrs. Haertling yesterday, "we have no use for that country. That's why my husband left there many years ago."

Private Only 18 Years Old.

Private JAMES E. KANE, who has been killed in action, was also of the 165th Infantry and was one of the youngest soldiers of that famous command. He was only 18 years old, and enlisted with the consent of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Kane of 458 West Seventeenth Street. The boy, according to a message received by his father, was killed on July 15. It was said yesterday that the enlistment of Kane was the direct cause of sixteen other boys from his neighborhood entering the army.

In his last letter to his parents young Kane wrote:

"I will get ten Germans before they get me."

Private HAROLD M. YORK, who is reported severely wounded, was in the 7th Regiment when war was declared, and was one of the men transferred from that command to the 165th Infantry when it was assigned to the Rainbow Division. York is only 19 years old. His parents reside at 537 West 146th Street. He was a student in the High School of Commerce at the outbreak of war. In a recent letter to his father he said that he was acting as a courier in the trenches for Major Donovan.

Private VINCENT J. CONDON, also of the 165th Infantry, who is reported severely wounded, is a former soldier of the 71st Regiment of this city. In a letter written a few weeks ago to his parents, who live at 61 East 121st Street, he said he had been in the trenches four times and had come out unwounded, despite the fact that he had been in some hard fights. Condon was wounded on July 15.

Private DANIEL J. McCLOSKEY, who is a nephew of Mrs. Maria McGivney of 626 Second Avenue, is still another 165th Infantry fighter named in yesterday's list. He, too, has been severely wounded. He was with the Sixty-ninth on the Mexican border.

Wrote Mother Not to Worry.

Private C. WARREN VINCENT is another young soldier, and is in a medical unit of the Twenty-seventh or "Empire" Division of the Guard Army, which is the organization of New York State Guard troops. Vincent is 18 years old, and was trained at Camp Wadsworth. He has been severely wounded in action. In a letter to his mother, who lives at 1,660 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, and which she received a few days ago, the boy wrote:

"Shells are bursting on all sides, but I like it just the same. Don't you worry about your little boy. I am well, and some day I will be home."

Corporal SAMUEL W. FORMAN of 436 Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, who has been killed in action, is another 165th Infantry soldier. He was a member of the machine gun company. He was 30 years old. He had a brother in the 30th United States Infantry and another in a Canadian Regiment.

Private HENRY F. HERMAN, who has been severely wounded, was one of the soldiers transferred from the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn to the 165th. Herman is an orphan, and when war was declared was employed in Perry's drug store in the World Building. His home is at 674 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Corporal EDWARD J. KEARIN was a member of the 7th Regiment when war was declared and was transferred from that unit to the 165th. He went to France last October and was promoted to Corporal on Thanksgiving Day. He has been severely wounded. Corporal Kearin is a son of Mrs. Margaret Kearin of 637 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. In a recent letter to his mother he wrote that "I am having lots of excitement, but don't you worry."

Private CHARLES J. BUECHNER of 130 Park Avenue, Corona, L. I., is another soldier of the 165th who is reported severely wounded.

Private THOMAS A. WITHERINGTON, reported wounded in action, is of the 106th Infantry of the Empire Division, and was trained at Camp Wadsworth. His parents live at 328 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. Witherington is a member of Company E of the 106th, and has a cousin in Company L of the same regiment. Witherington was in the employ of the Long Island Railroad before he went to war.

Private JOHN DAVID HAMMOND, who is a brother of Mrs. James Clark of 189 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, is also of the 165th Infantry. He is severely wounded, and this is the second time his name has appeared in the casualty lists. Several weeks ago he was gassed. In a recent letter to his sister he said he was rid of the gas and was ready for action once more.

"I won't be able to write for a couple of weeks after this," he wrote, "as the whole Rainbow Division is about to move up to the big front where all the noise is."

In Trenches Four Times.

Private CHRISTOPHER J. CAHILL, who formerly lived at 32 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, is reported severely wounded. He, too, is of the 165th Infantry. He was wounded on July 15, said a message to his brother, William F. Cahill of 120 Palisades Avenue, Jersey City. In a letter to his brother, received several weeks ago, he wrote that he was just out of the trenches for the fourth time and was getting ready to go in again. He is 20 years old and a graduate of the Parochial School of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken.

Private WALTER T. COLLINS was a senior in the Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, and preparing to enter Yale when war was declared. He was one of the men transferred from the Seventh Regiment to the 165th Infantry. He, too, was wounded on July 15, on which day it appears the 165th was heavily engaged, as most of the casualties reported this morning occurred on that day. Collins's mother lives at 970 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Private EDWARD J. REICHLE of the Marine Corps, who was a son of Mrs. Frederick Reichle of 427 Walnut Street, Newark, has been killed in action, a letter received by Mrs. Reichle from Lieutenant L. Q. C. Lyle of the Marines, stated. In his letter Lieutenant Lyle wrote:

"Your son died on the field of battle, and I wish personally and on behalf of the 55th Company of Marines to offer our deepest sympathy. Your son gave his life to further the first great victory of American arms in this world war. He gave it in a glorious manner, advancing against the enemy beside his comrades, and died seeing the cause for which he fought victorious."

Reichle was 20 years old and enlisted in the Marines in April of last year.

Private J. MORGENSTERN, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgenstern of 237 South Orange Street, Newark, has been severely wounded in action. Word to this effect was received by Mr. and Mrs. Morgenstern yesterday. Morgenstern is 18 years old, and is with the Marines, under General Lejeune.

Private CHRISTOPHER J. HARRIS, another eighteen-year-old soldier reported severely wounded, is in a regular army infantry regiment. He is a brother of Mrs. Michael Coyle of 159 Livingston Street, Elizabeth, N. J. He has two brothers also in France with the regulars.

Private HENRY E. SNELL, wounded in action, is a son of Howard Snell of 94 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth. He was wounded on June 17.

Corporal FREDERICK J. EAKIN has been severely wounded in action. He is a son of Mrs. J. Eakin of Elizabeth, and is with the regulars.

Mother Proud of Haight.

Private CHARLES E. HAIGHT, reported severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Laura Haight of 685 Sumner Avenue, Newark. He is only 16 years old, and enlisted with the consent of his mother six months ago.

"I am proud of him," said his mother yesterday, "and although he is very young, he is full of fight, and a brave boy. I only hope that he recovers and can go back with his comrades."

Haight is with the regulars.

Private JOSEPH SOTOSANTE, who was a son of Mrs. M. Sotosante of 273 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, has been killed in action. Mrs. Sotosante received a telegram announcing her son's death from the War Department yesterday.

Private EDWARD J. FARRELL, who was killed in action on July 13, in his will, which was made public by a friend yesterday, included this paragraph:

"To the little old U. S. I give my life willingly, because she is the grandest, greatest, and freest country in the world. And I hope to God that the day will come when she will be indeed 'America for Americans' of undivided allegiance."

Captain ALFRED P. CONOVER, reported dead of wounds received in action, was wounded on July 15. Captain Conover was 42 years old and a native of South Amboy. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

Private GEORGE YOUNGINGER of Belleville, N. J., who has been killed in action, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Younginger of that place. He was 28 years old and went to France with the Camp Dix Division of the National Army.

CASUALTY LISTS DELAYED.

Troops Scattered and Work Difficult, Pershing Explains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Replying to a request that he expedite the lists of American casualties in the fighting on the Soissons-Rheims salient, General Pershing today cabled Secretary Baker that the task of assembling the names of the men was an extremely difficult one because of the limited means of communication in the battle areas and owing to the fact that American troops were brigaded with French and British units.

Secretary Baker said no estimate of casualties was contained in General Pershing's cablegram. There was nothing to indicate today when the increased casualty lists resulting from the present severe fighting would begin to come in.

"I have received a cablegram from General Pershing in regard to reports of casualties," said Mr. Baker. "He points out that our troops are still widely separated, serving in many places, and that our wounded are taken to French and British hospitals, as well as our own, causing great difficulty and complication in securing accurate information.

"In addition to this, the troops are separated from their records while in the area of conflict, and must depend upon very inadequate and temporary telegraph lines, which are subject to frequent interruption and must, for the most part, be devoted entirely to the urgent business of the battle itself.

"General Pershing assures me that he is making every effort to collect casualty lists, have them confirmed and verified, and that they will be transmitted promptly."

HIGH PRAISE FOR RAINBOWS.

Commended in French Orders—General McArthur on Way Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Striking tribute to the valor and fighting efficiency of the 42d (Rainbow) Division of the American Army by General Duport, commanding the French 6th Army Corps in Lorraine, to which the 42d was attached up to the middle of last June, is contained in general orders issued by the French commander, bidding farewell to the Americans when they set out for the battlefront on the Aisne-Marne lines.

General Duport said the division was ready to "take a glorious place in the new line of battle," and paid tribute also to the skill of Major Gen. Mencher, commanding, and of Colonel (now Brigadier General) Douglas MacArthur Divisional Chief of Staff.

The text of the orders follows:

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps, June 15, 1918.

General Orders No. 50.

At the moment when the 42d United States Infantry division is leaving the Lorraine front, the commanding general of the 6th Army Corps desires to do homage to the fine military qualities which it has continuously exhibited and to the services which it has rendered in the Baccarat sector.

The offensive ardor, the sense for the utilization and the organization of terrain as for the liaison of the arms, the spirit of method, the discipline shown by all its officers and men, the inspiration animating them prove that at the first call they can henceforth take a glorious place in the new line of battle.

The commanding General of the 6th Army Corps expresses his deepest gratitude to the 42d Division for its precious collaboration; he particularly thanks the distinguished commander of this division, General Menoher, the officers under his orders, and his staff so brilliantly directed by Colonel MacArthur.

It is with a sincere regret that the entire 6th Army Corps sees the 42d Division depart. But the bonds of affectionate comradeship which have been formed here will not be broken; for us, in faithful memory, are united the living and the dead of the Rainbow Division, those who are leaving for hard combats and those who, after having nobly sacrificed their lives, on the land of the east, now rest there, guarded over piously by friends.

These sentiments of warm esteem will be more deeply affirmed during the impending struggles where the fate of free peoples is to be decided.

May our units, side by side, contribute valiantly to the triumph of justice and right. DUPORT.

General MacArthur, it was learned officially today, has now been ordered back to the United States to command a brigade of the new division to be organized at Camp Meade, Md. He already has been decorated for valor by the French Army leaders, and his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General was the direct result of his brilliant work, both in organizing the Rainbow Division, composed of National Guard units from nearly thirty States, and in conducting the staff work of the division at the front.

UNDER FIRE IN LORRAINE.

Germans Put Our Lines Under Heavy Bombardment, but Do Not Attack.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—In Lorraine the enemy put over a barrage at midnight last night, but did not follow it up with an infantry attack as they did in Alsace on the previous night, during which eleven Germans succeeded in getting through the American wire, eight of them into the trenches, where one was killed.

During the preliminary bombardment the enemy used a heavy concentration of guns and trench mortars, shooting all kinds of shells, including gas propectiles. An attempted raid at another point broke down altogether.

TO WEED OUT ALL FIT MEN.

Ordnance Department Will Send Them for Active Duty Overseas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Announcement was made today that the Ordnance Department of the army would begin weeding out from its personnel in and around Washington and elsewhere in the service all men of draft age who are physically qualified for general military service. This will be done in accordance with the War Department's man-power policy, under which the Chief of Ordnance has issued an order restricting service in the Ordnance Department here and at Ordnance depots and contract plants in the United States to men physically disqualified for general military service.

Detachment commanders in the Ordnance Department in command of enlisted units have been instructed to have all their men physically examined in order that their military and combat fitness may be determined. Men will be divided into three classes, the first class to consist of those physically, mentally, and morally acceptable for any character of general military services; the second class, satisfactory for domestic and any but the heaviest combat service overseas, and the third class, available for limited domestic service.

All men of the first rating, on duty in Washington or at ordnance depots or contract plants in the United States, excepting arsenal and proving grounds, will be replaced as quickly as possible by men of the second and third ratings. The men of the first class will be sent overseas for duty in the Ordnance Department.

Arrangements already have been made at the Woodbury Bag Loading Plant, at Woodbury, N. J., for housing and maintaining a guard of 300 privates of the limited service class from Governors Island, N. Y.

As part of the general policy of releasing man-power wherever possible for service with the army in the field, the Ordnance Department is substituting girls for the male messengers formerly employed in the ordnance buildings in Washington as part of the civilian personnel.

DOWLING GETS LIFE TERM.

Commutation Follows Death Sentence Passed on U-Boat Spy.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lance Corporal Joseph Dowling of the Connaught Rangers, who was landed on the coast of Ireland from a German submarine three months ago, was pronounced guilty today and sentenced to death.

The sentence, however, was commuted to penal servitude for life.

Early in June it was announced in the House of Commons that an unnamed man had been put ashore on the west coast of Ireland from a German submarine. A collapsible boat was used to convey the man from the submarine to the shore. A few days later it was announced in the House of Commons by James I. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, that the man, then a prisoner in the Tower of London, was Lance Corporal Joseph Dowling of the Connaught Rangers.

Dowling's trial by court-martial opened on July 8. The prisoner, of medium height and slim and of a wide-awake appearance, pleaded not guilty to the charges, which were under three heads: First, that while he was a prisoner of war in Germany he joined a hostile force; second, that he endeavored to induce others to join; third, that he participated in an attempt to land a hostile force in Ireland.

American Casualties in France Number 238; 7 Officers Killed in Action, 7 Dead of Wounds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department today gave out 238 casualties in the American Army in France, bringing the total to 12,676. No Marine casualties were announced. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 14,693. The casualties given out today included 42 killed in action, 48 died of wounds, 7 died of disease, 7 died from accident or other causes, 126 wounded severely, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 6 missing in action.

Twenty-four commissioned army officers were named. They are Captain Walter McCauley Gearly and Lieutenants Merritt Dunbar, Charles W. W. Field, Herbert K. Jones, James Aaron Pigue, Joseph Clovis Smith, and Robert Turner, killed in action; Major Louis Farrell, Captains Roscius H. Back and James D. Bazy, and Lieutenants Herman E. Bonsall, Elliott B. Clark, Alfred P. Conover, and Charles A. Lewis, died of wounds; Lieutenant Sidney L. Spiegleberg, died of disease; Captain Paul E. Betowski, died of accident or other causes; Captain Jerome F. Langer and Lieutenants Reginald B. Delacourt, Delos A. Towle, Jr., and Clyde Hamilton Wassan, wounded severely; Lieutenant Carl C. Rice, wounded to a degree undetermined, and Lieutenants William W. Chalmers, Stuart Ellison McKeown, and Maxwell O. Parry, missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Aug. 2.	Total.
Killed in action	1,830	42	1,872
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	840	48	888
Died of accident or other causes	597	7	604
Died of disease	1,491	7	1,498
Total deaths	5,049	104	5,153
Wounded	6,681	128	6,809
Missing, including prisoners	708	6	714
Grand total	12,438	238	12,676

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 2.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—42.

Captain.

GEARLY, WALTER McCAULEY; Mrs. W. M. Gearly, 2558 North Hutchinson St., Philadelphia.

Lieutenants.

DUNBAR, MERRITT; Mrs. Emma Ramsey, Walnut, N. C.

FIELD, CHARLES W. W.; Mrs. Emily D. Field, North Windham, Me.

JONES, HERBERT K.; H. L. Jones, Meade, Kan.

PIGUE, JAMES AARON; Mrs. J. A. Pigue, 2,017 Belmont Av., Nashville, Tenn.

SMITH, JOSEPH CLOVIS; Mrs. A. J. Smith, 128 Rugby Av., Rochester, N. Y.

TURNER, ROBERT; Mrs. Lily Presnell Turner, Statesville, N. C.

Sergeants.

DRISCOLL, JERRY J.; Jerry Driscoll, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

KIERNAN, HENRY J.; J. F. Kiernan, Avenue T, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.

NEWMAN, HENRY T.; August Newman, 26 Flower St., South Manchester, Conn.

PAPPAS, ANGEL G.; J. G. Pappas, Box 17, Ipswich, Mass.

STOFFLET, EDWARD K.; Mrs. E. E. Stofflet, Box 145, Alburtis, Lehigh County, Penn.

Corporals.

HAYES, HARRISON G.; Glen M. Hayes, 408 Clifford St., Flint, Mich.

MULLER, JAMES; Miss E. P. States, Tennis Av., Andalusia, Penn.

Bugler.

PORCELLI, ROBERT; Tony Porcelli, 134 Grove St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Privates.

ATKINS, WALTER P.; Mrs. Annie Atkins, 1,008 5th Av., New Brighton, Penn.

AUITO, BARTHOLOMEO; Toney Auito, 337 East Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

BANNISTER, ERNEST D.; Miss Clara A. Bannister, R. F. D. 8, Cumming, Ga.

BUHOFF, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Josephine Buhoff, 2862 Banbery St., Philadelphia.

BOLTON, JOHN C.; Mrs. S. F. Bolton, 116 East Liberty St., Schuylkill Haven, Penn.

BUSHWELLER, EVERETT J.; J. F. Bushweller, 630 4th St., Dunmore, Penn.

FORMAN, SAMUEL W.; Mrs. L. Forman, 438 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FULGHUM, MILTON D.; Mrs. E. J. Fulghum, 321 4th Av., N. W., Watertown, S. D.

KANE, JAMES E., JR.; James E. Kane, Sr., 458 W. 17th St., New York.

KOPPLIN, RICHARD, JR.; R. Kopplin, Sr., 517 Ridge Av., Webster Groves, Mo.

KUTCH, FRANK; John Kutch, 512 E. Arch St., Pottsville, Penn.

LEACH, JOHN H.; James C. Leach, R. F. D. 13, Charlestown, W. Va.

LEVANOVITCH, JOSEPH; Mrs. Mary Levanovitch, 138 W. Lyon St., Olyphant, Penn.

LINK, CARL; E. Link, Thomasville, N. C.

McGEE, FLOYD D.; Frank B. McGee, 1,541 S. 19th St., Lincoln, Neb.

MAXFIELD, GEORGE; Mrs. Clara Maxfield, 210 N. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MONGER, E. C.; Arch Monger, R. F. D. 2, Caney, Kan.

MORRIS, AMOS W.; Mrs. Matilda Morris, 128 Lewis St., Minersville, Penn.

MULLERSCHOEN, ALBERT M.; Mrs. Nettie Mullerschoen, 1,622 Butler St., Philadelphia.

O'NEIL, F. E.; Mrs. Charles O'Neil, 1,654 N. Allison St., Philadelphia.

PORTER, HEZEKIAH S.; W. S. Porter, Higganum, Conn.

RABINEAU, JOHN E.; Mrs. Josephine B. Rabineau, 1,909 W. Main St., Richmond, Va.

RICHARDSON, RUSS R.; Mrs. Lillie Richardson, 1,442 O'Farrell St., San Francisco.

ROTAN, WILLIAM H.; Geo. A. Rotan, Washington Rd. and 13th St., Baltimore, Md.

WAYNE, HARVEY C.; Mrs. Victoria Damemberger, Custer, Ill.

WOHLFIELD, CLARENCE; M. Wohlfield, South East St., Frankfort, Ind.

YOUNGINGER, GEO.; Mrs. Albert Younginger, 44 Wilson Place, Belleville, N. J.

RENTSCHLER, F. J.; Mrs. P. Schaefer, 21 Ward St., New Haven, Conn.

SCOTT, JAMES H.; Mrs. Minnie E. Scott, Box 145, Alexis, Ill.

SIMPSON, DWIGHT; Mrs. O. C. Anderson, 174 West 4th St., Chillicothe, Ohio.

ULAN, JOHN; Eddy Ulan, Norwich, Conn.

WALKER, AMOS E.; John Walker, Columbia City, Ind.

WALROD, JESSE L.; Darwin Walrod, R. F. D. 3, Fulton, Kan.

WARREN, JOHN M.; Patrick Warren, Ballyghmin, County Galway, Ireland.

WHITE, CLARENCE G.; James J. White, Mountain Home, Ark.

WRIGHT, ARNOLD L.; Oscar F. Wright, 220 South 8th St., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

DIED OF WOUNDS—48.

Major.

FARRELL, LOUIS; Mrs. Louis Farrell, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Captains.

BACK, ROSCIUS H.; Judge R. H. Back, 510 E. 18th St., Vancouver, Wash.

BAZY, JAMES D.; Mrs. J. D. Bazy, Tyron, N. C.

Lieutenants.

BONSALL, HERMAN E.; Mrs. L. M. Bonsall, 346 5th Av., Parnassus, Penn.

CLARK, ELLIOTT B.; Edwin Clark, Weldon, N. C.

CONOVER, ALFRED P.; Mrs. A. P. Conover, Atlantic St., Keyport, N. J.

LEADS, CHARLES A.; Mrs. C. A. Leads, 912 Adams St., Birmingham, Ala.

Sergeant.

SUBA, JOHN; John Suba, Indian Harbor, Ind.

Corporals.

KENNISON, B. J.; W. R. Kennison, R. F. D., Sebago Lake, Me.

McGLOTHEN, CARL; F. M. McGlothen, Sheldon, Iowa.

MANN, EDWARD L.; Eugene Mann, 642 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

REGAN, CHARLES J.; Mrs. M. E. Regan, 88 Ferrin St., Charlestown, Mass.

SHERMAN, HARRY H.; Fred Sherman, 106 North St., Calais, Me.

SOWERSBY, CLARENCE; Mrs. Lulu Sowersby, Box 37, New Troy, Mich.

Privates.

ACKLES, WILLIAM B.; Clifton Ackles, R. F. D. 3, Red Oak, Iowa.

ALLIE, FRANCIS; Mrs. J. J. Allie, 5,219 Ramsey St., West Duluth, Minn.

ANOEFRIATA, ANTONIO; C. N. Colozea, 138 Common St., Lawrence, Mass.

ASH, CLARK W.; Mrs. Katie Ash, Montborne, Wash.

BENJAMIN, RUSSEL; Charles Rice, 15 Nesmith St., Derry Village, N. H.

BENSON, SAMUEL; Mrs. Mary Laukaski, 190 Steinway Av., L. I. City, N. Y.

BERKOFSKI, FRANK; John Kolivinski, Eynon, Penn.

BLACK, WARREN; James Emmett Black, 1,215 South Hickory St., Ottawa, Kan.

BROOKS, ARTHUR; Mrs. M. Brooks, 90 Annoy Yard, North Adams, Mass.

BROWN, CLARENCE EMETT; Harry Sanders, 212 West Main St., Lebanon, Ind.

CALLAHAN, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. E. I. Callahan, 27 Rock St., Woburn, Mass.

COLEMAN, LEE; M. Coleman, Petersburg, Ind.

COLLINS, WILLIE H.; William H. Collins, R. F. D. A, Cairo, Ga.

CUMMINGS, STUART LOGAN; Mrs. G. Cummings, 505 Holton St., Carnegia, Penn.

DUKE, ARY A.; Mrs. E. L. Duke, Dozier, Ala.

FITZPATRICK, JOHN M.; Mrs. T. J. Fitzpatrick, 6 Jerome St., Somerville, Mass.

FLANAGAN, JOHN M.; Mrs. John Flanagan, 110 Park St., Bristol, Conn.

GELISKE, E. F.; Fred Geliske, R. F. D. 2, Kingston, Mich.

LANSENER, CHARLES; Jos. Lansoner, 1,015 Springwood Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

MILLIKEN, HERBERT H.; J. W. Milliken, Freedon, N. H.

NICKERSON, E.; Mrs. Minnie Nickerson, Provincetown, Mass.

NOEL, PAUL E.; Mrs. Eliano Noel, 613 East 3d Av., Oskaloosa, Iowa.

PETERSON, WILLIAM A.; Sidney Peterson, Manchester, N. H.

PURCELL, LESTER D.; J. O. Purcell, R. F. D. 3, Red Oak, Iowa.

REKOWSKI, S.; M. Rekowski, Milven Place, Naugatuck, Conn.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Lieutenant.

SPIEGLEBERG, SIDNEY L.; A. J. Spiegleberg, 300 West End Av., New York.

Civilian.

O'BRIEN, JOSEPH; A. J. Harris, De Ridder, La.

Privates.

GILDER, LEON; Mrs. Stella Mitchell, 650 Gray Alley, Beaumont, Texas.

GRANT, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Leona Rook, Blond, Ark.

HILL, JAMES ARTHUR; Mrs. Florence Hill, 242 Queen St., Newbern, N. C.

MURPHY, CLAUDE E.; Fred Murphy, Comfort, N. C.

SMITH, BURLEY; Fletcher Smith, Palestine, Ark.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—7.

Captain.

BETOWSKI, PAUL E.; Mrs. M. E. Betowski, 10 Johnson St., Waverly, N. Y.

Privates.

BORGFORD, GUDSTEIN; J. H. Green, Clallam Bay, Wash.

CRONIN, GEORGE; Mrs. Anna Cronin, 29 Meath St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

GARDNER, EARL; Mrs. C. Bruns, 1,004 Madison St., St. Charles, Mo.

GREENE, WILLIAM G.; Mrs. Rose Greene, 79 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

LUCERO, PEDRO; Mrs. P. Lucero, R. F. D. 1, El Paso, Texas.

WADSWORTH, HENRY E.; Mrs. A. B. Wadsworth, 36 East Emerson St., Portland, Ore.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—126.

Captain.

LANGER, JEROME F.; Mrs. Anna Langer, 432 72d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenants.

DELACOURT, REGINALD B.; Mrs. M. B. Delacourt, 256 King St., Stratford, Conn.

TOWLE, DELOS A., JR.; Mrs. D. A. Towle, Jr., 301 West 109th St., New York.

WASSAN, CLYDE H.; Mrs. C. H. Wassan, 494 Reno Av., Topeka, Kan.

Sergeants.

BEIERSCHMITT, CHARLES H.; Mrs. Daisy Beierschmitt, 135 East 21st St., Erie, Penn.

BROWN, ROY; Archibald Brown, 546 East Norwegian St., Pottsville, Penn.

HESSEE, EUGENE A.; Mrs. E. A. Hessee, 109 Broadway St., Durham, N. C.

JONES, JULE M.; K. T. Jones, Ozark, Ala.

KESTNER, GEORGE W.; William Kestner, 12th St., Reading, Penn.

LONG, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Sarah Long, 305 N. 3d St., Pottsville, Penn.

PARKER, BADE S.; M. M. Parker, Roberts, Ala.

SCULLY, DANIEL T.; Mrs. John O'Rourke, 52 Gordon St., Stapleton, S. I.

VON DER HEIDEN, FREDERICK W.; C. F. von der Heiden, 217 N. 2d St., Pottsville, Penn.

WORRALL, HAROLD J.; J. E. Worrall, 3,717 Stevens Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

Corporals.

BEYER, GEORGE; George Beyer, 350 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

EAKIN, FREDERICK F.; F. M. Eakin, 420 Trinity Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

FRYE, LEE A.; Mrs. N. R. Frye, 122 Schuylkill Av., Reading, Penn.

GORE, FRANK M.; Mrs. M. E. Gore, 1707 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

HEALY, JAMES E.; Mrs. M. Healy, 162 E. 57th St., New York.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES E.; H. A. Hoffman, 610 Carbon St., Pottsville, Penn.

KEARIN, EDWARD J.; Mrs. M. T. Kearin, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LANG, LESTER; Mrs. J. A. Lang, 520 N. 6th St., Mankato, Minn.

McCLOSKEY, DANIEL J.; J. P. McCroney, 626 2d Av., New York City.

MALCOLM, DONALD E.; P. Malcolm, 155 W. Lincoln St., Nappanee, Ind.

MITCHELL, STEPHEN D.; S. Mitchell, 600 Harrison St., Pottsville, Penn.

MOONEYHAM, LESTER; Eddie Mooneyham, Cilo, Ala.

REAM, ROY H.; A. B. Ream, Elizabethtown, Penn.

SCANLAN, FRED; T. D. Scanlan, Thief River Falls, Minn.

SIMONS, FLOYD J.; Mrs. Joseph Simons, 321 Vineyard St., Bethlehem, Penn.

STERNER, PHILIP A.; Mrs. A. M. Sterner, 917 West Market St., Pottsville, Penn.

Cook.

KRICK, GEORGE H.; Mrs. Charles Krick, Frankfort, N. Y.

Wagoner.

SMITH, FRANK A.; Mrs. Anna K. Smith, Glenburn, Penn.

Saddler.

WOOLRIDGE, WILLIAM R.; Mrs. M. W. Barner, R. F. D. 2, Richfield, Penn.

Privates.

ACKROYD, ARTHUR; J. Ackroyd, 2,101 West 95th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

ARMSTRONG, CHESTER V.; Mrs. Sue Armstrong, Jerry, N. C.

BALLOU, RALPH; G. H. Ballou, R. F. D. 2, Norwich, N. Y.

BARKER, BERYL M.; Mrs. Emma Barker, 3,217 Longfellow Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

BELL, CHARLIE R.; Benjamin Bell, Rector, W. Va.

BERGER, CHARLES R.; Mrs. P. Berger, 817 Minersville St., Pottsville, Penn.

BRADY, JOHN J.; Mrs. M. Brady, 339 East 39th St., New York.

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BURNS, JAMES J.; C. Messemer, 337 East 22d St., New York.

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BYERS, JOHN L.; J. Byers, 490 East Park Av., Spencer, Iowa.

CAHILL, CHRISTOPHER J., Jr.; C. J. Cahill, 32 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

CAIN, CHARLES R.; Mrs. Charles Cain, General Delivery, Shelton, Wash.

COLLINS, WALTER T.; Mrs. Margaret Collins, 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONDON, VINCENT J.; Mrs. J. Condon, 41 East 121st St., New York.

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DUBUC, WILLIAM E.; Mrs. J. E. Dubuc, 218 8th Av., Lewiston, Idaho.

DUDZIK, ANDRES; Mrs. Eva Dudzik, 322 North 23d St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DULL, HARRY C.; Mrs. K. Schell, 401 North George St., Pottsville, Penn.

EILER, FRED; Mrs. Josephine Eiler, 834 North Centre St., Pottsville, Penn.

EILER, KENNETH; Mrs. Josephine Eiler, 834 North Centre St., Pottsville, Penn.

EVANS, WILLIAM A.; J. W. Evans, Dunn's Apts., North 2d St., Pottsville, Penn.

FILDES, HENRY W.; Mrs. Mamie Fildes, Moline, Kan.

FRENCH, JOSEPH P.; Mrs. Mary French, 1,103½ Snyder Av., Scranton, Penn.

GEANELLI, JOSEPH; N. Sforz, 553 Centre St., Bridgeport, Conn.

GENTZ, WALTER; C. Smith, 2,206 6th St. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

GETZ, WALTER; George Getz, R. F. D. 2, Whitehouse, Ohio.

GLASER, DEWEY E.; J. Glaser, R. F. D. 11, Buechel, Ky.

GORE, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. H. McCaffrey, 722 West Norwegian St., Pottsville, Penn.

GREWCOCK, JOHN; Mrs. F. Hansley, Elkhorn, Neb.

HAERTING, PAUL C.; Mrs. M. E. Haerting, 248 East 21st St., New York, N. Y.

HAIGHT, CHARLES E.; Mrs. L. Haight, 685 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.

HAMMOND, JOHN; Mrs. J. Clark, 189 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARRIS, CHRISTOPHER J.; Mrs. C. Coyle, 159 Livingston St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HERMAN, HENRY F.; Miss B. McCarthy, 674 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUBLER, AMOS H.; Mrs. B. Hubler, R. F. D. 1, Creasona, Penn.

HUNSWORTH, ROBERT L.; Mrs. Mary Hunsworth, 548 East Du Pont St., Roxborough, Philadelphia, Penn.

JARBOE, CARROL M.; Mamie Jarboe, Reynolds Station, Ky.

KAPLAN, JOSEPH; Harris Kaplan, 48 North Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

KEARNS, THOMAS W.; Mrs. L. Kearns, 421 Alabama St., Lawrence, Kan.

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KIZIOR, JOSEPH; S. Kizior, 2,615 Kolin Av., Chicago, Ill.

KOENIG, HARRY F.; Mrs. B. Koenig, 308 North 7th St., Minersville, Penn.

KURTZ, JAMES M.; Mrs. V. Kurtz, 1,309 Mifflin St., Huntingdon, Penn.

LABATE, PHILIP L.; R. Labate, 429 Burnside Av., East Hartford, Conn.

LINDSTEAD, GUSTAF E.; A. A. Hegoen, 301 East 121st St., New York.

McCONNON, JAMES P.; Mrs. Mary McConnon, 325 Minersville St., Pottsville, Penn.

MANSFIELD, ALBERT; E. Kehoe, 445 East 137th St., New York.

MARTINSON, MARTIN E.; M. Martinson, Prior Lake, Minn.

MASOOD, ASAAD; Stephen Masood, 102 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.

MOGAVERO, FRANK; Joseph Veltri, 48 Root Place, Pittsfield, Mass.

MONTEITH, WILLIAM E.; Mrs. B. Monteith, 32 North Av., Natick, Mass.

MOSS, FREDERICK W.; A. W. Moss, 18 Beck Av., Maspeth, N. Y.

MULLEN, HOWARD; Mrs. Mary Storch, 410 Minersville St., Pottsville, Penn.

NEVILS, RAYMOND V.; Mrs. Margaret Nevils, Forestville, Schuylkill Co., Penn.

PEIFFER, MATTHEW J.; Frank Peiffer, East Mount Carbon Av., Pottsville, Penn.

POKRIOT, ELI B.; Mike Pokriot, Box 592, Mayville, Wis.

POWELL, GEORGE; Mrs. J. H. Powell, Romeo, Mich.

PURCELL, DANIEL W.; Mrs. Katherine Purcell, Park Place, Schuylkill Co., Penn.

RALL, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. Margaret Rall, McElhatten, Penn.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM R.; Mrs. M. J. Richards, 128 North St., Minersville, Penn.

RILEY, MATHEW J.; Martin Farricker, 152 Pearl St., New York.

ROTH, GRADY E.; William C. Roth, Maryd, Schuylkill Co., Penn.

RUSHING, GRADY E.; Mrs. E. Rushing, Fort Henry, Tenn.

SALMONSON, CARL; Mrs. I. Salmonson, Pelican Rapids, Minn.

SAVIEO, JOHN R.; Mrs. Mary Savieo, Monroeville, Ind.

SCANLAN, CORNELIUS; John Scanlan, 323 South Tower Av., Centralia, Wash.

SCHENCK, HENNAN C.; Fred Schenck, 138 Carbon St., Minersville, Penn.

SCHOLATO, THOMAS B.; Mrs. Mary Scholato, 410 North Delaware Av., Minersville, Penn.

SCHULER, GEORGE D.; Mrs. A. Schuler, 320 Lawton St., Pottsville, Penn.

SHAW, ARTHUR K.; Mr. and Mrs. Mark P. Shaw, Paris, Me.

SHORTALL, RAYMOND; Miss Kathryn Shortall, 452 North St., Minersville, Penn.

SNELL, HOWARD M.; H. E. Snell, 94 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SPENCE, JOSEPH F.; J. Spence, Sr., 258 Hermitage St., Manayunk, Philadelphia, Penn.

SYRACUSE, TONY; John Lizzi, 1,110 5th St., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

TAYLOR, CHARLES E.; Charles Taylor, 308 1st St., Salisbury, N. C.

TELFORD, ROBERT F.; Mrs. E. T. Telford, 149 Lewis St., Minersville, Penn.

THOMAS, CLEO F.; E. E. Thomas, 38 Cherry St., Darby, Penn.

THOMPSON, ROLAND F.; W. E. Thompson, R. F. D. Box 56, Ware, Mass.

TROUTMAN, WAYNE A.; Mrs. Bridget Troutman, 335 West Mahoney Av., Girardsville, Penn.

TUCHOLKA, JOHN E.; John Tucholka, 432 Lovejoy St., Buffalo, N. Y.

VINCENT, CHARLES W.; C. W. Vincent, 166 Rogers Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VOLPE, GIUSEPPE; Mrs. C. Volpe, Marano Roma, Italy.

WALKER, ARTHUR E.; Mrs. M. A. Reddy, Shamokin Dam, Penn.

WARD, JOHN C.; Mrs. L. Ward, 254 Rector St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WILLIS, WAYNE M.; Mrs. G. T. Willis, 236 Brouilette St., Vincennes, Ind.

WITHERINGTON, THOMAS A.; Mrs. Nellie Witherington, 328 42d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WITT, CHARLES; Mrs. Belle Witt, Norris, S. D.

WOOD, JAMES W.; Mrs. Mary E. Wood, Raven Run, Schuylkill County, Penn.

YORK, HAROLD H.; W. J. York, 537 W. 156th St., New York City.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—2.

Lieutenant.

RICE, CARL C.; J. D. Rice, Rolla, Mo.

Private.

TREICHEL, EWALD; Charles Treichel, 621 18th St., Oshkosh, Wis.

MISSING IN ACTION—6.

Lieutenants.

CHALMERS, WILLIAM W.; James Chalmers, 28 Bond St., Fitchburg, Mass.

McKEOWN, STUART E.; J. W. McKeown, R. F. D. 3, Fort Collins, Col.

PARRY, MAXWELL O.; Mrs. D. M. Parry, 1,300 W. 36th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Corporal.

LONG, LLOYD E.; Mrs. Alice I. Long, Apollo, Penn.

Privates.

BECKER, JOHN F.; Mrs. B. Becker, 5,521 Hunter St., Philadelphia, Penn.

BROWN, GILMORE; Mrs. Jennie Brown, Brookville, Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION—7.

Privates.

BELL, OSBURN; S. Bell, Pictou, Nova Scotia.

ESTES, RAY G.; N. R. Estes, Whitefield, N. H.

FRANKLIN, GEORGE; I. Dreir, Pekin, Ill.

GRIMES, THEODORE; J. W. Grimes, 712 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ohio.

MILLER, HENRY L.; Charles Miller, R. F. D. 3, Pittsford, N. Y.

ROCHIN, JACK; John Rochin, Paratschi, Russia.

WOLFE, HYMAN; Mrs. Rebecca Wolfe, 13 Auburn St., Chelsea, Mass.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Private.

McGINN, JOSEPH V.; Miss G. McGinn, 119 Mifflin St., Philadelphia, Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED—4.

Privates.

BRAHAM, GEORGE W.; William Braham, 1,007 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.

BURGESS, CARL R.; G. E. Burgess, Arnold, Kan.

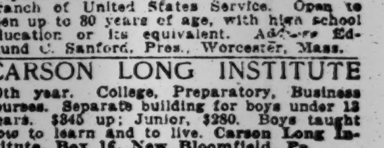
DAVIS, VERNON R.; Mrs. Blanche McGivern, Ekalaka, Mont.

PAULEY, CORNELIUS; Mrs. Lucinda Pauley, McCorkle, W. Va.

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INDICT DR. RUMELY AND S. W. KAUFMANN

Government Charges Perjury and Failure to Report German Ownership of The Mail.

OTHERS MAY BE INDICTED

Editor and His Attorney, Accused with Him, Deny Charges and Declare Loyalty.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who was Vice President, Treasurer, and publisher of The New York Evening Mail during the period that the German Government was alleged to be in control of that paper, and S. Walter Kaufmann of the law firm of Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim, 60 Wall Street, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on two counts, one involving perjury in regard to the true ownership of The Mail, and the second for violating the Federal war law by omitting to file a report concerning the alleged German ownership of the paper with the Alien Property Custodian.

If convicted on both counts the defendants may be sent to the Federal penetentiary for seven years. It was said yesterday, however, that the indictment of these two men by no means concludes the Government's investigation of The Mail case, and it was not denied that other indictments may follow, perhaps in another Federal district.

Shortly after the indictments were filed yesterday Rumely and Kaufmann, the latter being partially blind, were arraigned before Judge Learned Hand in the criminal branch of the Federal Court. Both pleaded not guilty, and were allowed ten days by Judge Hand in which to change their pleas or make motions. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney William L. Wemple appeared as counsel for Kaufmann, while Rumely was represented by Frederick J. Powell of 165 Broadway. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper appeared for the Government. Rumely was held in $35,000 and Kaufmann in $5,000 bail, which both furnished.

Deny Government's Charges.

Following their arraignment both Kaufmann and Rumely issued statements in which they denied the Government's charges and asserted positively their entire loyalty to the United States. Both said they awaited trial with confidence and expected to be acquitted. Rumely's statement was in part a bitter attack on Deputy Attorney General Becker, and said that he is the victim of a "lynching campaign" conducted by Mr. Becker. Kaufmann said in his statement that the facts connected with the sale of The Mail had been so "distorted and garbled" and the public mind so "poisoned" that it would be difficult "for any man to get an impartial hearing until the jury hears the facts." In his statement, Rumely, referring to the charge that the German Government owned The Mail, said: "The Mail was mine, absolutely mine."

The perjury indictment against Rumely charged that on Dec. 4, eight months after this country declared war, he made a false statement to the Alien Property Custodian, in which statement he said he owed $100,000 on a note to the late Hermann Sielcken, which Rumely says represented his purchase of The Mail. The original cost of the paper, according to documents in the possession of the Government, was more than $700,000, and the total amount involved in the purchase and subsequent publication of the paper more than $1,400,000, all of which money, the Government maintains, came to Rumely from official German sources.

The perjury indictment against Kaufmann is also based on a report to the Alien Property Custodian, dated Dec. 4, 1917, which report, it was stated, dovetails with that made by Rumely. In his report Kaufmann said that he held a note for $100,000 from Rumely, which note, he added, belonged to Sielcken, who at that time had been dead several weeks. In both reports, it is alleged, the statement was made that The Mail ownership did not include any enemy subjects. The indictment against Rumely further reads:

"The true facts are and were that on the third day of February, 1917, the said Edward A. Rumely had the control of certain property consisting of 8,510 shares or thereabouts of the S. S. McClure Newspaper Corporation, for and on behalf of the Imperial German Government and one Johann von Bernstorff, who was then the Ambassador of the Imperial German Government to the United States, and one Heinrich F. Albert, who was the Commercial Attaché of the Imperial German Government in the United States."

The indictment, which names both Rumely and Kaufmann charges conspiracy to conceal the true ownership of The Mail from the Alien Property Custodian. It also charges that Rumely and Kaufmann conspired to have Rumely make a perjured statement to the Custodian.

The $100,000 note which Rumely says represents the transfer of The Mail ownership to himself, Assistant District Attorney Harper pointed out, was dated Sept. 14, 1917, and, according to the claim of the defendant, Rumely, represents the cancellation of four other notes involved in The Mail case, the total face value of which notes was $1,431,000.

Sielcken's Interest Doubted.

"The note, which represented the original investment in The Mail, was for $750,000, and was made out to Walter Lyon of the former banking firm of Remskorff, Lyon & Co.," Mr. Becker said last night. "Mr. Lyon, when asked concerning the alleged interest of the late Mr. Sielcken in the various transactions, said that he had never heard Sielcken mentioned until he heard the name from the Attorney General. Mr. Becker also said that Sielcken's business associates, and the executors of the Sielcken estate, had no knowledge of the alleged interest of the dead man in the paper. And on Sept. 4," Mr. Becker added, "these four notes for more than $1,400,000, together with all the stock they represented, Rumely claims were surrendered to him in exchange for a note for $100,000."

The original statement issued by the Attorney General at the time of Dr. Rumely's arrest was that the amount involved in The Mail transaction was about $1,300,000. The indictment yesterday disclosed that the amount was more than $1,400,000.

"The indictment of these two men does not close the case," said Assistant District Attorney Harper yesterday, "and the investigation will be continued. Other indictments may follow."

Mr. Kaufmann was a close personal friend of Bernstorff and also of Albert. He was also one of the Directors of The Mail after the control passed out of the hands of the old owners.

Mr. Kaufmann's statement, issued for him late yesterday afternoon by his law partner, Arthur Garfield Hays, follows:

In the interest of fair play, I ask the public to suspend judgment upon the charge made against me in reference to a statement made to the Alien Property Custodian—if such a thing as fair play be possible in these fearful times of passion and prejudice.

The facts connected with the purchase of The Mail have been garbled and distorted beyond recognition, and the public mind has thus been poisoned by so persistent a campaign that it will be difficult for any man to get an impartial hearing until the jury hears the facts. This is far more unfortunate for the country than for the few individuals that may have to suffer injustice and disgrace.

Counsel for German Embassy.

Until our country came into the war my firm acted as counsel for the German Embassy in various matters. During that time, when we were at peace with the world, such a position was one of which any reputable firm of lawyers might well be proud. Any law firm in the country, however eminent, would gladly have accepted such retainers. A number of our most prominent lawyers did so.

The facts with respect to my connection with The Mail are few and simple. They were voluntarily explained by me in detail to the Department of Justice, although I could not have been compelled to disclose them. Weeks ago I gave to the department all of our checks, checkbooks, stubs, vouchers, and everything else that they wanted or that I could lay hands on in the effort to assist.

The first thing I or my firm ever knew about The Evening Mail or the negotiations for its purchase was in May, 1915, after all the negotiations had been concluded. I was then called upon to take part in the preparation of the documents necessary to carry out an agreement in which I had no part and of which I had not known. Dr. Rumely was represented in the transaction by Messrs. Cravath & Henderson. We did not represent Dr. Rumely. I spent days and nights with Dr. Rumely's attorneys getting the papers in final shape, without having the slightest doubt that Dr. Rumely was the actual purchaser of The Mail. I was told that the money which he was borrowing came from Herman Sielcken, who was then living in Germany, although it made no difference at that time who loaned the money. I knew of Mr. Sielcken, as did everybody in the business and financial districts of New York, as an American of great wealth who had a home in Germany, and I had no reason to doubt the statements made to me. The transaction involved the sale of the stock to Dr. Rumely and its hypothecation by him to secure a note with interest for the amount of money loaned to him. An important feature was the agreement that Dr. Rumely had the right to surrender the stock at any time and be released from his note. This was in May, 1915. Later The Mail lost money and further advances were made to Dr. Rumely, for which he gave his notes on the same terms. These advances were received by us from Dr. Albert, and were turned over to Dr. Rumely through bankers. I was told, and never doubted, that these advances also were made from moneys supplied by Mr. Sielcken on the other side in the same way as the original loan had been made, although here again it made no difference by whom the advances were made. Not a dollar ever passed through our hands after the declaration of war by this country. At that time the total loans amounted to somewhat over $1,300,000.

Saw Loss of Entire Sum.

The Mail continued to lose money. Five hundred and forty thousand dollars of mortgage bonds were to become due Oct. 1, 1917. In September, 1917, Dr. Rumely announced his decision to exercise his right to surrender the stock and get back his notes. It was impossible to communicate with Mr. Sielcken, who was in Germany, and I was forced to decide what to do in this situation. If Dr. Rumely returned the stock and retired from the paper it would have had to shut down immediately, as there were no funds with which to conduct it or to pay the large deficiencies in operation or to meet the maturing bonds. That would mean certain loss of the entire investment and the bondholders would have been jeopardized. Suspension of a newspaper for even one day is fatal. Dr. Rumely offered to give his note for $100,000 outright without the privilege of surrendering the stock. This was more than the property was worth. He stated that his expectations of putting the paper on a paying basis had been disappointed and he would have to get money from his friends with which to continue the paper, which he refused to consider while the property was burdened with this large debt. He offered to give his note for $100,000, and as between that alternative and the certainty of immediate total loss, I took the responsibility of accepting the note in the hope that with the new money that Dr. Rumely could get from his friends for the enterprise, the $100,000 might at least be saved. The transaction was not the exchange of notes of a large amount for a note of a much smaller amount, but was the receipt of an absolute obligation for $100,000 in place of notes and collateral which were practically valueless.

Thereafter, I am told, Dr. Rumely from time to time raised over $140,000 among his American friends in this country, which was put into the paper.

The note that I took was made payable to the order of Herman Sielcken, which was in accordance with my information as to its ownership. Within the time required by the Trading with the Enemy act, passed on Oct. 6, 1917, I made a written report under oath to the Alien Property Custodian that we had in our possession this note in behalf of Herman Sielcken, and also reported that it had been given in cancellation of the prior notes, which I described in my report.

I had visited Mr. Sielcken in the Summer of 1916 at his home at Baden-Baden, Germany, to discuss with him the loans to Dr. Rumely. He confirmed to me the information that had always been given me, that he was making these loans to Dr. Rumely. It is now claimed that this note was, in fact, owned by the German Government and not by Mr. Sielcken, and that I should have stated that fact, if it were a fact. Such report would have been directly at variance with my information. In fact, it made no difference to the Alien Property Custodian whether Mr. Sielcken or any other alien enemy owned the note, inasmuch as I reported it as the property of an alien enemy, and it would not otherwise have been necessary to make any report whatever. I have not now and never had a single dollar of personal interest in the transaction, and there was no reason why I should suppress anything or deceive any one.

I yield to no man in my loyalty as an American or in my pride in my country. I have tried to do my duty as a lawyer and a man.

I have throughout dealt with our Government and our officials in the most straightforward manner and do not propose, if I can help it, notwithstanding the stress of circumstances, to permit my life and professional career to be wrecked without the most vigorous protest and untiring effort to put myself right in the community in which I was born and have lived all my life.

I again ask and expect that in the spirit of fair play that animates our people judgment will be suspended upon the merits of my case until it can be tried.

Rumely Declares Loyalty.

Dr. Rumely's statement which was sent out last night is the first he has made since his arrest several weeks ago.

"I welcome an opportunity to present the facts to an impartial tribunal, and I await the outcome of the trial with confidence," he said. "I shall vindicate myself at the trial, not merely by disproving the charges made in the indictment, but by showing that I have always been absolutely and aggressively loyal to my country, and that I have assisted by every means in my power in the vigorous prosecution of the war and the defeat of Germany. I challenge any man to produce a shred of evidence tending to show that I have ever been disloyal or unmindful of the best interests of the United States.

"When the Federal Department of Justice became interested in the matter several months ago, I voluntarily went to Washington twice, answered all questions asked of me, and turned over my papers for inspection. Recently when Mr. Becker, Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, began his investigation, I saw him several times and again, voluntarily and freely, answered all questions.

"To ignore my whole-hearted devotion to the land of my birth and my vigorous support, of its prosecution of this war, and to attempt to clothe with sinister significance in a newspaper campaign certain of my sympathies, when this country was neutral, is unjust and contrary to our American spirit of fair play.

"All that I ask is the right of every American citizen to demand of his fellowmen that they withhold their judgment until I am given a fair chance to present the facts before a fair tribunal."

Mr. Hays denied a report yesterday that he is to retire from the firm of Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim.

"That report is false," he replied, "and all who know me know that I have no intention of withdrawing from this firm."

Mr. Hays said that what Mr. Kaufmann did in The Mail case was what any other reputable lawyer would have done under the same circumstances. He described the predicament of Mr. Kaufmann as being as "preposterous as it was troublesome."

STAR BRITISH FLIER LOST.

Major Mannock Had Brought Down 58 German Machines.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Major Edward Mannock, one of England's most successful flying men, who had 58 German machines to his credit up to a month ago, is missing, according to The Evening Standard.

Major Mannock was last seen fighting over the German lines July 20, when his machine was observed to fall in flames.

FORD AIDED RUMELY, SAYS GEORGE HARVEY

Declares Motor Manufacturer Went to Washington in Behalf of The Mail's Editor.

CALLS ON WILSON TO ACT

Ford's Secretary Admits Rumely Visited Ford and That Ford Inquired as to Accused Man's Case.

In the issue of Aug. 3 of the North American Review's War Weekly, edited by George Harvey, an article appears on the front page, asserting that Edward A. Rumely, who was indicted yesterday on charges of perjury and conspiracy arising out of the alleged purchase of The New York Evening Mail with money from the German Government, had induced Henry Ford to plead with a high Government official in his behalf.

It is asserted that Henry Ford went to Washington shortly before July 8 and "brought to bear his great influence in Washington through the medium of a high official of the Government." The article asserts that Rumely was arrested at the instance of State Attorney General Merton E Lewis and that the arrest came as a complete surprise to the Alien Enemy Property Custodian. The article is as follows:

"'Treason' is defined in part by the Constitution of the United States as 'adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'

"Edward A. Rumely was for years the secret paid agent of the German Government. He acquired The Evening Mail of New York with money furnished by that Government. He conducted that newspaper in the interest of Germany. He made under oath false reports respecting the true ownership of the paper. He is now under indictment for perjury, pending the probable formulation of other charges. He is now at large, under bail of $35,000 in the form of Liberty bonds furnished by an unnamed person.

"Rumely's close, if not closest, friend during the last six years has been Henry Ford.

"Shortly before his arrest on July 8, Rumely became aware that the Federal authorities in Washington had come into possession of evidence proving his crime. He went at once to Detroit to seek the aid of his powerful friend in an endeavor to avoid paying the penalty. He brought away a pledge from Ford to help him in every possible way.

"That pledge was kept. Ford immediately brought to bear his great influence in Washington through the medium of a high official of the Government. Meanwhile Rumely himself succeeded in obtaining from an influential unofficial source assurance of the delay which he strongly desired.

"On July 8, at the instance of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis of the State of New York, and to the complete surprise of the Alien Property Custodian, Rumely was arrested and indicted and now awaits trial. The Alien Property Custodian is in control of the property and the Department of Justice has taken charge of the prosecution of the case.

"That is a brief summary of the facts. They speak for themselves. Edward A. Rumely was a paid agent of a power with which the United States was at war. In common with that power, he was an enemy. Henry Ford 'adhered' to him. In the interest of that power Rumely committed a crime under the statutes. Henry Ford gave him such 'aid' as he could give him to enable him to escape the penalty of his transgression.

"What is that if not treason?

"And what is the President going to do about it? Hardly three weeks before the arrest of Edward A. Rumely Henry Ford went directly from a long conference with the same Rumely to the White House, and when he emerged he announced that he had become a candidate for United States Senator at the 'urgent insistence' of the President. In the absence of denial, the President stands today as his sponsor before the people of Michigan and of the country.

"The facts are absolutely as stated. If confirmation be required, the President can obtain it from his own trusted subordinates.

"What, we repeat, is he going to do? What can he do? What will he do? We cannot doubt for an instant that the answer will come promptly, unequivocally, clear, and true, after a manner befitting a President and a patriot."

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, at the Murray Hill Hotel, made this statement last night in regard to the article in The North American Review's War Weekly:

"The office of the District Attorney prepared the case against Dr. Rumely, and when the investigation was completed, affidavits upon which the warrant against Dr. Rumely was issued were made by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Baker, at my direction. Dr. Rumely was arrested on the evening of July 8 in the offices of the Attorney General. The records of the investigation were then turned over to the Department of Justice, and the indictment against Dr. Rumely was found upon the evidence which we supplied. As to whether Mr. Ford attempted to delay or prevent the arrest of Dr. Rumely, I have no information."

FORD'S INTEREST ADMITTED.

Secretary Says He Made Inquiries Concerning Editor's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Henry Ford was on the way from Omaha to Des Moines tonight, but his confidential secretary, E. G. Liebold, when asked about the statement in the North American Review's War Weekly that Mr. Ford had interceded in Rumely's behalf, admitted that Rumely had come to Detroit to consult Mr. Ford. Mr. Liebold said he knew nothing about Mr. Ford's having interceded in Washington in behalf of Rumely, but did vouchsafe the information that Ford had made "inquiries" in the national capital in an endeavor to learn the nature of Rumely's difficulties.

"Dr. Rumely was here, I remember, about that time," Liebold said after a New York dispatch had been read to him, which outlined the article in the War Weekly.

"Did he come here purposely to see Mr. Ford?"

"Yes, I believe he did."

"Did he discuss the Government investigation of the ownership of The Evening Mail with Mr. Ford," Liebold was asked.

"I have no doubt he did," was the reply.

"Did Mr. Ford do anything to help him?"

"He made inquiries in Washington to find out what the trouble was."

"Did he intercede for Rumely after he had found out?"

"I don't know," Liebold answered. "I would have to talk to Mr. Ford before I could tell you that.

"This supposed purchase of The Mail with German money all took place before the United States entered the war, didn't it?" Liebold added.

"Patriotic Week" for Coney Island.

The Coney Island Carnival Committee at a meeting held at Kister's, Coney Island, last night adopted a resolution to change the name of the usual Mardi Gras week at Coney Island to "Patriotic Week" this year, and to devote a part of the fund raised to war activities. According to the plan, which was announced by William Meinch, Chairman of the committee, the week of Sept. 9 to 14, at the close of the Coney Island season, was chosen for the celebration. The old features of the Mardi Gras, parades, illuminations on Surf Avenue, and special attractions at the amusement resorts, will be preserved in the new celebration.

LOSSES SHAKE MORALE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Captured Letters Show Even Officers Are Demoralized—Fire on Stretcher Bearers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—An official dispatch from Paris was received today asserting that letters found on German soldiers captured showed that the success of the allied forces in the battle on the Soissons-Rheims front had shaken the morale of the German people. The dispatch follows:

"Letters found on German soldiers coming from the rear clearly show that the morale of the German people is seriously affected by our success. The thing that particularly struck those who questioned these prisoners was that the officers themselves were demoralized. This is something new for the Teuton officer, who has never up to now lost his arrogance.

"The German Nation is experiencing a feeling of bitterness against the high command, which had announced that the French reserves were already exhausted last Spring. In Germany people do not speak about the American intervention, but when German officers are questioned about the Americans in the battle they no longer restrain their anger. This anger manifests itself in a recrudescence sometimes of barbarism. For example, a German battalion order dated July, 1918, found on a prisoner, says.

"'On no pretext whatsoever should the enemy be allowed to bury his dead or pick up his wounded in No Man's Land under the protection of the Red Cross. If the enemy should still attempt to do so, a warning shot must be fired. If this shot has no effect, the enemy must immediately be riddled with bullets. We need enemy dead and wounded not only for the purpose of identification. but also to reduce his reserves of human material by the capture of his wounded.'

"This order has been carried out by a German regiment in the Arfusee sector, where, for instance, the soldiers fired on our stretcher bearers.

"Here is, further, a German order, dated June 20, which tells its own story of the difficulties experienced by our enemies on the subject of aviation:

"'The increased difficulties which are being experienced in procuring the necessary materials for aviation purposes force us to be sparing with our machines. In order to meet this difficulty, our airplanes will only be employed for carrying out operations of vital importance in the battle. Keeping the machines in the air longer than is absolutely necessary must be avoided.'"

LETS OUR ARMY CROSS TO BE STARVED LATER

Hindenburg Has a "Prearranged Plan" in Not Sinking Transports, German Explains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Express at Geneva reports an article written by General von Loringhoven in the Mannheim Anzeiger, stating that American military intervention may now be considered a fact, but that the Americans are untrained and inexperienced, and therefore must be wedged in between the English and French troops. Their numbers, he says, have been exaggerated by half; nevertheless, he adds, constant arrivals of Americans have permitted Foch to fill up the gaps caused by the German offensives since the Spring.

The German editor of the Gazette de Lorraine publishes a long article on the Americans. He admits that a million American troops are now in France; but this fact, he says, is due entirely to Hindenburg's prearranged plan of allowing American troopships to cross the Atlantic unmolested by German submarines. Hindenburg, he states, is waiting until the Americans suffer their first severe military defeat on the French front, in order to form a formidable barrage of submarines in the Atlantic, thus cutting off their communications from America and starving out the American Army in France.

The Tribune de Genève, commenting on this suggestion, says:

"How can such colossally silly lucubrations be allowed to be exported into neutral countries? They should be kept for home consumption. The German General Staff, however, controls the press."

URGES BAVARIANS ON.

King Ludwig Declares the People Must Shoulder Their Hardships.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—King Ludwig of Bavaria, in a proclamation on the opening of the fifth year of the war, published in the Zeitung of Frankfort, refers to the exemplary bravery and achievements of the German armies.

"It is not our fault that we are entering the fifth year of fighting," he adds. "Our opponents still regard the crushing of Germany as their aim. No German, however, thinks of a shameful peace. We must, therefore, continue the struggle and continue to shoulder all troubles and hardships in sure confidence that God will lead our just cause to victory."

ARRESTS AT CAPITAL ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Three Men Charged with Attempt to Obtain Ship Contract Illegally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—E. L. Travis of Halifax, N. C., former member of the Corporation Commission of that State and a leader in North Carolina politics, and two other men, E. J. Joseph and Leon Green, were arrested at a Washington hotel tonight by Federal authorities charged with conspiring to obtain a contract illegally from the Shipping Board for a New Jersey company.

The name of the concern for which the contract was to be obtained was not announced.

TO MELT BEROLINA STATUE.

Germans Disappointed at Small Copper Supply from Art Works.

AMSTERDAM, July 22, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The search by the German military authorities for copper and brass to be used in making munitions has disclosed that most of the supposedly copper statues in Berlin are nothing but extremely thin metal shells, similar to some of the trophies presented in pre-war days by the Emperor. It has been decided that it will not be worth while to dismantle them because of the small quantity of metal to be obtained.

The large copper figure of Berolina, a female figure representing the City of Berlin, on the Alexander Place is the first Berlin monument to be taken down for melting.

Call 1,084 Hawaiians in Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a call today for 1,084 registrants of Hawaii, qualified for general military service. They will proceed on Aug. 20 to Fort Armstrong, Honolulu.

FIGHT ON, KAISER'S CALL TO HIS PEOPLE

Tells Germans to Continue Until Their Right to Existence Is Acknowledged.

'PEACE EFFORTS IN VAIN'

Have Been "Met with Contempt and Hatred," He Declares in Proclamation to Empire.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—In a proclamation issued to the German people Emperor William says:

"Four years of hard struggle have passed, full of eternally memorable deeds. An example has been given for all time of what a people can do that stands in the field for a most just cause and for the maintenance of its existence.

"Gratefully revering the Divine Hand which has been gracefully extended over Germany, we may proudly say we were not found unworthy in the tremendous task before which Providence placed us.

"If in the struggle our nation was given leaders capable of the highest achievements it has daily proved by fidelity that it has deserved to have such leaders. How could the army front have performed its tremendous deeds if the entire labor at home had not been carried to the highest measure of personal performance? Thanks are due to all who, under difficult conditions, have co-operated in the task set the State and community, and especially to our faithful unwearying officials. Thanks are due likewise to the countrymen and townsmen and also the women, on whom, in this wartime, so much falls.

"The war year which is opening today will not spare the German people further privations and trials. But, whatever may come, we know that the hardest lies behind us.

"What has been attained in the east by our arms and safeguarded by peace treaties, what is being completed in the west—that gives us the firm certainty that Germany will issue strong and vigorous from this storm of the peoples which has felled to the ground so many a mighty race.

"On this day of remembrance we recall with pain all sacrifices which had to be made for the fatherland.

"Wide gaps have been torn in our families, and the suffering of this terrible war has spared no German home. Those who, as boys in their first enthusiasm, saw the first troops depart stand themselves today beside their fathers and brothers as warriors at the front.

"Sacred duty commands that everything be done that this precious blood does not flow in vain. Nothing has been neglected by us to restore peace to the devastated world. The voice of humanity, however, still finds no hearing in the enemy's camp. As often as we have spoken words of reconciliation we have been met with contempt and hatred. The enemy does not yet want peace. Without shame they smirch the fair name of Germany with ever-fresh calumnies. Again and again their mouthpieces declare that Germany must be annihilated.

"We must, therefore, continue to fight and to labor until our enemies are ready to acknowledge our right to existence, just as we have victoriously fought for and gained it against their overwhelming onslaught.

"God is with us.

"WILLIAM, R. I.

"In the field, July 31."

WANTS BUENZ EXCHANGED.

Bremen Paper Sneers at Captive Americans in Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—Referring to the projected exchange of American and German prisoners of war, the Weser Zeitung of Bremen makes the sinister remark:

"We are able to contain our joy. American prisoners are welcome guests, for whom we have sufficient employment on the eastern labor market and in our agricultural enterprises behind the front. They may be sure of getting, with Teutonic punctuality, all they are entitled to under The Hague Convention, and more if they prove good workers, although they must thank Anglo-American starvation measures if their diet falls below the home fleshpots."

The newspaper continues: "It will do the Americans a powerful lot of good to acquaint themselves with kultur from the fountainhead." It considers the quick release of recently captured Americans an injustice to others who have been prisoners for a longer time.

The paper urges that full countervalue be expected and, above all, that civilians such as Carl Buenz, the general representative of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company at New York, who is now serving an eighteen months' sentence in the United States prison at Atlanta, Ga., for conspiracy against the United States Government, should be the first to be released. It is added that the staff which served under Buenz in New York should be included in this category.

QUITS DRAKE SECTION.

Mrs. Gavin Telegraphs That She Gave Funds to Red Cross.

Mrs. William A. Gavin, woman golf champion, who has been touring the country to collect funds for the Drake Section Sanitaire, telegraphed yesterday to District Attorney Swann that she had ceased her work when she learned that Miss Ethel Langdon Drake had been requested to discontinue the gathering of funds. Her telegram said:

On arriving in Chicago and reading newspaper reports about Miss Drake I decided to hand over all money, amounting to $30,000, to President Thompson of the Western Golf Association, McCormick Building, Chicago, as part of the Red Cross funds which he is raising in the West. The funds are all intact, and not one cent has been received by Miss Drake. This closes my connection with Miss Drake, and I will be grateful if you will keep my name from any further association with her. Please communicate with Mr. Thompson for confirmation.

A gift of $1,000 to the section by Mrs. Gavin was reported before she began her tour. The District Attorney ordered Miss Drake on Wednesday to turn over a fund of $14,000 to the French Ambassador, and a camp of girls at Bayside, L. I., awaiting training as ambulance drivers, immediately disbanded.

ARREST PACKER HOFFMAN.

Cincinnatian Accused of Disloyal and Pro-German Utterances.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—John Hoffman, Sr., President of the John Hoffman Packing Company, well-known local pork packers, was arrested today on a Federal warrant charging him with violation of the espionage and sedition laws. Before the United States Commissioner, he pleaded not guilty, and was held under $20,000 bond for preliminary examination. Hoffman secured bondsmen.

Among statements set forth in the warrant as having been uttered by Hoffman are:

"I know the United States will not whip the Germans. I will not buy any bonds to help Wall Street or 'Johnny Bull.' The money belongs to the people and not to the Government, and the people should keep their money."

"Watch what us Germans are going to do."

"The American armies have no good Generals, and no discipline, and the soldiers have no gait."

EDGE DEFENDS CANDIDACY.

Says Governor Has Right to Seek Senatorial Nomination.

Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, issued a statement yesterday replying to the attack made upon him by Representative Edward W. Gray, also a candidate for the nomination. Governor Edge said the primary race was open and that he was willing to submit his case to the voters, with Mr. Gray and George L. Record, the other candidate.

"I am surprised that the Congressman should make his chief issue the contention that a Governor should not be a candidate for the United States Senate," said Governor Edge. "I thought this issue was emphatically disposed of long ago. Of course, there is distinguished precedent for the situation of the Governor becoming a candidate for the United States Senate. In Massachusetts, for instance, Governor McCall has recently announced his candidacy for the Senate, and will Mr. Gray say that Governor Wilson had on right to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1912? But why search for precedents?

"The Governorship can be an advantage to the candidate for the United States Senate only if the administration of the office has been satisfactory to the people; otherwise, it would be a political liability instead of an asset or an advantage. The experience of a man who has served as Governor ought to equip him for valuable service to his State and nation in the United States Senate, and I feel confident that the people will approve of the simple proposition that experience in State administration is a valuable asset for Senatorial duties, and that if that experience has been of a satisfactory character the public servant in possession of it should be promoted in the public trust in accordance with business principles.

"Congressman Gray has no cause to worry about the possibility of important war functions being neglected at any time in the future. If elected to the Senatorship, I will not relinquish the Governorship until December, 1919, which is but six weeks before the constitutional end of the Gubernatorial term and after the people of the State have elected my successor. Apparently, no one has any complaint to make concerning neglect of war duties at this particular time, and I personally have full confidence in the ability of the people to elect a Governor who will see to it that his administration continues to serve the war needs of the country."

OUR OWN INSTRUCTORS.

Gen. Vanderbilt Among Those Who Will Train New Units Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The American forces in France have reached such a high stage of training in the new methods of warfare that they are to furnish instructors for the new units being organized in the United States. No additional instructors from the allied armies will be asked except possibly in special technical cases.

It was learned officially today that the War Department has ordered a number of officers back from France to command brigades in the twelve new divisions, the formation of which was announced by General March, Chief of Staff, in the last two weeks.

Among the officers known to have received their orders are Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who is to go to Camp Meade, and Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who went overseas as a Colonel of Engineers, to Camp Lewis, Washington.

Should the indicated policy of the department to organize six additional divisions a month be carried out, a continual stream of officers who have won their spurs in France probably will be brought back to train the new contingents.

The Chief of Staff has definitely announced the decision of the War Department to build each of the new divisions around a nucleus of two veteran infantry regiments. The number of units available in the United States for this purpose has been practically exhausted by the organizations already announced, and it is considered likely that regiments from the first American contingents will be brought home to serve as foundations for later additions to the army.

MORE WORK IN COTTON MILLS

Manchester Spinners to Abolish Rotation System on Aug. 10.

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 2.—Lancashire's cotton industry outlook has been considerably brightened as the result of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Control with the President of the Board of Trade in London. The arrangements made will abolish the rotation system of unemployment on Aug. 10, substituting a better system and providing for payment for forced unemployment.

American and mixing spinning mills will be allowed to run 55 per cent. of their total spindles on American cotton forty-five and a half hours weekly, instead of the present 50 per cent. for forty hours. Manufacturers will be allowed to run 65 per cent. of their looms on American yarns forty-five and a half hours weekly instead of sixty per cent. for forty hours.

The Manchester Guardian expresses the belief that more American cotton will soon be available, and it understands that the President of the Board of Trade was successful in obtaining a concession for more shipping to bring extra supplies here.

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At the present time our First Mortgage Participation Certificates yield 5%.

They enable you to invest any sum without expense and have the interest commence immediately.

They are parts of a specific guaranteed first mortgage.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DIED AS HIS WIFE FEARED.

Captain Durie Victim of Exposure After Collision at Sea.

Fears that her husband, Captain James Durie, a veteran seaman, had died were confirmed when a telegram for Mrs. Durie was received in Newark yesterday from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Captain Durie, who made many voyages through the war zone, died in the naval hospital in Lewes, Del., Thursday night. His ship some time ago was in collision with another vessel off the coast of Delaware and Captain Durie, who was 69 years old, was picked up after being in the water twelve hours.

After his last voyage across he said: "I have seen great ships torpedoed and sunk all around me, and I now feel, and my employers have told me, too, that I am too old to stand the strain again." Captain Durie, when we entered the war, went to Washington and tendered his services to the United States Shipping Board. He was accepted and was put in charge of a vessel. During the Lusitania inquiry in New York, Captain Durie was called as an expert seaman.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM VICTORY.

Say Italians in Albania Are Retreating to the Southward.

VIENNA, Aug. 2, (via London.)—An official statement, issued from headquarters today, says:

In Albania, General Pflanzer-Baltin's troops, fighting their way forward on both sides of the Semeni road, have reached, in pursuit, close to the line Fieri-Brat.

Further east, in the upper Devoli Valley and on the heights bordering it, our troops met with violent resistance. Several points of support were taken by storm. The enemy is now giving ground here.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The following communication was issued by the War Office today:

In Albania the fighting activity has ceased in the last few days. Advanced lines of our covering troops have progressed nearer the positions of resistance. Yesterday enemy reconnoitring parties were repulsed and thirty-five prisoners captured.

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OUR NEW

FoodConfections

are now ready for sale at our stores.

Made of products of high food values, and having small sugar content. Delicious and nourishing.

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If you want to know how your favorite cocktail ought to taste, sample that variety in

Club Cocktails

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R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Four Years of Fighting

August 4th, 1914, the Prussian Kaiser lifted the mask from his evil countenance and plunged a peace loving world into war. Since then much has happened and many books written about the World War. To those interested in following the ideas of thinking writers and chroniclers, these books will prove interesting.

Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War,	$1.79
A History of the Great War—by *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle,* 3 vols., each	1.79
Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag—by *Abbe E. Wetterle,*	1.79
Under Four Flags for France—by *George Clarke Musgrave,*	1.79
Crescent and Iron Cross—by *E. F. Benson,*	1.12
Fighting France—by *Stephane Lauzanne,*	1.34
Uncle Sam's Fact Book of the World War,	1.34
Two War Years in Constantinople—by *Dr. Harry. Stuermer,*	1.34
The War and the Bagdad Railway—by *Morris Jastrow, Jr.,*	1.34
The War and the Coming Peace—by *Morris Jastrow, Jr.,*	.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



"Slow Pay Customers Are Unpatriotic"

Says The Credit Manager Of a Large Buffalo Department Store.

"This Is a Time"

"when no one should have credit

"who does not pay promptly.

"Every individual who does

"not pay his bills promptly

"....not only is a liability

"to business in general, but—

'Is Helping Germany"

A clean-cut statement! A clear, concise analysis! An indictment of CREDIT!

The deduction follows almost automatically:—

IF YOU CAN PAY YOUR BILLS PROMPTLY, YOU DO NOT NEED CREDIT. IF YOU DO NOT NEED CREDIT, WHY PAY FOR IT?

We Have the Substitute

Our D. A. system of shopping gives you all the conveniences of a charge account without its evils. You pay in advance and secure 4% on your money. In fact, you invest your own money and let it earn and save for you at one and the same time. For in addition to the 4% interest on your deposits here, you buy merchandise here for at least

6% Less

since we mark our goods at least that much under prices elsewhere.

In every other way you

Shop As Usual

only you charge yourself for the goods purchased, and conclude the transaction then and there.

At The Month's End

we send you an itemized statement of your monthly purchases, telling you how much money we still owe you, NOT what you owe us. Interest is figured daily and credited quarterly.

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. *Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.*

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, when the Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 12 Noon.

Thrift Stamps

"When thieves fall out, just men get their due." Turkey and Bulgaria seem to be having a difference with the Hun.

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and in Hundreds of Other Places.

CUBS LEARN THAT SEASON IS NEARLY OVER AND PROMPTLY THRASH THE UNHAPPY GIANTS

CUBS FLAY GIANTS AS SAILORS LOOK ON

Perritt and Schupp Wither Before Attack of Chicagoans, Who Win by 11 to 1.

HUNS AID GAME IN FRANCE

Naval Officer Tells Polo Grounds Fans of Contest Played Near Trenches.

The most interesting incident at the Polo Grounds yesterday at the Sailors' Day celebration was the story told by Lieutenant J. F. Wright. Lieutenant Wright said he had just received a letter from the front in which a baseball game was described which was played close behind the first line. The Yankee soldiers were playing, with the German trenches only thirty yards away. Two of the baseballs were fouled over into the German territory and, much to the surprise of the Yanks, the Fritzies threw the balls back so the game could continue.

Up at the Polo Grounds, when a ball is fouled out of the game that's the last the players ever see of it. The crowd of sailors and civilians showed more enthusiasm over this yarn than they did over the ball game, which was won by the Chicago Cubs by a score of 11 to 1. There were more than 3,000 sailors from Pelham Bay Station present, accompanied by a brass band which could easily lead any league. All these sailors were permitted to go to the game because earlier in the day they won a singing contest at their station. Before the game they paraded about the field and presented a stirring picture. They also burst into a few harmonious barber-shop chords and sang a ditty called "All We Do Is Sign the Payroll."

Lieutenant Wright also presented both the Cubs and the Giants with floral horseshoes. It was appropriate enough for the Cubs, but the Giants' offering would perhaps have been more timely if made into a broken column or gates ajar.

This was the second tilt of the all-important series during which the Giants expected to climb up on even terms with the Cubs in the pennant race. The defeat was an overwhelming rout, and the Giants are retreating due south fast. They are now five and a half games behind the Cubs.

New York was almost as helpless against Lefty Tyler's pitching as against that of Jim Vaughn on Thursday. He allowed only five hits, two of which were grouped in the ninth for a run. Outside of that one run, the Giants didn't have any more chance than a Bismarck herring at a patriotic banquet.

Poll Perritt lasted three innings, when he retired, and this is the first game that Pol has been batted out of in many a long day. Ferdie Schupp, who succeeded Perritt, was flayed to all corners of the lot, the Cubs in all getting nineteen hits, which included triples by Paskert and Mann. Charley Hollocher and Mann each got three hits, and everybody got at least two except Killifer and Tyler, who had to be satisfied with one each.

The Cubs sent runs across the plate in a gushing stream. The only reason they didn't get more runs was because they got tired of scoring along about the eighth inning and didn't try to score when they could have boosted the count up higher.

The sailors offered a box of cigars for the first hit and Hollocher won the smokes in the first inning with a single to right. Besides being slapped for fifteen hits, Schupp also unbottled three wild pitches, which added to the gayety of the Chicago field day. It was a warm day, and the Giant outfielders were about ready to drop from chasing the ball as it splashed all over the outfield.

The Giants have lost all their ginger in this Chicago invasion, while the Cubs go right along playing like a house afire. The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	6	0	2	0	0
Hollocher,ss	5	3	3	4	7
Mann,lf	5	2	3	0	0
Paskert,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	2	3	11	0
Deal,3b	4	1	2	2	1
Zeider,2b	5	1	2	2	3
Killifer,c	5	0	1	5	0
Tyler,p	5	0	1	0	4
Total	44	11	19	27	15

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Young,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Thorpe,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kirke,1b	2	0	1	11	0
McCarty,c	2	0	0	6	3
Perritt,p	1	0	1	0	2
Schupp,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	30	1	5	27	14

Error—Zimmerman.

Chicago ....2 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 3—11
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Deal, Hollocher, Mann, Merkle. Three-base hits—Paskert, Mann. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Double plays—Zeider, Hollocher, and Merkle; Tyler, Hollocher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. First on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Tyler, 3. Hits—Off Perritt, 5 in 3 innings; Schupp, 14 in 6. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; Perritt, 1; Schupp, 4. Wild Pitches—Schupp, (3.) Losing pitcher—Perritt.

BRAVES TROUNCE PIRATES.

Northrop Allows Only Four Hits and Boston Wins, 4 to 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Northrop held Pittsburgh to four hits today, and Boston won, 4 to 2. The only earned run of the game came in the eighth on Massey's double, Wickland's sacrifice, and J. C. Smith's pop fly, which Centre Fielder Carey failed to get in shortstop territory.

The score:

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Herzog,2b	3	0	0	0	5
Taggert,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Massey,cf	4	2	2	1	0
Wickland,rf	2	0	1	4	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	2	1
J.L.Smith,ss	3	1	2	3	4
Northrop,p	2	1	1	0	5
Total	27	4	8	27	16

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Ellam,ss	4	0	0	1	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	4	0
So.worth,rf	4	0	0	8	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Mollwitz,1b	3	1	1	7	0
McKech'e,3b	3	1	1	3	3
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	2	2
Miller,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	4	24	9

Errors—Carey, McKechnie, Miller, J. C. Smith, (2,) J. L. Smith.

Boston ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 .—4
Pittsburgh ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—McKechnie, Massey. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, J. C. Smith, Taggert, Northrop, Wickland. Double play—Cutshaw and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 3; off Northrop, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 2; Northrop, 2.

SHERDEL RULES PHILLIES.

Holds Moran's Men Safe While Cards Are Winning, 2 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Sherdel held Philadelphia safe [illegible] times today and St. Louis won, 2 to 1. The Phillies scored a run in the ninth on two scratch hits and Hornsby's error. The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Anderson,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Heathcote,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Paulette,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	2	2	1
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	2	2
McHenry,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Brenkie,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	7	0
Sherdel,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	33	2	8	27	6

PHILADELPHIA (N)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fitzger'ld,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Stock,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Williams,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Hem'way,2b	1	0	0	1	2
aCravath	0	0	0	0	0
Pearce,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Adams,c	3	0	1	6	1
Watson,p	2	0	0	0	4
bDevine	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
cHogg	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	15

a Batted for Hemingway in fifth.
b Batted for Watson in eighth.
c Batted for Oeschger in ninth.
Errors—Anderson, Hornsby, Bancroft, Luderus.

St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—McHenry. Stolen bases—Stock, Pearce. Sacrifice hits—Paulette, Williams, (2.) Double play—Fitzgerald and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sherdel, 3; Watson, 2. Hits—Off Watson, 8 in 8 innings; Oeschger, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Sherdel, 2; Watson, 2; Oeschger, 2. Losing pitcher—Watson.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 11; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 3.
Washington, 5; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia at Chicago. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	62	32	.660
New York	57	38	.600
Pittsburgh	49	44	.527
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	42	50	.457
Cincinnati	41	50	.451
Boston	42	54	.437
St. Louis	40	59	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	60	38	.612
Cleveland	56	43	.566
Washington	53	44	.546
New York	48	46	.511
Chicago	44	50	.468
Detroit	43	54	.443
St. Louis	42	53	.442
Philadelphia	38	56	.404

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn. (Two games; first at 1:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

CALDWELL'S HOMER WASTED

Ray Gets Long Smash, but Browns Take Game, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Another close game went against the Yankees this afternoon when the Huggins crowd opened a four-game series with the Browns. Fine pitching by Wayne Wright for the home team, and George Mogridge for New York, kept the hits down for both clubs, but some loose work by the Yankees in the second frame handed the Burke brigade a pair of runs. They proved very helpful, as the final figures of the battle were 3 to 2.

Only thirty men faced the St. Louis pitcher in the nine innings. Up to the eighth frame only twenty-one men toed the plate and only one got on the bases. He was nailed as he overran second after doubling in the second inning. In the eighth, after Baker had opened on Wright with a double, Ray Caldwell made one of the longest hits of the year at Sportsman's Park, a home run off the roof of the right field pavilion.

Mogridge allowed the home troupe only six hits and would have won his game but for a poor throw to the plate by Bill Lamar in the second inning. The throw let in the first St. Louis run and put another runner in a position to gallop home a minute later on a passed ball.

With one out in the second inning a double by Tim Hendryx started the Huggins tribe on its way to defeat. Tim was held on second when Gedeon popped to Caldwell, and then came a single by Austin to left. Lamar ran in and made a clean pick-up, then shot the ball to Walters. The throw was wide of the plate and the ball bounded away from the Yankee catcher and continued on to the stand. Hendryx crossed the plate and Austin got around to third on the misplay. He romped home when Walters let a ball get away from him.

The winning run was manufactured in the seventh. Austin hit along the right field line for two cushions and reached third on Nunamaker's infield out. Wright popped up a short fly, but Pratt was playing in and could not get back for it, and the ball dropped for a single, Austin scoring. The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Lamar,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Baker,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Caldwell,rf	3	1	2	4	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Ward,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Walters,c	3	0	0	3	0
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	1	1
aHyatt	1	0	1	0	0
bPeckinp'gh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	4	24	10

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Maisel,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	10	2
Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Hendryx,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Austin,ss	3	2	2	1	0
Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	5	0
Wright,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	29	3	6	27	12

a Batted for Mogridge in ninth.
b Ran for Hyatt in ninth.
Error—Gilhooley.

St. Louis ....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 .—3
New York...............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Hendryx, Baker, Austin. Home run—Caldwell. Sacrifice hit—Gilhooley. Double plays—Pratt, Ward and Fournier. Left on base—New York, 1; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; Wright, 3. Wild pitch—Mogridge.

INDIANS MAKE HITS COUNT.

Batter Mays from Mound and Defeat Red Sox, 6 to 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Cleveland made all of its six hits and its two passes count for runs today and defeated Boston, 6 to 3, driving Mays from the box in five innings. Coveleskie was effective most of the way, but Boston made five of its six hits figure in the scoring.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	3	2	2	3
Speaker,cf	3	2	2	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wood,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Johnston,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Turner,3b	3	0	0	0	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	2	1
Coveleskie,p	3	1	1	1	4
Total	29	6	6	27	14

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Strunk,cf	3	1	0	5	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	2	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	7	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Cochran,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Schang,c	3	1	0	5	0
Mays,p	2	0	1	0	2
Kinney,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	33	3	6	24	7

Error—Mays.

Cleveland ....2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 .—6
Boston ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—McInnis, Speaker. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Wood. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; Coveleskie, 3. Hits—Off Mays, 6 in 5 innings; Kinney, 0 in 3. Struck out—By Mays, 1; Kinney, 2; Coveleskie, 2. Wild pitch—Mays, 2. Losing pitcher—Mays.

SENATORS BUNCH LONG HITS

Triples Come in Handy in Defeat of Tigers, 5 to 0.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Washington bunched hits in three innings today and defeated Detroit 5 to 0. In the second and fourth innings a triple and a single sent in a run, and in the eighth five hits were grouped for three runs.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Foster,3b	5	1	1	2	0
Judge,1b	5	2	1	11	0
Milan,cf	4	2	3	4	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Shanks,2b	3	0	2	2	4
Lavan,ss	4	0	3	4	5
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	2	1
H. Harper,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	38	5	13	*26	12

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Cobb,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	8	1
Kav'agh,1b	4	0	3	8	1
Walker,rf	1	0	0	1	0
C'ingham,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Coffey,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Stanage,c	4	0	1	5	4
Dauss,p	2	0	0	1	1
Hall,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
bG. Harper	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	6	27	11

*G. Harper out; hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Dauss in eighth.
b Ran for Spencer in eighth.
Errors—Lavan, Bush, Coffey.

Washington ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0—5
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Kavanagh. Three-base hits—Schulte, Ainsmith, Judge. Stolen bases—Milan, Foster, Judge. Double plays—Veach and Stanage; Lavan and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off H. Harper, 3; Dauss, 1. Hits—Off Dauss, 13 in 8 innings; Hall, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Dauss, 2; H. Harper, 3; Hall, 1. Losing pitcher—Dauss.

BASEBALL SEASON WILL CLOSE SEPT. 1

National League Votes Against Continuing Pastime with Men Not in Draft.

There will be no major league baseball after Sept. 1, the date set by Secretary of War Baker for the ball players within the draft age to get into essential work. This was decided yesterday at a special meeting of the National League in this city. Some of the club owners were in favor of continuing play after that date with clubs made up of players under and above the draft age, but the majority ruled that major league baseball of this inferior type would injure the game more than it would help it.

The National League was to have met here today, but when August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, called a meeting of that body at Cleveland for today he also called a meeting of the National League club owners. President Tener, a member of the National Commission, has refused to meet with the commission because of the American League's refusal to abide by the decision of that body in the Scott-Perry case. Most of the National League club owners were ready to abandon today's meeting of the National League and attend the joint meeting of the two leagues in Cleveland.

With the leagues and the club owners at loggerheads, the baseball season is very likely to end in a bad muddle, and the whole structure of the national pastime may have to be reconstructed after the war.

There was not a full representation of the National League at the meeting here, but a majority of the clubs were represented. After the league had passed a resolution deciding that no championship games would be played after Labor Day, Barney Dreyfuss was appointed a committee of one to attend the meeting with the American League in Cleveland. He is vested with full power to act in regard to any readjustment of the schedule.

There is sure to be a clash between the leagues over the world's series. The American League—that is, President B. B. Johnson—wants to end the season on Aug. 20 and play the series before Sept. 1, the time set by Secretary Baker. Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission believes that the clubs should play right up to Sept. 1 before awarding the pennant, and then play the world's series. He takes this attitude on the assumption that the players on the two winning clubs will have another time extension until the big series is finished. It is not known that Mr. Herrmann has any grounds for believing that Provost General Crowder will grant this extra time to the world's series contestants.

The National League club owners are strongly opposed to closing the leagues by Aug. 20 because they want all the clubs to play out their schedules up to Sept. 2 and get the benefit of the receipts up to that date. It is believed that Dreyfuss at Cleveland will strongly oppose any attempt of the American League to start the world's series on Aug. 20. It is not unlikely that, if the American League insists on starting the series on Aug. 20, some arrangement may be made whereby all the clubs will share in the world's series money. Under a new arrangement, adopted last Winter, the first four clubs in each league will share in the receipts, but it may be necessary to declare every club owner in on the division in order to keep peace in the baseball family.

CHENEY OUTWITS THE REDS.

Brooklyn Rides to 2 to 1 Victory Behind Good Pitching.

Larry Cheney, Brooklyn's moist-ball artist, emerged victorious yesterday over the Cincinnati Redlegs in the second clash of the teams at Ebbets Field by the score of 2 to 1.

The only depressing stage for Cheney came in the seventh inning, when the Robins were leading by 1 to 0. He hit Neale, the first batter to face him, and, after Griffith skied out to Myers, Cueto singled to centre, sending Neale to second. Both runners advanced when Otto Miller let one of Cheney's slants past him, and with Ivy Wingo at bat Cheney uncorked a wild pitch, which let Neale tally and sent Cueto to third. Larry, however, took care of the next two hitters in approved style.

Daubert's home-run drive to the left-field fence in the third inning gave the Robins first blood. In the seventh the Brooklyn athletes attacked Jimmy Ring, their erstwhile teammate, and won the game. With two out, Cheney singled to centre and took second on Johnston's rap to right. Olson beat a sizzling grounder to Cueto, filling the bases, and then Ring issued a pass to Daubert, which chased Cheney home with what proved the winning run.

Wheat rapped out two clean wallops, which enabled him to keep his batting record for consecutive games intact. He has now hit safely in twenty-one games.

Manager Mathewson was compelled to rearrange his fielding layout because of Blackburne's poor playing at shortstop. Blackburne committed two misplays in the second inning, and in the third Matty sent Cueto to the short pasture. In the same inning Sherwood Magee replaced Chase at first.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Daubert,1b	1	1	1	9	0
Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	4	0
O'Mara,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Doolan,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Miller,c	3	0	1	7	1
Cheney,p	2	1	1	0	1
Total	30	2	8	27	9

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	0
L. Magee,2b	3	0	0	4	6
Roush,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	6	1
S. Magee,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Neale,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
B'lkburne,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Cueto,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Wingo,c	3	0	1	3	1
Ring,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	9

Errors—Blackburne, (2.)

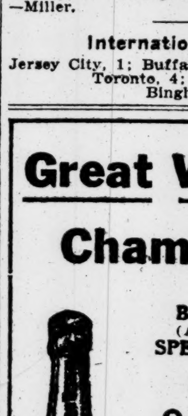
Brooklyn ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 .—2
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Roush, Wingo. Home run—Daubert. Sacrifice hits—Cheney, L. Magee. Double play—L. Magee and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Ring, 3; Cheney, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Neale.) Struck out—By Ring, 2; Cheney, 7. Wild pitch—Cheney. Passed ball—Miller.

International League.

Jersey City, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Toronto, 4; Newark, 3.
Binghamton, 7; Syracuse, 1.

Great Western Champagne



BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
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Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

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AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

KENDALL VICTOR AT DEAL.

Removes Haight and Spindler from Invitation Golf Tourney.

Percy W. Kendall removed two good golfers from the Deal invitation tournament yesterday by defeating Richard A. Haight of Princeton and L. G. Spindler of Fox Hills in the first and second rounds, respectively.

Haight got so much length off the tees that he rarely had more than an iron shot left, but it was inability to control the short shots that cost the former interscholastic star the match. While not quite so long, Kendall generally kept out of trouble and made few mistakes on the greens. He went out in 39, turning for home 1 up, and won by 4 and 2. Later on, Spindler forced the Deal man to the home green.

The other survivors of the day were H. C. Kayser of Union County Country Club, John E. Kelley of Deal, and Alfred Nathan, Jr., another of the home talent. Nathan eliminated Pierre A. Proal, one of the tournament favorites. Proal stood 3 up with five holes to play, yet Nathan squared accounts on the home green and then won at the nineteenth.

Besides the semi-final and final round matches in all divisions, there will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap today, while the triple tie for the medal in the qualifying round between Kendall, Kayser, and Haight will be decided tomorrow.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—First Round—W. P. Whitlock, Jr., Suburban, beat Carl W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 6 and 5; H. C. Kayser, Union County, beat W. W. Van Loan, Fox Hills, 1 up; Percy W. Kendall, Deal, beat Richard A. Haight, Princeton, 4 and 2; G. L. Spindler, Fox Hills, beat E. G. Fraser, Deal, 7 and 5; Pierre A. Proal, Deal, beat J. J. Kennedy, Atlantic City, 6 and 5; Alfred Nathan, Jr., Deal, beat J. T. Smith, Deal, 7 and 6; F. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, beat F. A. Gaynor, Apawamis, 1 up; John F. Kelley, Deal, beat E. L. Bloodgood, Cherry Valley, 3 and 1.

Second Round—Kayser beat Whitlock, 1 up; Kendall beat Spindler, 1 up; Nathan beat Proal, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kelley beat Riley, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Thomas D. Conroy, Fox Hills, beat T. A. Eager, West End, by default; Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, beat Irving C. Knox, Rumson, by default; W. W. Van Clief, Richmond County, beat H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill, 5 and 4; J. Stanley Griffin, Deal, beat S. H. Ivison, Cherry Valley, 2 up; Austin P. Palmer, Fox Hills, beat C. B. Jones, Suburban, 3 and 2; W. E. Adams, Rumson, beat Harry Suydam, Lakewood, 3 and 2; E. Parker Toms, Deal, beat D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, 5 and 4; W. E. Donohue, Union County, beat David Shay, Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Haight beat Conroy, 3 and 2; Griffin beat Van Clief, 2 up; Adams beat Palmer, 6 and 5; Donohue beat Toms, 6 and 4.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Alfred Nathan, Sr., beat G. W. Lembeck, Deal, 4 and 2; R. S. Porter, Shackamaxon, beat G. Bowly, Spring Lake, 2 up; F. W. Fralich, Massapequa, beat John H. Hawley, Arcola, 3 and 2; Percy Thomas, Rumson, beat W. T. Chisholm, Essex County, 6 and 5; Harry D. Cashman, Englewood, beat P. J. Eager, West End, by default; Samuel Allison, Midland, beat H. Irving Moraff, Fox Hills, 6 and 5; J. F. Adams, Garden City Country Club, beat J. L. Byrne, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; Albert E. Allsopp, Forest Hill, beat MacIntosh Kellogg, Deal, 1 up.

Second Round—Porter beat Nathan, 1 up; Fralich beat Thomas, 4 and 3; Allison beat Cashman, 3 and 1; Adams beat Allsopp, 8 and 7.

JONES LOWERS GOLF MARK.

Young Atlanta Player Journeys Around Ekwanok Links in 71.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 2.—The celebrated "Bobby" Jones of Atlanta, in playing his farewell round of a three-day visit at the Ekwanok Country Club today, established a record for the course with a card of 71, four strokes better than the previous record which was held by Maxwell R. Marston. Jones played from the back tees and holed all his putts. He was paired with James L. Taylor of Garden City against Perry Adair of Atlanta and the senior champion, W. E. Truesdell of Garden City, and the match was won by 5 to 2.

The card follows:

Out ....5 5 4 4 4 2 5 5 3—37
In ....4 3 4 2 4 4 5 4 4—34—71

MILTON ENTERS AUTO RACE.

Providence Pilot Wants Chance for $25,000 Prize.

Tommy Milton, who at first was thought the winner of the Harkness Handicap on June 1, is the first of the star automobile drivers to be heard from in connection with the $25,000 International Sweepstakes, to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, Aug. 27. Milton had not been invited, but last night he wired from Providence requesting that his entry be accepted.

The conditions call for each driver to post $2,000 toward the $25,000 purse guaranteed by the management, and each car entered must have attained a speed of at least 110 miles an hour. Milton wired his willingness to put up $2,000. In losing to De Palma by several seconds in the Harkness, Milton showed that his car could travel 110 miles an hour.

Invitations to compete have been extended to Ralph De Palma, Arthur Duray, Louis Chevrolet, Dario Resta, and Ralph Mulford. None of these champion pilots has been heard from yet, but the management expects to hear from all shortly, as the entries close Aug. 10.

SARATOGA RECORDS GET SEVERE JOLTS

Two More Track Marks of Long Standing Set Aside at Races.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—Further evidence that the rebuilt track of the Saratoga Racing Association is lightning fast was supplied this afternoon, when on the second day of the meeting two track records were smashed. This, added to the one made yesterday by Roamer and another equaled by Harry Kelly, makes it likely that the whole set of figures will receive a severe shaking before the end of the meeting.

W. R. Coe's Polymelian, admittedly the handsomest race horse in training, showed that his speed is worthy of his superb conformation when he carried 129 pounds and ran six furlongs in 1:10 3-5. Fairbrother kept only a steady hold on him all through the race and never attempted to drive the flashy son of Polymelian. For a time it was circulated that this performance created a new world's record, but old racing men remembered that Iron Mask had traveled the distance over a circular course at Juarez a second faster.

The performance of the imported colt was exceptional, as it clipped two-fifths of a second from the track mark made by E. F. Cooney's Punch Bowl in 1914. It was the more remarkable as the great sprinter was so sore from recent work that he could scarcely be dragged from his stall to be groomed for the race. All trace of lameness disappeared as soon as the barrier went up and Polymelian rushed into a lead of three lengths in the first quarter of a mile.

Besides the joy caused by the victory of Polymelian Mr. Coe had the satisfaction of seeing his colors carried to the front in the first race by Lacework, a two-year-old filly which he bought from the Duke of Westminster with the idea of using as a saddle pony. Lacework also was credited with a track record, as in coming through on the rail and beating Nan Knoehr, the favorite, by a neck, she ran in 0:59 3-5, two-fifths of a second better than the time made by J. W. Schorr's Alard Shock in 1900.

Horses of only mediocre quality contested the other races, but a great change may be expected tomorrow when the United States Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds and the Kenner Stakes for three-year-olds will bring out fields of the reigning cracks. Among the fourteen named for the juvenile event are the smart fillies Elfin Queen and Terentia, on which Easterners depend to lower the colors of the Western colt, Billy Kelly, which won the Flash Stakes yesterday.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old fillies, claiming, by subscription of $5 each, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—0:59 3-5.
Lacework, W. R. Coe's ch. f., 103 pounds, by Tracery-Mandola, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, (L. McAtee)..........1[nk]
Nan Knoehr, J. W. May's ch. f., 109, by McGee-Ida Harrison, 2 to 5 and 1 to 4, (G. Byrne)..........2[8]
Ambassador III., J. E. Madden's ch. f., 98, by Sweeper-Rubenstein, 6 to 5, third, (Preece)..........3[4]
Plurenzi, Tommywaac, Dahinda, Rosagino, and L'Arrive also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for 4-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $5 each, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:32 1-5.
Shannon River, Captain Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, 145 pounds, by Black Dick-Tentone, 11 to 2 and out, (W. Allen)..........1[2]
King Simon, Triple Springs Farm's ch. g., 6, 143, by Zaking-Ethinda II., 3 to 5 and out, (B. Haynes)..........2[4]
Meshach, Joseph Hall's br. g., aged, 143, by Atkins-Chickadee, out for third, (S. Bush)..........3
Only three starters. Sixty-four scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.
Polymelian, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 4 years, 129 pounds, by Polymelus-Pasquita, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (C. Fairbrother)..1[1½]
Sun Briar, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 3, 124, by Sunbridge-Sweet Briar, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (W. Knapp)..........2[1½]
George Starr, Wilfred Viau's br. g., 3, 107, by Jack Atkin-Africa, 6 to 5, third, (C. Kummer)..........3[1]
Hollister, Dr. Johnson, Bayberry Candle, Bachelor's Bliss, and Ultima Thule also ran. Tumbler, Battle, and Shanballymore scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.
Flyaway, Morton L. Schwartz's ch. f., 108 pounds, by King William-Wild Wings, 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 2, (G. Byrne)..1[3]
Younsed, S. Lewis's b. c., 107, by Ogden-The Nurse, 2 to 5 and out, (G. Preece, Jr.)..........2[4]
Poultney, Thomas Clyde's br. c., 112, by Bryn Mawr-Galgris, even money third, (F. Robinson)..........3[3]
Vesper Hour, Over the Top, and Binders also ran. Serelia scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:52 2-5.
Marion Goosby, W. Perkins's br. g., 6 years, 113 pounds, by Marathon-Pheenie Fickle, 9 to 20, (R. Simpson)..........1[5]
Woodthrush, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 100, by Olambala-L'Alonett, 2 to 5 and out, (F. Smith)..........2[3]
Royal, Thomas Clyde's blk. c., 3, 100, by Arc de Triomphe-Apollinaris, out for third, (G. Preece)..........3
Only three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 3-year-olds and upward, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:38 4-5.
Canso, Commander J. K. L. Ross's br. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Yemhey-Wife of Bath, 1 to 3 and out, (L. Lyke)..........1[s]
Puts and Calls, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 6, 115, by Locohatchee-Putgada, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (T. Farrington)..........2[4]
Lucky Day, H. H. Hewitt's br. c., 3, 115, by Peep o' Day-Lucky Wave, 4 to 5, third, (D. Connelly)..........3[8]
Zenith and Wingold also ran.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, conditions, five furlongs. Sea Rock, 115 pounds; Christie Holters, 112; Tuscaloosa, 112; Hannibal, 122; Lion D'Or, 115; Merry Princess, (imp.,) 106; Be Frank, 115; War Rocket, 109; Blushing Beauty, 112; Stickling, 106; Sam Reh, 115; El Coronel, (imp.,) 109; Kiss Again, (imp.,) 112; Polygon, (imp.,) 112; Madras Gingham, 106; In the Sun, 112; Mormon Elder, 109; Rhajes, (imp.,) 106; Rail Bird, 109; Rodgers, 109.

SECOND RACE.—The Ballston, for 3-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap, about two miles. Outlaw, 147 pounds; Crest Hill, 152; Dramaturge, (imp.,) 148; Bet, 142; Robert Oliver, 146.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs. War Pennant, 112 pounds; Dunboyn, 130; Cerinus, 112; High Time, 125; Eternal, 115; Ginger, 115; Lad's Love, 115; Chasseur, (imp.,) 119; Terentia, (imp.,) 124; Elfin Queen, 127; Billy Kelly, 127; Sir Barton, 112; Routledge, 112; My Friend, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—The Kenner, for 3-year-olds, one mile and three sixteenths. Tippity Witchet, 123 pounds; Recount, 119; Enfilade, (imp.,) 114; Exterminator, 129; Free Cutter, 126.

FIFTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and a furlong. Home Sweet Home, 121 pounds; The Cook, (imp.,) 107; Ben Hampson, 109; *Col. Marchmont, 112; Solid Rock, 107; Madame Herrmann, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, 3 years old and upward, conditions, six furlongs. Battle, 116 pounds; Blue Paradise, 106; Dorcas, 116; Ima Frank, 119; Jyntee, 110; Memories 2d, (imp.,) 106; Irene, 106; Viva America, 116; Salvestra, 113; Bayberry Candle, 119; Pasamena, (imp.,) 106; Smoky Lamp, 106; Lady Gertrude, (imp.,) 106; Melus, (imp.,) 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

SPLIT HEAT RACES RULE.

Final Day at Grand Circuit Has Long-Drawn-Out Card.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—It took seventeen heats to complete the final day's program of the midsummer Grand Circuit race meeting here today. The card was rather a cheap one, but long-drawn out owing to the split heats in the 2:15 pace and 2:15 trot. It took six heats to decide the winner in the former and five heats in the latter.

The summaries:

2:15 PACE. PURSE, $1,000.

Charlie M., (Palin)	3	2	3	1	1	1
Highland Lassie, (Edman)	1	5	2	2	2	2
Baron Chan, (Wellwood)	2	3	4	3	ro	
Hal H., (Valentine)	4	1	1	4	dis	

Martin B. also started.
Time—2:07½; 2:05¼; 2:05½; 2:08¼; 2:10½; 2:16¼.

2:15 TROT. PURSE, $1,000.

Anto Guy, (Murphy)	1	2	2	1	1
Deli Jolla, (Erskine)	5	1	1	2	2
Tacita, (Fleming)	2	3	4	4	ro
Isworthy McKinney, (Lee)	4	4	3	3	ro

Blackburn Watts also started.
Time—2:08¼; 2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:12¼.

2:18 PACE. PURSE, $1,000.

Delle Alcantara, (Snively)	1	1	1
Anna Moore, (Valentine)	3	2	2
Judge Sale, (Pitman)	2	3	3
Walter Pointer, (Sturgeon)	4	4	4

Time—2:10¼; 2:07¼; 2:12.

2:13 TROT. PURSE, $1,000.

Binland, (Henricks)	1	1	1
Sis Bing, (McMahon)	2	2	2
Direct Forbes, (McCoy)	6	4	3
Winatoma, (Murphy)	5	6	4

Nellie Alcantara, Minnie Arthur, and Brownie Watts also started.
Time—2:09¼; 2:07¼; 2:06¼.

Burns Shades Moore in Bout.

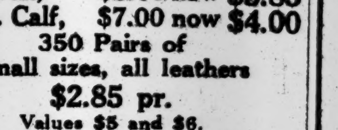
Frankie Burns of Jersey City, through his consistent and effective attack, earned the honors over Pal Moore, late of Memphis, Tenn., but now of the United States Navy, last night in their eight-round bout at the Jersey City Baseball Park. Burns, weighing 120½ pounds, carried the fighting throughout and had Moore retreating before him. The veteran Jersey City bantamweight earned the honors in four rounds. Three went to Moore and one was even. Moore weighed 118 pounds.

Ten Cents to See Giants Play.

Children will be admitted to the double-header between the Cubs and the Giants at the Polo Grounds this afternoon for 10 cents, 9 of which will be given to the Red Cross.

Giants today with Chicago, two games, 1:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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Chas. Cort's $10.00 now $7.85
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350 Pairs of Small sizes, all leathers
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Values $5 and $6.

LOCAL BOYS OPPOSE NET SWAY OF JAPS

Richards and Taylor to Face Kumagae and Kashio for Metropolitan Tennis Title.

Two of the younger tennis players, Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, and Harold Taylor, former Metropolitan junior champion, won distinction in the Metropolitan tennis championships on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, when they attained places in the semi-final round of the singles event. It is these two who must uphold the honor of the local tennis players against the Japanese stars, who remain in the tournament, Ichiya Kumagae, the fifth ranking player of the country, and Seeichiro Kashio, who has been showing marked proficiency in his recent matches.

In the semi-final round which will be played today, Richards, who has only recently returned to tournament play after a serious illness, will test strength with Kumagae, and Taylor will oppose Kashio, who came through to a semi-final round bracket earlier in the week.

In the play yesterday both of the young net stars showed that they were at the top of their game, and, therefore, in condition to wage a keen contest against the Nipponese. Taylor won his way through two matches. His hardest struggle came in the third round, when he was opposed by the veteran Charles Chambers. Taylor earned the verdict after three sets with the score 1—6, 7—5, 8—6. To gain the semi-final round position Taylor easily disposed of William Hartye, Jr., taking two love sets from his rival.

Richards did not get going quickly in his fourth-round match with Channing Burrows, and was forced to relinquish the first set. In the last two sets he played tennis of the highest order, completely smothering the game of his antagonist to win at 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Kumagae did not have much of test to win his semi-final round bracket. His opponent was Dr. H. J. Morganthaler and the Japanese star secured the laurels at 6—2, 6—4. There was never a time when any doubt existed that the Japanese would win. Kumagae did not press the play quite as strongly as usual, apparently feeling confident that he was in command of the situation. He held more to the baseline than in some of his previous matches, and Dr. Morganthaler was able to profit by rather frequent errors that flew into the net from Kumagae's racquet. The net play of the Nipponese, however, was all that he could desire. He volleyed surely and confidently, and finished his points with a decisiveness that showed his newly adopted style of attack at its best.

From the point of view of the spectators the match between Taylor and Chambers in the third round was doubtless the most interesting. It was a keenly played struggle from start to finish, and only the fine courage and stamina that was shown by Taylor in the last set enabled him to send Chambers to defeat. The latter with within sight of victory, with a lead of 5—2 on games in the final clash, but thereupon Taylor rallied and raced through to victory.

It was Taylor's net attack that saved him. He forsook the baseline almost entirely to play a sparkling game at the net, where his stop volleys and his sharp cutting off of drives for cross-court placement did much to disrupt Chambers's game.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Third Round—Harold Taylor defeated Charles Chambers, 1—6, 7—5, 8—6. Fourth Round—Vincent Richards defeated Channing Burrows, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Dr. H. J. Mergenthaler, 6—2, 6—4; Harold Taylor defeated William A. Hartye, Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Frank Fall and George Groesbeck won by default from Ichiya Kumagae and S. Kashio.
Third Round—Roy Richey and Cecil Donaldson defeated Dr. H. J. Mergenthaler and G. A. L. Dionne, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; Charles Chambers and H. W. Mollenhauer defeated Frank Fall and George Groesbeck, 6—2, 6—3; Fred C. Anderson and C. Burrows defeated James S. O'Boyle and Elliott Binzen, 8—6, 2—6, 6—2.
Semi-Final Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs defeated Fred C. Anderson and Channing Burrows, 6—2, 6—1.



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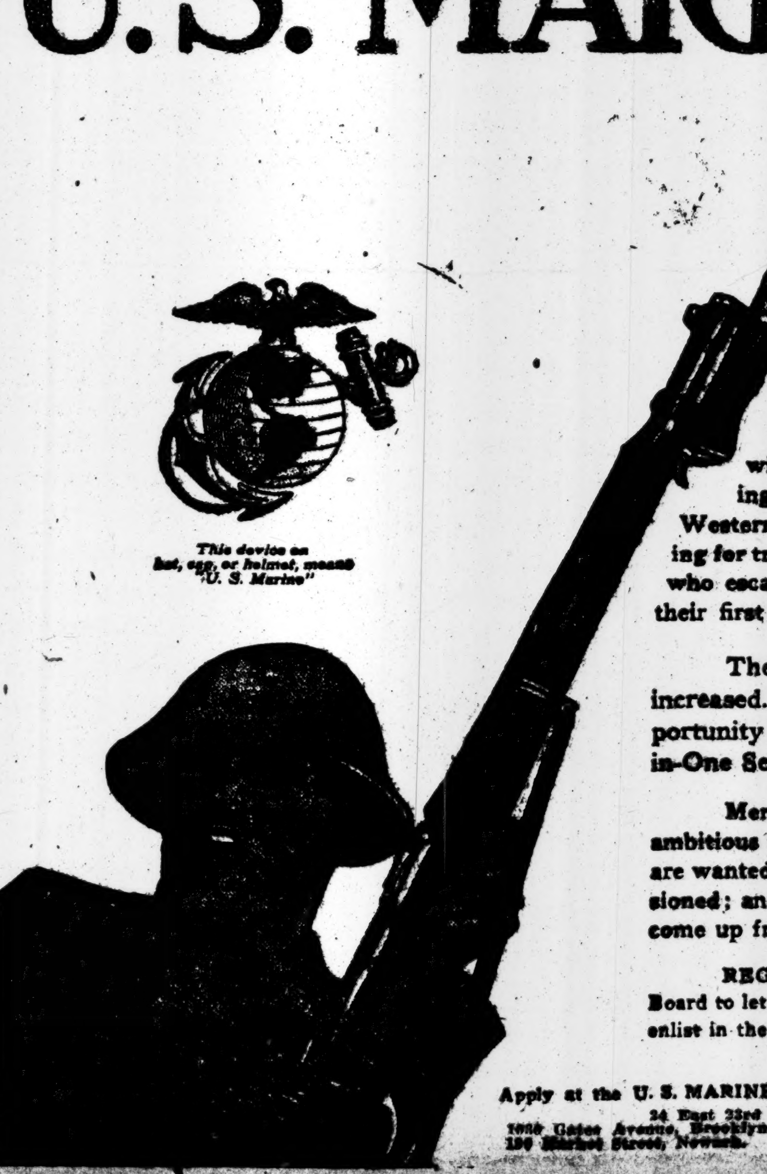
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CALLS DOUBLE TAX BLOW TO THEATRES

Marc Klaw Says That Congress Seems Bent on Legislating War Aids Out of Existence.

FIRST TAX HURT PATRONAGE

20 Per Cent. of Ticket Price Means Giving Government Gross Receipts of One Performance in Five.

The news from Washington that the Ways and Means Committee had decided to double the tax on theatre tickets last night brought a statement from Marc Klaw, President of the United Managers' Protective Association, in which he expressed the belief that the plan would be all but fatal so far as the welfare of the theatre is concerned.

"It looks to me," he declared, "as if Congress, despite all the valuable aid given by the theatres to the various war activities, is bent on legislating us out of existence. With the advance in railroad fares, the penalty on sleeping car tickets, which no theatrical company can avoid; the doubling of the license and the 100 per cent. increase in the tax on the public, they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

"You have heard of no strike in the theatres, because the theatres have voluntarily met their employes whenever reasonable ground existed. But unfortunately we cannot pass the additional expense up to the consumer like other professions and industries. The tendency of the theatre has been to lower prices rather than to increase them. I am not speaking now of New York City, which is exceptional.

"In the case of the war tax on tickets, it is very well to say that the consumer will pay it, but the trouble is that he won't. He objected very strenuously to paying the 10 per cent.

"None of the foreign countries, so far as I know, has as yet asked for 20 per cent. of the gross receipts of their theatres, and no other trade or profession in this country has been penalized to that extent. This is not penalizing the public. It is penalizing the theatre, because the public simply reduces attendance to just about the extent of the taxation.

"We have been giving the Government the gross receipts of one performance out of every ten for the last year. That's what 10 per cent. tax amounts to, because we lose patronage in about the exact ratio to the amount charged to the public when we get beyond $2. There are just enough exceptions to this rule to prove it. Now the Government is asking for the receipts of one performance in five.

"You heard no outcry from the theatres when the first tax was put on, although it did reduce attendance for many weeks. But it does seem to me that the time has come for an outcry, both from the manager and the public, if the theatre as an institution is to be maintained.

"I am hopeful that we may convince the Ways and Means Committee that this is a mistake, as I am sure it will result in the reduction of the Government's revenue. If revenue is the object of the law, as it must be, the raising of the price of seats in the high-priced theatres will force the amusement seekers into the cheap theatres, where, of course, the revenue paid to the Government is much less."

U. S. Merchant Marines In Show.

Some of those young Americans who are serving their country in the United States merchant marine joined in a patriotic and popular song show that was staged for their benefit by the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street last night with a program of vaudeville and movies furnished by the Keith circuit and the Pathé films. Belle Branden and James Taylor danced and yodelled, Ross Fowler sang tenor songs, while Eddie Shiverick, composer of "Smiles," with two other song writers, Bob Schaefer and Frank Papa, took turns at the piano, and Sigmund Spaeth played for the movies. Among the spectators was George Mitre, editor of La Nacion, now in this country on a mission from Argentina.

Anna Held Continues Low.

At the Hotel Savoy it was said last night that Anna Held's condition remained unchanged. Earlier in the day Dr. E. M. Overton of 75 West Fifty-sixth Street, her attending physician, said that although Miss Held had rested comfortably on Thursday night, her condition yesterday was unsatisfactory, and might be regarded as low.

Gets Rickenbacher's Citation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Edward V. (Eddie) Rickenbacher, former well-known American automobile racer and now an ace in the United States aviation service in France, has been cited for bravery by the French Government. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Rickenbacher of this city, today received the citation in the form of a steel engraving signed by General Gerard of the French Army. The citation was awarded for sending down an enemy airplane.

Mexican Editors Arrested in El Paso

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 2.—Jose Luis V. Velasco and Luis R. Alverez, editors of La Republica, a Mexican daily published here in the interest of the Villa movement and the new Sonora revolt, were arrested today. They are charged with violating the Federal law requiring translations of foreign-language newspapers to be filed with the Postmaster.

Local Fighting In Italy.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says: "There has been moderate artillery activity along the whole front. At Alano our patrols forced enemy advanced posts to withdraw, inflicting losses and taking some prisoners. A captive balloon and six hostile airplanes were brought down."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Armand Kalisz last night succeeded Joseph Lertora in the cast of "Going Up" at the Liberty Theatre. He was seen in the role of the French aviator.

The new William Collier play, "Nothing But Lies," will go into rehearsal on Monday. It will be seen in Washington on Aug. 26, and will be brought to the Longacre Theatre in September.

Vivienne Segal will continue in "Oh, Lady! Lady!" during the season to come, and will then be featured by Robert Milton in a new play.

"The Blue Pearl," prior to coming to the Longacre Theatre next Tuesday, will be played twice today at the Stamford Theatre, Stamford.

"Pershing's Crusiders," the first Government war film, will be exhibited tonight in the chapel at Sing Sing prison.

MUSIC NOTES.

Governor Edge of New Jersey and his staff will be guests of honor at Ocean Grove tonight at the annual song recital by Anna Case.

The Y. M. H. A. of the Bronx will hold a free concert tomorrow on the lawn of the association at Franklin Avenue and 169th Street.

Harvey Hindermeyer and Naomi Sandford will sing Monday evening for the Neighborhood Guild, Nassau and Duffield Streets, Brooklyn.

Florence Macbeth, on Tuesday next, will open a series of daily concerts at Aeolian Hall for the Women's Motor Corps of America.

DROP SHUTTLE PLAN ON H SUBWAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

to want to use the shuttle service. We had hoped that the public would understand the situation, and not use the shuttle unless absolutely necessary. But this did not prove to be the case and it has been made very clear that the shuttle service is not adequate to serve all those who want to use it.

"I am of the opinion that at least 50 per cent. of those who insisted upon riding on this short service need not have done so if they had used ordinary precaution in selecting the best line for them to ride on in order to get to their destinations. This particularly applies to those whose working places are south of Chambers Street. These persons could easily get to and from their business by taking a train which would make a transfer unnecessary. We recognize that those persons who are compelled to use the shuttle trains should receive consideration, but under the present conditions it is impossible for us to keep these trains running. Engineers of the commission and of the Interborough Company will hurry along the work at the two stations and the service will be resumed as soon as possible."

Mr. Hedley said that the Interborough Company would be willing to give passengers on the Seventh Avenue line, who wished to reach Brooklyn, transfers so that they could finish their journey by changing at Rector Street to the Brooklyn line. Mr. Whitney expressed pleasure at this announcement. The Public Service Commission will meet this morning and issue the formal orders for suspending the shuttle service, and putting the new transfer privilege into effect. Mr. Hedley also said:

"It would be manifestly unfair to refer to the shuttle service as a failure. As a matter of fact what it has accomplished under the present conditions, has been really marvelous. When the station work is finished it will prove that it can do all that is required of it."

More than three months ago doubt was expressed by the commission concerning the feasibility of the shuttle trains to carry the passengers desiring to go from one line to another, and a plan of not using it at first, or until the station work was finished, was seriously considered.

That the situation may improve rapidly was shown by the fact that homeward-bound theatregoers had much less difficulty in finding their way last night. The old platforms at Times Square and Grand Central were almost deserted, except when a shuttle came in. The crowds which formerly collected about them were transferred to the new platforms. Three shuttles were operating last night as rapidly as they could be filled and emptied.

Police kept travelers moving rapidly last night by calling out clearly the direction of trains. The police were in complete charge of the stations. In speaking of the improvement in conditions over the first night, one policeman said that he thought the public had begun to study the new system and would become used to it in a short time.

City's Worst Traffic Crush.

The first day's trial of the new H system plunged New York into the worst traffic crush in the history of the city. The public was completely bewildered. Far from facilitating and improving underground traffic the link between Times Square and Grand Central acted like a trap in which hundreds of thousands of men and women were whirled about in utter confusion. This condition, beginning in the morning rush hour, subsiding somewhat through the day, finally surged to a dangerous climax between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening when the home-coming crowds piled into the Grand Central and Times Square stations and engaged in a push for trains which made the traditional bridge rush insignificant.

Officials of the Interborough, including General Manager Frank Hedley, who studied the situation all day, maintained that not the system but the public had gone wrong in failing to comprehend the principle and the purpose of the shuttle service connecting Times Square and the Grand Central Station. In their opinion, many thousands of travelers, in fact 50 per cent. of the total, were using the shuttle trains who had no reason to use them and who would have reached their destination direct if they had taken the right train at the outset.

Whoever was at fault for yesterday's conditions the public suffered. In the morning rush at Grand Central a half a dozen women collapsed in the crowds and had to be carried to ambulances by policemen and guards. This number increased to scores during the day, and in the night rush at Times Square the sight of a fainting woman or child being carried out in the arms of a policeman became so common as to arouse little or no notice from crowds that were concerned entirely in pushing their own way out of the confusion.

Guards and policemen, hundreds of them, were shouting directions at the top of their voices, sending crowds this way and that way, trying to straighten things out, and often making them worse, until at times it seemed as though the throngs were whirling around in a circle. Signs which read "Uptown" or "Downtown" meant little or nothing to the crowds, inasmuch as the link between Times Square and Grand Central radiated into so many different uptowns and so many different downtowns. Travelers didn't want to know whether a train was going uptown or downtown. They wanted to be assured specifically that a train would bring them to "West Farms," to "Van Cortlandt Park," or to some particular street or some particular route.

Their experiences in the morning had made them wary of the possible intricacies of the system, and they refused to trust to mere generalities. Too many of them had shot down the flight of stairs, and after encircling an underground passage had ascended to a platform only to be told that they were on the wrong side of the "H" and would have to go all the way back. This had happened so often in the morning rush hours and to so many thousands that when they came back in the evening they not only insisted upon knowing in just what direction trains were going, but just where they were going.

Much of the confusion apparently was due to an insufficient number of signs and because the signs which were in evidence were not sufficiently explicit. At Grand Central Station, where connections are made between the Lexington Avenue, the old subway, and the Queensboro subway, and where the traveler was encircled by a maze of stairways, it seemed as though a great deal of confusion could have been avoided if the entrance of each stairway had displayed a sign indicating specifically what trains could be reached in that direction.

Theatre Crowds More Easily Handled.

The police and special subway guards had just about disposed of the last of the evening "rush-hour" crowds at the Times Square and Grand Central Stations, when the vanguard of theatregoers began to make their appearance. From 7:45 o'clock and until 8:15 o'clock, several thousand persons transferred from the Bronx and Brooklyn trains at the Grand Central and made their way down to the platforms where they were to board the shuttle trains for Times Square.

At the same time, many travelers from the Seventh Avenue line, who had transferred at Times Square, arrived by shuttle, and helped to swell the waiting throngs. For a time there was congestion on the Grand Central's shuttle platforms, but as train after train pulled out for the theatre district, the crowds gradually dispersed, until soon after 9 o'clock the police and Interborough guards gained their first respite of the day. According to the police, most of the theatregoers had a definite idea of the route they were to take, as contrasted with other users of the underground lines, who appeared to have lost their bearings. The shuttle trains reached the Times Square station from the Grand Central were quickly unloaded, and the crowds lost no time in making their way to the theatres.

Sergeant Curran of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in charge last night at Times Square station said the handling of the people bound for the theatre proved an easier matter than had been expected. The Sergeant said a few minutes after 8 o'clock that conditions in the Times Square station were sufficiently normal to permit twenty-five of his men to leave for their suppers.

Toward the close of the afternoon's rush, President Shonts, General Manager Hedley, and Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney stood beside Sergeant Curran and watched the police straighten out the tangled crowds. Just as the theatre crowds began to make their appearance, Mr. Shonts complimented the police upon the way they were handling the situation. "We will leave the handling of the theatregoers to you," the head of the Interborough said, as he left the station to go home.

Even Employes Were Confused.

So far as signs in the Grand Central and Times Square Stations and general facilities for obtaining information were concerned, conditions were much worse in the morning than in the evening. In the morning not only were signs scarce but many employes and guards, employed to direct travelers to the proper trains were posted at various points, but not in uniform by which they could be recognized as having any more knowledge about the way out or in or across than any one else who was guessing as best he could. In the morning, it must be added, many of these employes who were stationed at the Grand Central and Times Square stations to inform the public were as much confused over the situation as the men and women who sought their advice, for which reason their advice often brought the perplexed traveler out on the street, with the necessity of paying another fare to get back. This happened so often at the Grand Central Station in the morning, and for no fault of the traveler, that ticket takers in many parts of the station took proper consideration of the circumstances and allowed a free return.

In the evening the guards and announcers were better informed. The public, however, was still lacking in knowledge. If it found the shuttle connections between Times Square and the Grand Central a complete mystery in the morning, they became a perfect muddle in the evening. What complicated matters in the evening at both of the terminals of the shuttle was the great amount of traffic that had to be handled at once. The passage from the new diagonal station at Park Avenue to the shuttle at Grand Central and the passage from the shuttle at Times Square to the uptown subways were packed from wall to wall with a solid mass of humanity, which moved at times with a snail's pace and at times not at all—men, women, children, some laughing, some swearing, but all sweltering in the heat of the tubes, and desperately hoping the end of the struggle would find them on the right side of the platform and in the right train.

As in the morning rush, so in the evening rush, a great force of police reserves, under Inspector Morris, was called to assist in the regulation of the traffic, so far as it could be regulated. At the Times Square Station Captain McKinney of the Forty-seventh Street Station formed a cordon of policemen, who, with clasped hands, held the crowds back and formed a barricade which made it impossible for passengers to tumble into the downtown passage when they really intended to take uptown trains.

Crowds Were Philosophical.

In the main, the crowds took their experience with the "H" system good-naturedly. Thousands of travelers, both in the morning and even more so in the evening rush, gave up trying to find their way around and seized the nearest street exit as an avenue of escape from the din, the heat, and the confusion. That is how it happened that, with the big new double trunk line "H" system opened, prepared to handle a 100 per cent. increase in traffic, the elevated roads and surface lines did a rushing business. The surface cars on Forty-second Street also were crowded throughout the day.

One man was standing outside the railing in the Times Square Station watching the crowds pouring on to the platform. He was a business man who had been thwarted in his attempt to reach home in time for dinner, and with collar wilted and clothes disheveled he managed to make his way out of the crowd and was able to see the humorous side of the situation.

"I started from my office at 4:50," he said, "and at 7 o'clock here I am, still at Times Square and less than half way to my destination. Every time I would get near a train, after waiting on the platform for fifteen or twenty minutes, some one would push me aside and the guard would shut the door. I couldn't get on a train and I couldn't get out of the crowd because of the people constantly pushing forward, so I waited till they pushed me along to the nearest street entrance and escaped."

Besides the bewilderment caused by the numerous exits, entrances, and corridors, confusion resulted from the great distance which passengers had to walk from one train to another. After traversing the length of a platform, the traveler felt that his next train must be near, and he would ask again for directions. Another hundred feet or so, and again he would make inquiry, not realizing that in some instances it was necessary to travel from 500 to 700 feet to make the desired transfer. The crowd was still further augmented in the evening by those waiting for one of the shuttle trains connecting Times Square with Grand Central Station. When the shuttle did arrive, much time was consumed getting aboard, because the curved platform at that point made it impossible to use the side doors.

So congested did the uptown platform of the Seventh Avenue line become at 6 o'clock in the evening that the police, with hands clasped, blocked the main stream leading to this platform, so that the crowd waiting for the trains might thin out. They would allow only as many to get through as could be accommodated on the platform at any one time. The result was that the crowds widened out until they filled the whole passage way and prevented those coming in the opposite direction from moving. Thus there was no progress either way and the jam was complete. When this plan failed the crowd was again allowed to have its own way more or less.

Shuttle Trains Were Packed.

The connection between Times Square and Grand Central was operated yesterday by three shuttle trains running at about six-minute headway. Each shuttle had three cars capable of carrying about 900 passengers. The total traffic over the shuttle was estimated at 10,000 an hour, or about 150,000 for the day. Every shuttle throughout the day left its station packed full.

Mr. Hedley estimated that two trunk systems would cause a 50 per cent. increase in express traffic and about a 30 per cent. increase in local traffic. It is believed that the carrying capacity will be increased about 100 per cent., in other words doubled. At the present time the daily subway traffic amounts to 1,300,000.

"It is not an easy thing," said Mr. Hedley, "to upset fourteen years of subway tradition in a day when you are dealing with 1,300,000 people. It will take a little time to educate them to the change that this system will involve. A man will make several mistakes, and then he will learn which is the nearest and best route for him, and when he learns that the system will work."

There was one serious delay shortly after the noon hour, lasting about forty minutes. This occurred at the Grand Central Station and was due to brake trouble. It affected the express service and caused the sending of downtown locals to Brooklyn instead of City Hall. Also a certain amount of irregularity in headway was due to the stub end turn at William Street, which will be eliminated when the new Brooklyn tunnel opens and trains can go right through.

Mr. Hedley said that the lack of signs on the outside of trains indicating their destination was due more or less to the failure of employes to grasp the rules. The signs, he said, should be displayed outside of the windows as well as inside. It was learned that the Public Service Commission had prepared a special chart of the new routes and their connections to be placed on the windows of the trains, but that Mr. Hedley had objected to the use of the chart because it could not be read when reduced to window size.

Chairman Charles Bulkley Hubbell of the Public Service Commission, in a statement yesterday, said that the great majority of the subway passengers by today would have familiarized themselves with the changed routes of the subways and confusion would be lessened. Mr. Hubbell said that for a few days, until all the mechanical work had been completed and motormen had gained the necessary knowledge of the conditions of operation, some delay in the service was inevitable. Mr. Hubbell said that, when the subways were opened in 1904, great confusion existed for a few days, but was speedily straightened out when the people became familiar with the subway routes.

One of the sufferers from the crowding at the Grand Central station was Commissioner Kracke. He was squeezed so tight that the face of a hunting case watch he carried in his waistcoat pocket was broken. Mr. Kracke displayed the broken crystal to prove that the published accounts of tumult and disorder had not been exaggerated.

How to Use the New H Transit System With Its Lines on the East and West Sides

The new H subway system, in simplified form, has lines on the east and west sides of Manhattan with a cross line, the bar of the H at Forty-second Street joining the two verticals. The old subway line south of Forty-second Street, joined to the Lexington Avenue subway, forms the east side line.

The Seventh Avenue subway, joined to the tracks of the old subway above Forty-second Street, forms the west side line. Here are directions for reaching destinations:

Going Downtown, West Side.

A train on the Broadway branch, west side subway, goes through the old subway to Times Square, thence direct down Seventh Avenue, Varick Street, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street to the Battery, or through the Park Place-William Street branch to Wall Street.

To go to Brooklyn or to any point on the old subway south of Forty-second Street, transfer from the west side subway at Times Square to the shuttle service across Forty-second Street and retransfer at Grand Central Station, southbound.

To go from west side subway to the Queensboro subway, transfer to the shuttle train at Times Square and retransfer at Grand Central Station to the Queensboro subway train on the lower level.

Going Uptown, West Side.

A train on either the Park Place-William, or Battery branches of the new Seventh Avenue subway, on the Seventh Avenue main line, or north of Times Square on the old subway, main line, will take the traveler up the Broadway or the West Farms branch, depending upon its destination. sign.

From the West Farms branch, access may be had, as now, at Mott Avenue and 149th Street, to trains on the Jerome Avenue branch of the east side subway, to trains of the Third Avenue elevated line at Third Avenue and 149th Street, and also to trains of the White Plains Road extension at 177th Street.

Going Downtown, East Side.

A subway train on the Jerome Avenue branch (elevated railroad trains will also be operated over this line above 162d Street) convey the traveler down through the new Lexington Avenue subway to Forty-second Street and thence direct, by the old subway, to the Battery or to Brooklyn.

A subway train on the West Farms branch (elevated trains are operated over a part of this line) designated for the east side subway leaves this branch at Mott Avenue-149th Street and proceeds southbound as in the preceding instance.

For the present the Pelham Bay Park branch will be operated only to and from the Third Avenue station. Service on this branch will proceed through the new Lexington Avenue subway and so on downtown by the old subway.

To go from east side subway to the Queensboro subway, transfer at Grand Central station to Queensboro train on the lower level.

To reach a point on the west side subway from the Lexington Avenue subway or from the old subway south of Forty-second Street, transfer to shuttle train at Grand Central Station and retransfer at Times Square, southbound, to Seventh Avenue subway, or northbound, to old subway.

Going Uptown, East Side.

A train on the old subway in Brooklyn or at the Battery or other stations in Manhattan will go uptown through the old subway, south of Forty-second Street, then through the new Lexington Avenue subway, and, accordingly as the train is designated, to one of three branches in the Bronx—the Jerome Avenue branch, to the West Farms Branch (west side subway,) or the Pelham Bay Park branch.

To go from east side subway to the Queensboro subway, change at Grand Central Station to Queensboro train, lower level.

To transfer to the Third Avenue elevated railroad, transfer from West Farms branch at 149th Street and Third Avenue.

To reach a point on the west side subway, transfer to shuttle at Grand Central Station and retransfer at Times Square.

LAUDS GAS MASK WORKERS.

Women in Long Island Plant Finish Government Contract with Speed.

In the plant of the Gas Defense Company, in Long Island City, there was celebrated yesterday the fact that the women employes have worked so hard that they have succeeded in finishing gas masks far in excess of the quota assigned by the War Department. The principal speaker was Captain Paul J. B. Conde of the French Army, who has just arrived from the trenches. He has the distinction of having prepared the first defense of the French Army against gas attacks, and he was qualified to speak on the subject of the gas attack and the gas masks.

"We knew of the enemy's intention to use gas in their warfare before they launched their first attack," he said. "The enemy did not know this, however, and they did not give us the surprise they intended. The first attack launched against the French arm enveloped the sector where it was directed for more than three hours. But we had been able to prepare our defense. Since we have decided to use gas in retaliation we have been so successful that we know of positive knowledge that nearly whole regiments of the enemy have been wiped out."

R. R. Richardson, general manager of the plant, said to the women workers: "What you have done here is a most patriotic work and it is of such importance that the War Department and the French High Commission have decided to take recognition of it. The work has been done in the hottest kind of weather, but you have done it remembering that the boys in the trenches have no days off because of hot weather."

HEAD PRISONER CONFERENCE

Swiss Accept Presidency of Meeting of Americans and Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Announcement was made at the State Department today that the Swiss Government had accepted the Presidency of the American-German Conference on Prisoners of War and their treatment, to be held in Berne some time this month. The Swiss Government has tendered the use of rooms for the conference. The President of Switzerland will open the sessions in person, and this is regarded by the American Government with appreciation.

The conference is to discuss questions of the compensation, care, and treatment of prisoners of war, as well as the exchange, under certain conditions, of prisoners. The personnel of the American section has not been announced. It is considered probable that, following the British practice, a civilian will be appointed as its head. At similar conferences France and Germany selected military officers as their Chairmen.

MORE SECRECY ABOUT SHIPS

Daniels Asks Newspapers to Omit Shipping News from Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Newspapers were asked today by Secretary Daniels to eliminate any mention, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure or location or supposed location of any ships, not only in American waters, but in any other waters.

In thus amending his previous request, which applied only to American waters, the naval Secretary said experience had shown that publication of such information about ships in foreign waters also is dangerous. The purpose is to keep from enemy submarines operating on this side of the Atlantic, as well as those in the war zone, any information relating to the movements of any vessels. Mr. Daniels's request follows:

"I issued a request to the press in America on July 6, 1918, to eliminate any mention, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing, or departure, or location, or supposed location of any ship in American waters.

"I am very happy to say that there has been hearty and complete compliance with this request, and that the co-operation of the press has aided the Navy Department greatly in its work.

"Experience, however, has demonstrated the fact that the request should not have been limited to American waters and that the publication of the sailing, departure, location, and movement of ships in foreign waters is also dangerous and should not be made. I am, therefore, amending my request by adding 'or in other waters.' The amended request is as follows:

"'The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic Coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspaper, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure, or location, or supposed location of any ship in American or other waters.

"'This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will cooperate with the Government in its efforts to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines which may be off the American coast.'"

NO TREASON IN MALVY CASE

But Prosecutor Says He Is Responsible for Mutinies in Army.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Attorney General Merillon summed up in the High Court of Justice today the Government's case in the trial of Louis Malvy, former Minister of Interior in several French Cabinets. The Attorney General said Malvy was not a traitor as Leon Daudet, leader of the Royalist Association and editor of L'Action Française, had declared, and he contended that the former Interior Minister had really not betrayed his country.

The Attorney General said he did not wish to compare Malvy either with Polo Pacha or M. Duval, Director of The Bonnet Rouge, both of whom were shot as traitors, and that he would withdraw the charge of treason in Malvy's case.

Attorney General Merillon maintained, however, that Malvy was partly responsible for certain mutinies in the French Army, which he attributed to pacifist propaganda, and he stated that the former Minister should be punished in this connection.

Manila to Honor Its First Hero.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 2.—The Manila Citi Board voted today to erect a monument and memorial tablet to the memory of Tomas Claudio, the first native with the American forces to die in France.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee TODAY at 2.
ALAN DALE, AMERICAN:—"I have never seen such a veritable audacity of gorgeousness in any other production."
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

MaxineElliott's Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
THE PRESS SAID:
AUDIENCE WILDLY CHEERS "ALLEGIANCE."
Stirring, Patriotic War Play.

LONGACRE Thea., 48th St., w. of B'way. Beginning Tues. Eve., Aug. 6. SEATS NOW.
THE BLUE PEARL with GEORGE NASH.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Blanche BATES Holbrook BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER

BROADHURST 44th. W. of B'way. Evs 8. Matinee Today, 2.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
MOVES TO LYRIC THEATRE NEXT MONDAY
MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC.
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS Peggy Wood—John T. Murray.

LYRIC 42d. W. of B'way. Beg. NEXT MON. Seats Now.
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39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
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CASINO 39th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Last 2 Weeks.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
Popular Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed 2:30.
The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy,
SEVENTEEN
EIGHTH MONTH.

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way, Evs 8:30 Last Matinee Today 2:30.
LAST 2 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE.
ROCK-A-BYE BABY
MUSICAL COMEDY.
Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a Spoken Comedy
"KEEP HER SMILING"

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
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BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING
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LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Hit
THE RAINBOW GIRL

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THE KISS BURGLAR
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A Tailor-Made Man
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EVERY EVG. 8:30 OPEN AIR CONCERT
Stadium Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, Cond.
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Plaza Madison Ave., at 59th St.
IRENE CASTLE, "The First Law." Chester Conklin, "Saved by Wireless."

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Real Virginia hot corn muffins served daily.

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Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN

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The August issue, now on sale, contains, the *facts* on the following vital matters, as well as on many others:

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Russia Revives — The forces at work to save the country—the Czecho-slovaks—Allied intervention. (Illustrated with maps.) Also an eye-witness's vivid account of the fateful seventeen hours of the Constitutional Assembly.

Prospects Of Peace — President Wilson's four conditions—Baron Burian's reply—Germany's attitude as shown by Count Hertling—von Kuehlmann's speech and resignation.

After-the-War Problems — An Economic League to Govern Trade—by Lord Cecil. British Imperial Hopes Realized—by Lloyd George. Final Phases of the War—by Herbert Asquith. The Basis of Peace—by Arthur J. Balfour.

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FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

"There is nothing more to be dread-"ed in war," said the late Colonel G. F. R. HENDERSON in one of his masterly essays, "than the combined la-"bors of a thoroughly well-trained "general staff, except the intellect "and audacity of a great strategist." However efficient the German General Staff is in the present war, the Western Allies have in FERDINAND FOCH the great strategist. As the fifth year of the conflict opens the enemy realizes as never before why the intellect and audacity of the eminent Frenchman are to be dreaded. Again, as in the first battle of the Marne, the Germans, baffled and defeated, are falling back upon the line Fismes-Rheims, and again they are succumbing to the craft and energy of General FOCH.

In the war of 1870 the French Imperial Army was destroyed in seven weeks and three days after hostilities began. Whether the opening of the World War is reckoned from Aug. 2, 1914, when the Germans, unopposed, invaded France at different points, or from Aug. 3, when they broke into Belgium, no army of the Western Allies is in danger of destruction after four long years of fighting, and the fifth year begins with the Germans on the defensive, with the army of the Crown Prince suffering severe casualties and trying to extricate itself from a position of great peril.

In the presence of the ablest strategist the war has produced the German General Staff, still a model of organization, is at its wit's end to guess what disposition shall be made of its resources to second the defensive strategy of the high command. How shall the initiative be wrested from General FOCH? Shall an offensive be started in Flanders to halt his advance and divert him from an objective which has not been revealed? The problem is one for a rival genius, for some one more subtle than LUDENDORFF, or than all the adepts of the General Staff in council.

Unity of command on the side of the Allies has been vindicated. There is no such thing on the side of the Germans, who lack a strategic chief or superman, neither LUDENDORFF nor HINDENBURG nor MACKENSEN being allowed a free hand. While the War Lord is not competent, he insists upon being consulted. Moreover, the Imperial armies, unlike those of the Western Allies, are not a unit for execution, the Austrians balking under the German whip and holding back from service on the front in France.

If the fifth year of the war opens auspiciously for the Western Allies in the field, the fourth year was darkened by portents of disaster. In the twelvemonth Russia was declared out of it, her demoralized armies ceased to have any organization or any stomach for fighting, the Germans overran and seized province after province, and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the spineless Bolshevist Government delivered Russia, bound hand and foot, to the destroyer of liberal institutions who betrays in the dark and fights foully in the open. Thereupon the eastern front was stripped of effectives to reinforce the German armies in the west, preparatory to an offensive that was to end the war with the crushing defeat of France and England in the field before America could come to their aid in force. Rumania, which was on a forlorn defensive when Russia collapsed, had been easily eliminated by German intrigue. Nothing was to be feared from the contained allied armies in Macedonia. British victories in Palestine and Mesopotamia, however notable, were too remote to disturb German counsels.

In France the Allies had their successes early in the fourth year, in Flanders, where the Germans were on the defensive, and, as we know now, biding their time. Several thousand prisoners were taken by the British in operations that placed them in possession of Passchendaele and other commanding ridges. The French fought local actions with their usual valor, but did not contribute materially to the execution of General HAIG'S too ambitious plan to drive the Germans back on Lille. But up to the late Autumn of 1917, when the Germans seized the initiative and turned the tables on the British in the second battle of Cambrai by a surprise attack, the Allies had things all their own way in France and were confident that they had the enemy at a strategic disadvantage.

But in Italy there was Caporetto, after CADORNA'S victorious campaign on the Isonzo and the Carso, which had held out glorious promise of an advance on Laibach. At least admirers of Italian strategy thought so at the time. Caporetto was a bolt out of the blue, and at first the destruction of the whole Italian Army seemed imminent. Between Oct. 24 and Nov. 7 the Austro-Germans, having driven the Italians back to the Piave, claimed 250,000 prisoners and the capture of 2,300 guns. Those were dark days for the Western Allies, although the van of a great American Army was setting foot on French soil. Later the Austro-Germans almost broke through the Venetian Alps, but heavy snows frustrated them when they were near success. The year 1917 closed with the sky overcast, black indeed, for the cause of liberty and civilization.

The quiet along the front in France in the early Spring of 1918 was the calm before the greatest storm that ever burst upon the Western Allies. Italy was still on the defensive, with the aid of French and British contingents, when the Germans began their tremendous offensive on March 21, well on toward the end of the fourth year of the war. The early phases of the campaign that was to end all in triumph for the Germans are too fresh in memory to need recital. Four drives were stopped by the Allies, but only at fearful cost and considerable loss of territory. It was not until General FOCH seized the initiative on July 18 and won a magnificent victory in the Rheims-Soissons salient that the stiff upper lip gave way to the glow of hope and the assurance of a disaster to the enemy, a stunning reverse that seemed to bring all his plans to confusion and has probably destroyed his last hope of obtaining a military decision in France. Meanwhile, General DIAZ had turned upon the Austrians in Venetia and won a sweeping triumph, from the effects of which the Austrians are not likely to recover during the war.

The fourth year was specially distinguished for the transportation of 1,300,000 American soldiers to France, an achievement that will always stand out brilliantly in the annals of warfare. It was the presence of several divisions of these troops on the firing line that inspired and prompted General FOCH to begin his great counteroffensive against the Germans after they had crossed the Marne. How splendidly the Americans have fought, proving themselves superior to the flower of the German Army, has been repeatedly acknowledged with elation by French commanders. Without the valiant co-operation of the Americans there would have been no victory for General FOCH to record. Bright is the omen for the future, like an unbroken rainbow set in the sky after a tempest. There are millions of these vigorous and hard-hitting Americans to take their place in the line. Ultimately they will furnish General FOCH with a reserve army to win a decisive battle when the French and British have withstood the first onset of a vast German army, perhaps swelled by reinforcements raised in Russia.

The fifth year of the war begins with a fair prospect that the landing of British and American troops at Vladivostok and on the Murman coast, to be followed in Siberia by Japanese disembarkations, will rally patriotic Russians to join with the Allies and the heroic Czechoslovaks in a campaign to redeem Russia from the German oppression. There may even yet be a Russian front in Europe, for it would be taking counsel with foolish optimism to expect an early ending of the war.

DUAL SUBWAY PLANNERS AND BUILDERS.

Mention was made yesterday of the men who were bold enough to conceive and execute the beginnings of rapid transit. Their successors had a different and not less difficult task. There is as much of creative imagination and daring in execution in the later chapters as in the earlier, and on a larger scale. Where the pioneers dealt in scores of millions their successors used hundreds of millions, and the engineering problems were on a similarly enlarged scale. The greatest buildings of the city were built after the earlier subway was started, and beneath their foundations it was necessary to build roadways and lay tracks. Just as Mayor HEWITT contributed the idea of use of city credit to make possible a task beyond private credit then, so the planners of the dual subway contributed the idea of a union of public and private credit and the combination of new public and old private facilities. Without these ideas the city would have had to wait many years for what it is now receiving, and not improbably would not have been able to get two nickel rides for one nickel.

This combination was practically a partnership between the city and the companies. A Board of Estimate committee represented the city, its members being GEORGE MCANENY, CYRUS C. MILLER, and GEORGE CROMWELL. The Controller of those days was W. A. PRENDERGAST. The companies were represented then as now by T. P. SHONTS for the Interborough and TIMOTHY WILLIAMS for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Civic bodies spoke most frequently and convincingly through the Chamber of Commerce, the President then being SETH LOW. These negotiators were supervised and assisted by the Public Service Commission of the State for this district, its members being WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, E. M. BASSETT, WILLIAM MCCARROLL, JOHN E. EUSTIS, and MILO R. MALTBIE. Only by a triumph of diplomacy was it possible to bring together interests so diverse. The negotiations were long and heated and were not assisted by all representatives of public opinion. Many matters which now seem axiomatic were then contested and misrepresented by those having other ideas. There were those who thought that city funds should be used exclusively and who insisted that the management should not be left to the private members of the partnership.

Having in view the strain which both members of the partnership are under, we may appreciate how impossible it would have been for the city to have found all the funds alone. Even the smaller contribution from the city required the arbitrary marking up of tax valuations by hundreds of millions for the sake of benefiting the outer boroughs. Their prosperity now lightens the burdens of the central borough, which is finding its recompense in its own reviving prosperity as well as in theirs. It is no longer thought a loss to Manhattan that its population seeks across the rivers cheaper homes than can be found here. These people would not go there to live if they could not have cheap and easy access to their places of work and pleasure in Manhattan. There is a partnership and division of profits between the boroughs as well as between the city and the companies. Only New Jersey is left out in the cold, probably only for the present. Eventually there will be tunnels and bridges which will take some of the overflow of the metropolis across the Hudson, but for the nearer future the place for New Yorkers is New York.

The actual builders of the subways deserve honorable mention. There are too many of them to call the roll of contractors and subcontractors and humbler workers. It is a pity, for many of them have found loss where others have found honor and profit. Nobody foresaw war conditions, and many contracts were taken under close calculations which made no allowance for enlarged costs of labor and materials. The comfort of subway riders is based upon embarrassments approaching insolvency in some cases, and there are still troublesome questions to be settled as to where the loss should fall. If the subway should redeem its promise of ample earnings, it may be possible to deal generously with proved cases of hardship of this sort.

ITALY MEANS IT.

Another blow to the shaken structure of the Dual Monarchy, another reinforcement to solidarity among the Allies and to the friends of the freedom of peoples, is contained in the flat assurance given to the Paris correspondent of THE TIMES by Professor NITTI, the Italian Minister of Finance, that there were no conflicts of aspirations between Italy and the Slav peoples of Austria-Hungary, and that the Jugoslav question would be solved without difficulty. "Premier ORLANDO'S statements on this point," says Professor NITTI, "leave no room "for doubt or misunderstanding. "Italy, the land of the oldest and "noblest civilization, the home of "democracy and freedom, will cer-"tainly not be the country to create "fresh obstacles for nationalities "which are now suffering for liberty "or independence."

This is a reaffirmation of the conclusions reached at the Congress of Rome four months ago, where Italy settled in principle the long dispute with the Jugoslavs that had been fanned by Austrian intrigue and complicated by extremists on both sides, and put herself at the head of the oppressed races of the Dual Monarchy in their struggle for freedom. Nobody doubted the sincerity of the declarations made at that time, but no harm can be done and much good will be done by this definite statement that the same spirit still prevails. For the Rome conference, which put the free will of peoples as the chief interest in the settlement of national questions, antagonized certain well-intrenched interests. The New Europe, which is well informed on what is going on both among the Jugoslavs and in Italian circles, lately asserted that accord between Italians and Jugoslavs was being delayed by certain influences in the Italian Foreign Office, of undoubted patriotism but of affiliations with the old order of diplomacy, which felt that there was more safety in strategic frontiers than in the harmonization of the desires of neighboring peoples. Of the good will of Premier ORLANDO and the bulk of his associates, notably Professor NITTI himself, there was never any question, but the semi-official approaches by which the agreement was brought about rendered it liable to undermining by the ill-disposed.

These were by no means in Italy alone. Certain classes in England, irreproachable in their intentions but belated in their political ideas, have seen little good in the encouragement of oppressed nationalities or in the recent remarkable development of Italian interest in democracy and freedom elsewhere. And both in England and America there remain certain persons who mean no good either to Italy or to the Jugoslavs, and who have been doing what they could to sow distrust despite the agreements of last April.

Professor NITTI'S statement is a guarantee that these forces are gaining no ground; that the alliance between Italy and the races now oppressed as Italy was once oppressed by the Hapsburgs, which was proposed by MAZZINI and has lately been realized, will remain. The spirit which settled the disagreements between Italy and the Jugoslavs ought to be able to solve the questions still at issue between Italy and Greece, particularly since the same spirit animates VENIZELOS. Italy's leadership in southeastern Europe after a satisfactory termination of the war will be far stronger than that of the insecure and unwelcome mistress of the eastern coast of the Adriatic; cultural and economic influence such as before the war came from Vienna will most naturally come from Rome. Nothing in the political conduct of the war has been more creditable than the alteration in Italian war aims, after changed conditions made it possible, and it is hard to see how the war could conceivably bring to Italy a better position than that of the friend and elder sister of a group of free nations extending from the Saxon frontier to the Aegean. Such a position the Orlando Government seems likely to win.

"A RUDE AWAKENING."

At the end of four years of war the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in an article which does credit to the judgment, to the hearts, and to the Americanism of its owners and editors, casts up the account between Germany and the Powers with which that empire is at war, and incidentally between the autocratic Government of Germany and the people upon whom it has imposed dreadful burdens and sacrifices. Germany has all of Belgium, a diminishing part of Northern France; rich booty, many prisoners; she has "en-"slaved the now helpless Russian peo-"ple"; with Austria-Hungary she has "well-nigh destroyed Serbia and Mon-"tenegro and crippled Rumania"; she has aided Bulgaria and Turkey to increase their territory; she has encouraged the Turkish military leaders to "massacre 1,000,000 Ar-"menians and other Christian in-"habitants of contiguous territory"; she has sunk millions of tons of shipping and destroyed property worth billions, "showing no regard for the "lives of noncombatants and not "even for those of women and chil-"dren."

Upon the other side of the ledger, the Staats-Zeitung makes these entries: Germany has sacrificed the lives and the health and the well-being of millions of her sons; she has lost her African colonies and put upon her people a burden of debt under which they will groan for decades to come; she has destroyed her foreign commerce and brought her people to want and hunger; "the acts of her "army commanders and statesmen "have brought the German name into "disrepute in America."

It is a dreadful reckoning, not without its compensations in the great change it has wrought in the feeling and attitude toward Germany of Americans of German birth or blood. Says the Staats-Zeitung:

For a long time German-Americans were unable to see the peril, and rude was their awakening. Their sense of duty showed them the right course to pursue. They point with pride to their sons and grandsons fighting for them under the Star-Spangled Banner. And they will fight on until every danger is removed and the world relieved of a burden which lies upon it like an incubus, for it is only through the overthrow of the present German Government that the repetition of a similar world catastrophe can be prevented.

It has been, indeed, a rude awakening. Americans of the parent stock, while striving with patience and continually to convince their countrymen of German lineage that Germany provoked the war, intended to bring on the war, that her guilt was past all condoning, have nevertheless understood how hard was the position of those in other lands who still look upon Germany as their Fatherland. Their sympathies, even if wrongly directed, were natural. All that is past. There could be no sterner condemnation of the Imperial malefactors than that which the Staats-Zeitung, a German-language newspaper and read by German-Americans, denounces against them.

With some pardonable satisfaction, THE TIMES may remind Americans of German origin that it brought the path of righteousness, of interest, and of duty plainly into their view very soon after the beginning of the war. In an article to which German-American societies and German-language newspapers printed in this country gave a good deal of attention at the time, an article of which they took a most unfavorable view and unanimously rejected the counsel it gave them, THE TIMES on Dec. 15, 1914, pointed out that Germany was doomed to sure defeat, a defeat that would leave her bled to exhaustion, drained of her resources, "and under sentence "to penalties of which the stubborn-"ness of her futile resistance will "measure the severity," and expressed the hope the German people might be made to see the light and take timely measures to avert the calamities that surely awaited them. We here quote that part of the article which gave our German-American friends what we then felt to be and now know to have been salutary advice:

It may well be doubted that they will see the light. But have not the men of German blood in this country a duty to perform to their beleaguered brethren in the old home? Americans of German birth or of German descent should see and feel the truth about the present position of Germany, the probability for the near, the certainty for the remoter, future. At home the Germans cannot know the whole truth; it is not permitted them to know it. It will be unfraternal and most cruel for German-Americans further to keep the truth from them, or to fail in their plain duty to make known to them how the imperial and militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem, and to bring them to understand that the enemies they now confront are but the first line of civilization's defenses against the menace of the sword that forever rattles in its scabbard. The sword must go, the scabbard, too, and the shining armor. If the Germans here have at all the ear of the Germans there, can they not tell them so? They have come here to escape the everlasting din of war's trappings; they have come to find peace and quiet in a land of liberty and law, where government rests on the consent of the governed, where the people by their chosen representatives, when there is a question of going into the trenches to be slain, have something to say about it. Have they ever tried to get into the heads of their friends in the Fatherland some idea of the comforts and advantages of being governed in that way? Instead of vainly trying to change the well-matured convictions of the Americans, why not labor for the conversion of their brother Germans? * * * If the German-Americans prize the privileges they have enjoyed under our theory of the State, ought they not to tell the Germans at home what it means for the individual to be free from quasi-vassalage? * * * When representative Americans and men of peace like Dr. ELIOT and ANDREW CARNEGIE insist that there can be no permanent peace until an end has been made of German militarism, sober-minded Germans here as well as in Germany ought not to turn a deaf ear to such voices, for they speak the opinion of the world.

We were a prophet quite without honor among the German-Americans in that month of December nearly four years ago. The predictions of THE TIMES were flouted, the victory of Germany was counted as a certain event and the position it took that the German people ought to win for themselves peace with freedom by overthrowing their selfish, cruel, and bloody-minded masters, by destroying their government and setting up in its place a government of the people, was received with such outcries as the extreme of religious heresy evokes from the devout.

We rejoice that our fellow-citizens have at length seen the light, that they now look upon the Fatherland they once loved as a sinner wandering in darkness, that they now see the truth as we pointed it out to them, that they have demonstrated their loyalty, their patriotism, their Americanism. The arraignment of Germany by our neighbor the Staats-Zeitung gives proof of that; even more conclusive proof may be seen in the roll of honor of the United States Army, where a multitude of German names show that the German-Americans have sent their sons to the front to fight for freedom. It still remains to convince the German people that these Americans who have German blood in their veins, many of them speaking the German language, are fighting for the freedom of Germany as well as for that of the world. When communications were open four years ago, it would have been easy for German-Americans to reach the minds of the Germans at home. It may not be impossible now. We hope at least they will make the effort to show to their kin and friends in the old country that the crimes of their Government have estranged the sons of Germany in other lands, that the view of Germany's blood-guiltiness expressed by the Staats-Zeitung is the view that has impressed itself upon the minds and hearts of the great mass of German-Americans as the true view, as the only one.

LOGIC IS LOGIC.

Out of the Anti-Saloon League's dropsical treasury of wisdom we draw this:

All that it asks is that the people be given a chance to vote as to whether or not they wish to have the sale of alcoholic liquors licensed.

In yesterday's TIMES the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York emitted this assertion:

The proposal for a Statewide vote upon ratification of the Prohibition Amendment was an attempt to rob the people of all sections of the State of a voice upon this question.

This beats to a frazzle Michael Angelo Titmarsh's favorite method of viewing a landscape. This is logic standing on its head. To give the people of all sections of the State the opportunity to vote upon the Prohibition Amendment is to rob the people of all sections of the State of a vote upon the question.

Thus is the Water Wagon upset in trying to transform itself into the One-Horse Shay. Anti-Saloon League logic is not logic. That's all we say.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

These Woes Will Soon Pass Away.

If the trouble, delay, and anxiety caused to several million people by the changes in the running of subway trains had not been so serious, in many cases amounting to real pain and hardship for the less stalwart units in the worried crowds, the temptation would have been strong to withhold sympathy from the victims of the innovation and to tell them that they had only themselves to thank for their ills.

There would be excuse for doing this in the fact that if the great multitude of underground travelers had devoted even a little of the long time that had elapsed since they knew the changes were coming to an intelligent study of what those changes were to be and of the ways to utilize to advantage the new facilities offered, there would have been little or no confusion when the day came for the adoption of new habits. Ample warning—months and months of it—of what was going to happen had been given, and every paper in the city repeatedly printed maps and articles making it all as clear as anything except experience could do. Yet to a considerable fraction of the people in the crowds on the platforms Thursday evening and yesterday no faintest glimmer of this information seemed to have come, and it was they who made all or most of the trouble for themselves and everybody else.

That sort of scolding, however, is a waste of time. It was the business, and therefore the duty, of the subway management to deal with the New York public not as it should be or might be, but as it is—which is just about what every other like aggregation of humanity is the world over—and it at least seems as if the company officials might have done a little more than they did both in the way of educating their patrons to meet the approaching crisis and in that of guiding them aright when the crisis arrived.

Perhaps that, too, is unjust—perhaps the officials did not only the best they could, but the best that any such officials could have done with a problem so difficult and complicated. Patience and good humor will solve that problem in a few days, and, fortunately, New York crowds have been well trained to show both of those admirable qualities when traveling about the city.

This Is a Case for Compromise.

Unless much tact is used in just the right quarters, the revived discussion of the question whether or not American soldiers and sailors should be allowed to accept foreign decorations and titles is likely to cause ill-feeling at a time when the fate of the world depends in no small measure on the maintenance of warm friendships between ourselves and our allies.

The rejection of a well-intentioned courtesy, and that is what the offering and the bestowal of these honors on our men certainly is, invariably gives easily comprehensible offense. That is an argument in favor of accepting with expressions of polite appreciation these symbols which, not without reason, are highly valued abroad and in consequence are there of high value. On the other hand, we in this country are not at all fond of titles of the kind that set the bearer apart from and above his fellows in the way that some of those recently offered to our Generals and Admirals do in the estimation of those who offer them, and any attempt to wear them here would be, to put it mildly, a little absurd.

As is so often the case, this trouble is due to hasty action on the part of Congress in removing entirely the long-established and well-observed rule that American citizens should not accept foreign titles, orders, or decorations. There, too, the intention was good, and the willingness to change the old prohibition commendable, for conditions had arisen that fully justified our allies in giving, and our men in taking and proudly wearing, crosses and medals like those worn by other notably good fighters in the cause that has joined the United States and the better part of all the world in war against the common enemy.

To solve the problem satisfactorily, it is not necessary to restore the old prohibition in all its rigor, and it would not be either judicious or right to let its complete abandonment stand. Instead, there should be a sensible compromise. If a foreign and allied Government is moved to recognize the exceptional valor or exceptional service of an American in or out of uniform, forbidding him to take it would be boorish and stupid. But a title, or a reward more material than a cross or medal or ribbon, is quite another matter, and we can say, without giving reasonable offense to any of our friends, that such things are not in accord with American custom. That is not to proclaim our custom better than theirs—it is only to declare it different.

An Appeal Deserving Attention.

In Mayor HYLAN'S demand for a wiser and more careful control of the city's children there is a clear and correct implication, though not an explicit statement, of the fact that "juvenile delinquency," so called, is invariably the fault, not of the young delinquents, but of their elders. In other words, the responsibility lies on the parents or other legal guardians, or, in the case of the few children who have neither, on the community as a whole.

Recognition of this responsibility is more than ordinarily essential at this time, when so many fathers are far away and so many mothers have been obliged to undertake work that keeps them out of the home for long hours every day. We cannot afford to let boys and girls run wild in the streets, for if they do they are more than apt to fall into evil or unsocial ways, not because they are naturally bad, but because their notions of right and wrong, of the judicious and the injudicious, are not yet settled and they are prone to make mistakes the consequences of which will be disastrous for themselves and others.

The vacation period, as the Mayor says, is an especially dangerous one for the inadequately guarded minor. The length of our school intermissions is excessive, and it measures probably the desires of the teachers for leisure rather than the need of the pupils for rest from study. The perils of idleness were long since recognized in theory and in moral maxims, but, so far as children are concerned, those perils still to a great extent are ignored in practice. Juvenile crime is really adult negligence, and the punishment of it should go where the guilt lies.

Military Hospital Wants Tobacco.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chaplain here at Hoffman's Island, I go through the wards where the soldiers are convalescing and ask them what I can do for them. "Smokes" are what they want first and foremost, and I have practically none to give them. Won't some kind readers, interested in the needs of our soldiers, send me some cigarettes to hand around?

JOHN FORBES MITCHELL,
Chaplain Hoffman's Island.
New York, July 29, 1918.

THE SAME OLD TRAP.

Berlin Using German Socialists to Weaken the Allies.

By FRANK BOHN.

The French Socialist Party seems to have signified its willingness, by a narrow majority margin in the vote of its congress, to meet the German Socialists at Berne. It is the same old German trap, now moved from Brest-Litovsk to Berne. German Socialist-pacifist propaganda won the Italian offensive of last October. It has conquered along the whole eastern front. It has cut Russia into a dozen sections, of which the last two are now about to be swallowed. The trap, carefully camouflaged, is now being moved into the pathway of the French working people.

The contemporary facts regarding the German Socialist organizations should not be forgotten for a moment here in America. There are three sorts of Socialists in Germany: "The Majority," or the old Social-Democratic Party organization; "the Minority," which is the new Independent Socialist Party, and, finally, the out-and-out revolutionists, or "Spartacans," as they are called. Until the Brest-Litovsk treaty the independents were gaining upon the old party organization in every part of the empire. It really looked, six months ago, as though German socialism was promiseful of help in the cause of democracy. Then came Brest-Litovsk. My hopes were very high on March 1. Since then the independents have crumbled like a house of cards. They have been decimated in numbers. Worse than this, they have lost their spirit and fighting power. The third group, the ultra-revolutionists, is negligible because it numbers probably less than a hundred persons in the whole of Germany—Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, the Mehrings, and a few others.

Both the independent party and the revolutionary handful have been prevented from growing by the skill with which the German Government has fought them. The majority of the leadership of both these groups is Jewish. As a matter of fact I have never heard of a truly democratic Socialist in Germany who is not a Jew, a foreigner, or a direct descendant of the forty-eighters. Against the Jewish Socialist leaders especially the reptile propaganda has been everywhere developed. (Very recently in Germany the spelling of my own name was changed to Cohn in order to take advantage of the Jew-baiting propaganda in discrediting what I wrote.) Every German Socialist who goes to Berne will be a Government agent—a tool in the hands of the German Foreign Department. The German Government would not dream of letting a Socialist cross the frontier of whose every word and deed they are not absolutely positive. To Berne will go that fragrant pair, Scheidemann and Suedekum, the latter of whom told me in 1915 that the British Empire was a prehistoric relic and should be smashed to smithereens. At home this filthy crew are hand in glove with Reventlow and Tirpitz. At Berne their tongues will drop nothing but the honey and molasses of pacifism and internationalism. What Scheidemann and Suedekum deserve is a dose of rat poison at the hands of the outraged and deceived working class of Germany, not confidence looking toward peace from the Socialists of other countries, least of all France. If we wish to get down on all fours and crawl in the dirt toward a peace conference, let us deal with the masters of Germany, not with her slaves. Slaves and masters alike know full well that the promises to be made at Berne are made for the sole purpose of weakening the fighting force of Germany's enemies. These promises will be laughed at or totally ignored by the Berlin Government after their foul work has been accomplished.

The German Socialists who are worth while are in prison and will stay there. Government socialism and democratic socialism in Germany were both very ably represented in the Lerch family of Munich. The husband, Herr Dr. Lerch, Docent in the University of Munich, is a Government supporter. His wife, Sonja, was a democratic International Socialist. During the January strike Sonja went out on the street and helped lead the strikers, of course very quickly landing in a prison cell. The authorities then went to the Herr Docent and persuaded him that, not only was he forever disgraced, but he was also in danger of losing his position. He must get a divorce directly.

"Very well," said the professor, "but a divorce will take some time to procure."

"We will give you one right off the reel," said the authorities.

So, armed with his divorce papers, the Herr Docent went that evening to the jail and shoved the documents between the bars to Sonja. The poor woman, taken wholly by surprise, concluded that the whole world had been given over to the devil. That same night she committed suicide. When last heard of the distinguished savant was still drawing his salary and drinking his beer as though the war was over and he again happily married.

Let the Socialists of France not forget, if it is Herr Dr. Lerch who pleads with them to come to Berne, the ghost of Sonja warns against the trap.

TRIBUTE.

In Memory of a Soldier Killed on the Battlefield in France.

Beloved friend and comrade,
Thine is the lasting glory
Of noble and courageous death!
The blood- and tear-tilled soil of sunny France,
The now forever sacred woods
That shade the fertile valley of the Marne,
In tender care embrace and hold
Thy mortal form—
The youthful form that, oh, but yesterday
Moved fast—so fast—
Pulsating with the sad,
Perplexing problems of these war-swept years!
A battler for the rights of freedom,
Of peace-aspiring nations
And of humanity's inviolable rights,
In holy combat hast thou gladly brought
Thy sacrifice supreme,
Unflinchingly!
Thy new-world country,
Those who with the ties of blood and love
Are bound to thee,
Thy loyal friends and comrades,
All, all of us, we proudly bless thy name and memory.
Reborn to life art thou in death!
Destined art thou by kindly Fate to live
In loving, ever-grateful hearts
And in the sacred and immortal pages
Of thy country's history.
Before our mental eyes we now behold thee,
Clad in the shining armor of thy manly virtues,
A God-appointed, God-kissed knight,
Thou standest now before us,
In death triumphant.
We crown thee with the garlands,
The never-fading garlands,
Of Victory,
Of lasting gratitude,
Of deep affection!
Farewell, dear friend!
In death thou livest,
A golden, guiding star!

FREDERICK MICHEL.

TAXES ON TOBACCO MORE THAN DOUBLED

Ways and Means Committee Decides to Put Such Products in the Luxury Class.

WOULD YIELD $350,000,000

Present Revenue from That Source $168,000,000—Revenue Bill Nearly Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The American smoker next year will pay much more than now for his cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco if the Ways and Means Committee has its way. This committee, which is drafting the war revenue measure, decided today to incorporate in that measure provisions more than doubling these taxes. Tobacco is placed in the luxury class by virtue of the doubling of the rates, and the Government, it is estimated, will receive nearly $350,000,000 in taxes from the consumers of tobacco, as compared with the present revenue of $168,000,000.

It was announced that these great increases in the taxes on tobacco, made over the protests of Congressmen representing Southern districts, would be adopted finally, and some of the rates may be increased over those tentatively agreed to today. One Republican member of the committee protested against the imposition of such high rates on tobacco, declaring that he could not understand why the committee had not placed a higher rate on excess profits.

The committee is reaching the end of its preliminary labors. The skeleton of the bill has been clothed, and as soon as the special report on luxuries is received next Tuesday the committee will begin the finishing touches to the big revenue measure, which aims to raise $8,000,000,000.

The increased taxes on tobacco authorized today, compared with the present rates, follow:

Cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, raised from $1 to $2 per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand and retailing at not more than 4 cents each, raised from $3 to $5 per thousand; retailing at more than 4 cents and not over 7 cents each, raised from $4 to $10 per thousand; retailing at more than 7 cents and not over 15 cents each, raised from $6 to $15 per thousand; retailing at more than 15 cents and not over 20 cents each, raised from $8 to $20 per thousand; retailing at more than 20 cents each, raised from $10 to $30 per thousand.

Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand and retailing at less than 2 cents each, raised from $2.05 to $5 per thousand; retailing at 2 cents or over, raised from $2.05 to $8 per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand, raised from $4.80 to $10 per thousand.

Tobacco raised from 18 cents to 30 cents per pound.

Cigarette papers and tubes doubled, as follows: Papers and packages of more than twenty-five and not over fifty papers, raised from ½ cent to 1 cent per package; packages of more than fifty and not over 100 papers, raised from 1 cent to 2 cents; packages of over 100 papers, raised from 1 cent on each 100 papers to 2 cents; tubes raised from 2 cents per hundred to 4 cents per hundred.

HEARINGS ON BROOKLYN GAS

Service Commission Seeking to Fix Fair Rate for Company.

The Public Service Commission yesterday began an inquiry into the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company to fix a fair rate for gas and to prevent the company from taking advantage of the opinion of Charles E. Hughes, as referee, that the legal maximum of 80 cents would be confiscatory. The company is charging a special rate of 95 cents and has said that it would increase the rate to $1.25 under authority said to be conferred by the Hughes opinion. To prevent the company from charging a higher price the commission has prepared to institute injunction and criminal proceedings.

Mary E. Dillon, Assistant General Manager of the company, was the first witness. Out of every 95 cents the company received for gas, she said, 14½ cents had to be deducted for repairs, and 15 cents had to be set aside because of a possible rebate to consumers if the 95-cent rate was declared illegal. She said she thought the company was entitled to earn enough to pay carrying charges and to keep its plant in shape to render efficient service. To do this, and to pay dividends on $750,000 of stock, would require a charge for gas of not less than $1.15, she said.

Miss Dillon admitted that the fund set aside to reimburse consumers if a rebate were ordered by the courts amounted to $125,000, and that it is used as working capital, but remains on the books as a liability. The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday at 2:30.

THRIFT STAMP SALES GROW.

Totalled $211,417,942 in July—Receipts Are Increasing Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—War Savings and Thrift Stamps are furnishing the Treasury a steadily increasing amount of receipts. The amount is nearly $5,000,000 a day and has been showing a regular progressive increase from day to day.

The receipts from this source during July were $211,417,942. This represents an average of over $2 for each man, woman, and child in the country. The grand total of receipts from War Stamps from the beginning of the campaign and including the receipts for July 31 are $518,510,334. The maturity value of these purchases reaches the sum of $624,711,245.

Based on the experience thus far of the absorption of the War Stamp as a Government loan, Treasury officials pronounce it one of the greatest successes in Government finance and expect it to produce the full limit of the issue authorized by Congress. The most gratifying phase of this loan now is the fact that it proceeds automatically under the impulse of public sentiment and without the elaborate exploitation applied in other lines of loan work.

PROMISE STEEL FOR SHIPS.

War Board Will Furnish Enough for 10,500,000 Tons a Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Charles Piez, Vice President of the United States Shipping Board, announced today that the War Industries Board had promised the Emergency Fleet Corporation 50,000 tons of steel plates and 16,000 tons of steel shapes a week for the next year.

This, he said, is enough steel to construct 10,500,000 tons of shipping a year, and added that it would furnish the "cushion of steel" necessary to insure maximum production in every shipyard in the country.

BRITISH ADMIRE KING'S WAR WORK

His Simple and Unremitting Efforts Greatly Enhance Him in Public Favor.

SIMS'S SKILL HIGHLY RATED

London Seems Dull After the Stir in Paris—American Officers' Club Successful.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, July 20.—King George has steadily grown in public favor. Just after the war began, in the general reaction in democratic countries against royalty in all its forms, there seemed to be a certain coldness in England toward the King. And the German blood was resented. So unremitting has been the effort and so crystal-clear the simple earnestness of King George that he has completely won the British people.

The legal power possessed by him is very limited, but it is safe to say that he would have personal influence enough, if he saw fit to use it, to carry any measure. He has absolutely discarded all form and pomp and literally works like a farm hand in his diligent effort to do all the things that the titular head of a country should do in a time of suffering and stress.

The Navy Department and the President turned up a trump card when their selection fell on Vice Admiral William S. Sims as European representative of the navy. He has grown every day in the esteem and respect of his colleagues, both European and American. It is often argued that men should be sent to Europe who more or less conform to European standards of conduct and manners. Though Admiral Sims had had European experience, it would be hard to find any one more characteristically American.

There are no frills of any kind about him. He is a sailor man through and through. His guileless and trusting nature is known to and loved by every one in the service. He is simple and direct in all his methods. To use one of our slang expressions, he "jumps overboard."

It is his very candor and simplicity that have made him so successful as a diplomat, for to his diplomacy must be partly attributed the wonderful unity in the naval effort of the Allies. They all know that Sims puts his cards down on the table and that he is incapable of any kind of duplicity or meanness.

On the practical and technical side, he is one of the finest officers in any sea service. At the British Admiralty they seek and value his advice almost above that of any other man. I know of no one who has served on this side with a greater degree of the kind of unpretentious spirit which Americans like and appreciate than Admiral Sims. Our people would be very proud to see the recognition that he has won over here by being an American all the time, though always duly modest about it.

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Another successful military man who doesn't figure much in the news because of the necessary secrecy which surrounds his work is General Tasker H. Bliss, our member of the War Council at Versailles. He is an expert, of course, and, besides, he is a sound thinker. No other member has worked harder on the problems presented, and the results have been important.

It is interesting that General Bliss's early experience parallels that of General Pershing. Neither had any idea of staying in the army. They accepted appointments primarily for the West Point education and training. Of the two services, Bliss preferred the navy, but it happened that a hot dispute arose between two prominent young aspirants for West Point in the Pennsylvania district where the Blisses lived. In order to settle it, Senator Cameron decided to ignore both aspirants and pick an outsider. His choice fell upon Tasker H. Bliss, a minister's son.

Bliss accepted because a West Point education pointed toward the realization of his greatest ambition—that of being an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railway. But he stayed in the army, luckily for himself and his country.

***

London seems packed with people, after Paris. On the whole, I think that food is rather scarcer here than in the French capital. Meat is certainly harder to get.

It is horribly dull here after six months in the French capital, where the big gun and the Gothas kept things lively, to say nothing of the Hun peering and leering at the gate. It seems to me that the people in Paris are more calm than here.

An unpleasant impression is produced on a person freshly returned from critical scenes by trivial discussions carried on with much excitement by the London newspapers. One feels that if there are not more important matters to discuss it were better to say nothing.

***

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is omnipresent in charity work. I noticed her in the centre of a recent TIMES rotogravure photograph of a Y. M. C. A. rest camp in the South of France. I met her several times in Paris, where she has changed the beautiful home for working girls so long maintained by her in the Latin Quarter into a model hospital for American officers. (It was in apple-pie order for the wounded from the Marne.)

In London I found Mrs. Reid first at the American Red Cross, of which she is one of the heads; then at the Eagle Hut in the Strand, where allied private soldiers are taken care of, and at the newly completed Washington Inn for American officers in St. James's Square. This morning I ran across her again at the old Belgrave Hotel, where she and Miss Endicott were putting the finishing touches on an American officers' canteen provided by the Red Cross.

In addition to all these activities Mrs. Reid and her brother, Ogden Mills, built and maintain the three Mills Hotels in New York, which are a memorial to their father. Mrs. Reid is the most generous supporter of and active worker in charity that I know of on either side of the Atlantic.

***

The American Officers Club in Chesterfield Gardens has proved a working success. The house was given by Lord Leconfield and the scheme was organized by Sir Harry Brittain. This club is one of the most charming and comfortable places in London. And you can have waffles and maple syrup for lunch! Such furniture as gives the club such a comfortable appearance couldn't be obtained in warnings. Brittain found it in a storehouse in Liverpool, where it had been put away from one of the big passenger ships. As it belonged to the Government, he promptly borrowed it. That one stroke would alone have been enough to earn the knighthood which was shortly after conferred on him!

***

A very wide circle of friends in America will welcome a word of news from Colonel M. C. Kennedy, President of the Cumberland Valley Railway, one of the Pennsylvania Lines, and, by the way, the only railroad that has no bonds outstanding. At his lovely home in the Cumberland Valley Colonel Kennedy has for years held an annual party to which hundreds of railroad heads and bankers were invited. His hospitality is famous. He is now Deputy Director General of Transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces under General Atterbury.

Colonel Kennedy (the silver eagles are on his shoulders to authorize the title) is in full charge in England. He is ably assisted by Captain W. S. Franklin of Baltimore, a younger brother of the head of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Colonel Kennedy is delighted at the opportunity of serving his country abroad, and it is particularly agreeable to be associated with his old colleague, Atterbury, who was Vice President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania.

The Clean After-Feel Tells the True Story

You don't have to wait long to acquire the SOZODONT taste—only one trial demonstrates its pleasant cleansing qualities—continued use assures clean, healthy, wholesome teeth and gums as 60 years have proven to the users of

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
[illegible] DEALERS EVERYWHERE

BUYING ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.

$250,000 Worth of Baseball and Football Materials for Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department has authorized the purchase of sufficient athletic material to supply 1,750 companies, or 125 complete regiments. The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has received an appropriation of $250,000 for this purpose.

The supplies for which bids were invited include the following items: Seventeen thousand five hundred sets of boxing gloves, 7,000 baseball bats, 21,100 baseballs, 3,500 playground baseball bats, 10,500 playground balls, 3,000 Rugby footballs, 7,000 soccer footballs, 3,500 volley balls, and 1,750 medicine balls.

Allotment of the material to the various training camps is being made, and much of the equipment already has been distributed.

As part of the commission's campaign to raise funds for the purchase of athletic equipment for the camps, it is announced that, with the sum of $3,600 obtained from the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the commission has purchased and distributed 1,050 tennis racquets, 220 nets, and 2,700 balls.

Arrangements have been made with a national baseball organization, composed of business men who have interested themselves in baseball, to put on a limited number of outside games in the various large cities of the country, in which camp teams will be matched against civilian amateur or semi-professional clubs. All proceeds from the games will be turned over to the commission's athletic fund.

THEIR ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

Miss Grace P. Hendrick and Rodney Chase, Aviator, Are Not to Wed.

Announcement has been made that the engagement of Miss Grace Pomeroy Hendrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Hendrick of 139 East Fortieth Street, and Rodney Chase of the United States Naval Aviation Corps, has been broken.

The couple's engagement was announced in May, and plans were almost completed for a September wedding, which was to have taken place at Simsbury, Conn., where the family of Miss Hendrick are spending the Summer.

Miss Hendrick was a débutante of last season, and is a member of the Junior League. She has been a student at Bryn Mawr. Mr. Chase is the son of the late Henry F. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., and was a member of the 1920 class at Yale.

Miss Quintard to Wed Cyrus Clark.

Mrs. William B. Hayden of Norfolk, Conn., announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Jane Quintard, to Cyrus Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Clark of Great Neck, L. I.

Miss Quintard is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William I. Quintard and a niece of Dr. Edward Quintard of this city; also a great-niece of the late Bishop Quintard of Tennessee.

Mr. Clark is a grandson of the late Cyrus Clark, and is now in France in the transport service. He is a member of the class of '20 at Princeton.

Miss Lucile Wolf to Wed Today.

The marriage of Miss Lucile Wolf, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wolf of 5 West Sixty-ninth Street, this city, and Purchase, N. Y., and Charles Heimerdinger, a son of Mrs. Joseph E. Heimerdinger of 875 Park Avenue, New York, of the Quartermaster's Corps, will take place at noon today at the Wolf country place at Purchase, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliot of the Ethical Culture Society will officiate. Miss Delia Wolf will attend her sister and Henry Heimerdinger, a brother of the bridegroom and a naval aviator, will be his best man. Miss Wolf is a member of the Senior Class at Barnard and Mr. Heimerdinger is a graduate of Princeton, Class of 1917.

Wed to Lieut. B. H. Leerburger.

The wedding is announced of Lieutenant Benedict H. Leerburger, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leerburger of 601 West 110th Street, New York, and Miss Ruth F. Seltman of New Haven, Conn., on Thursday, at the Hotel Taft, New Haven. Lieutenant Leerburger recently returned from a year's service in France and is awaiting orders. Mrs. Leerburger is the soprano soloist at the United Church and the Mishkan Israel Synagogue at New Haven.

Miss Marsh Weds John A. Goodwin.

The wedding of Miss Helena Ruth Marsh, granddaughter of Mrs. Henry Sandford Bellows of Brooklyn, and John Alfred Goodwin of this city took place at 6 o'clock yesterday in St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street. Only a few relatives and friends attended the ceremony and the couple left at once for their honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside at 370 Central Park West.

Atterbury-Rand.

The marriage of Boudinot Atterbury, a son of Dr. Boudinot A. Atterbury of this city, and Miss Ruth Rand, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman F. Rand, was celebrated at 8:30 last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 631 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, the ceremony being performed by the bridegroom's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury of this city. The bride wore a white lace frock and tulle veil, and was unattended, as was also the bridegroom. The families only were present and a supper was served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Atterbury will make their home in this city after the honeymoon.

Cashman-Matthews Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cashman of 324 West 103d Street and Oceanside, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jeanette M. Cashman, to Ensign John L. Matthews, U. S. N. R., now stationed at the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Matthews is a son of S. L. Matthews and a graduate of the City College.

Prisoner of War in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department learns that Private Irving E. Lines, whose emergency address is E. A. Lines, 217 East Avenue, West Haven, Conn., is a prisoner of war in Germany, camp unknown.

Aloft in a "Blimp" Over 30 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch that Ensign P. J. Barnes, Naval Reserve Flying Corps, operating in European waters, has established a new endurance record for the "blimp" type of airship by remaining in the air thirty hours and thirty minutes. At the time Ensign Barnes enrolled his home was in Minneapolis.

GEORGE E. POLLOCK OF THE HERALD, DIES

Company's Vice President Succumbs at His City Home After a Week's Illness.

CLOSE FRIEND OF BENNETT

He Had Represented the Late Proprietor's Interests in America for Many Years.

George E. Pollock, Vice President of The New York Herald Company and for years a close friend of the late James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of The Herald, died yesterday at his home, 37 West Forty-seventh Street, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Pollock had been ill a week with an intestinal disease. It had not been thought that his illness was serious, and the announcement of his death yesterday afternoon came as a shock to his associates on The Herald.

He had been a Director of The Herald Company since Feb. 6, 1907, and on July 8, 1915, following the death of Colonel William Jay, he succeeded to the office of Vice President. Before this, however, he had been intimately identified with the affairs of both The Herald and The Evening Telegram, as the representative of the Bennett interests in America. His home at 37 West Forty-seventh Street, to which he recently took title, was once the property of the late Mr. Bennett. Mr. Pollock had lived in this house for the last fifteen years.

Born at Pittsfield, Mass., a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock of that city, he was graduated from Yale University in 1878. He took a prominent part in athletic contests while at college, developing remarkable skill at rowing and boxing. He was a lifelong devotee of outdoor life, and had a great fondness for flowers and plants.

While he was a young man he formed the friendship with Mr. Bennett which he continued through business and social association up to the death of the noted newspaper proprietor this year. Mr. Pollock was unmarried. His only surviving brother is Edward L. Pollock of Chicago, who married Miss Catherine McAlpine. Another brother was the late William Pollock, who married the widow of John A. Kernochan. He died in November, 1916. A sister is Mrs. Edward McEvers Livingston, who for several years has made her home in France.

Mr. Pollock was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. No plans for the funeral were announced yesterday.

AIRMEN ACTIVE IN EAST.

Patrol Three Seas and Cause Havoc by Raids Into Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—An Admiralty statement on aerial activities, issued tonight, says:

Detailed reports have been received from Royal Air Force units working with the navy in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and the Aegean. Anti-submarine and escort patrols have been well maintained in the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

As indicated in recent Italian official communiqués from Rome, our Adriatic formations have closely co-operated with the Italian air forces in raids on the Austrian naval ports of Cattaro and Durazzo, and in the land operations at Valona, (Avlona.)

In connection with the latter, one of our machines was forced to land within the enemy lines, but both the pilot and observer were rescued the following day, on the Allies advancing and capturing an Austrian airdrome.

In the Aegean a constant reconnoissance of the Dardanelles has been maintained. In two raids on Kule Burgas, on the Oriental Railway, direct hits were obtained on the railway station, which was much damaged. A raid on the Karagachi station and the bridge which carries the Oriental Railway across the Arda resulted in direct hits on the line, close to the bridge, and among rolling stock. A raid on the railway station and bridge at Uzenkopri resulted in damage to the station buildings.

During a dawn reconnoissance of the enemy coast north and west of Imbros thirteen casaques were observed. Bombs were dropped, damaging two and destroying a third. A new enemy airdrome at Uzenkopri was bombed and photographs show much damage was done, one hangar being completely destroyed.

A raid was made at dawn on July 26 on Nagara, and at night on Galata. A further raid on these two places was made during the night of July 28. Over half a ton of bombs were dropped and large fires were started. One of our machines failed to return.

The basin and dockyard at Constantinople was successfully bombed just after midnight on July 27, but full details have not yet been received.

In home waters during the period July 25-31, anti-submarine, hostile aircraft and escort patrols have been maintained. Submarines have been attacked with success.

More than fifteen tons of bombs have been dropped on objects of military importance at Zeebrugge, the Bruges docks, and Ostend. Enemy shipping has also been bombed, and a direct hit with a 230-pound bomb was obtained on the stern of the leader of four enemy torpedo boat destroyers. Columns of smoke were seen to arise, but the mist obscured further observation.

Our bombing patrol and escort formations have been attacked by enemy aircraft. Fifteen enemy machines have been destroyed and twelve shot down out of control. Five of our machines have failed to return, one of which is known to have landed in Holland. One of our seaplanes on patrol was shot down in flames. Two of the crew were drowned.

NEW YORK AVIATOR KILLED.

N. W. Rodgers Caught Under an Airplane About to Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CHANUTE FIELD, RANTOUL, Ill., Aug. 2.—Cadet N. Willis Rodgers of New York City died early today from injuries received when he was caught under an alighting airplane. Rodgers was in a motorcycle side car at the time of the accident. The Cadet in the airplane was a bunkmate, who had come with Rodgers from the Princeton ground school to Chanute Field.

Rodgers, whose father is A. Rodgers, manager of the Grand Central Palace in New York City, is married. He was graduated from the Princeton ground school on June 22 last. His death is the first to occur on the field proper.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Corporal Carl F. A. Christenson of the Army Aviation School at Rockwell Field, North Island, was killed today when his airplane went into a tail spin at a height of 1,500 feet and fell into Coronado Bay. Lieutenant H. F. Cotton, in the airplane with him, sustained minor injuries. Christenson was a Scandinavian, and gave the address of Mrs. Margaret McDonald, Philadelphia, for emergency requirements.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Robinson E. Bidwell of Red Bluff, Cal., was killed while making a cross-country flight about nine miles south of here today. Bidwell's machine caught fire when about 2,000 feet in the air and descended in flames. At about 500 feet the aviator leaped to avoid the fire and was killed by the fall.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant W. L. Carson of Call Field, here, was killed in a fall from an airplane at Fort Sill, Okla., this morning, according to a telegram received at Call Field this afternoon. Lieutenant Carson flew to Fort Sill this morning. The report from Fort Sill says that Carson was alone in the machine when it fell. His home was at Hood River, Ore.

SHIP SUNK IN COLLISION.

Five of the Crew of the Poseidon Are Missing.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 3.—News reached here today that the American steamship Poseidon, 1,911 gross tonnage, formerly under the Dutch flag, was sunk in a collision last Wednesday off the American coast, and that five of her crew of thirty-eight men are missing. The missing men are the second and third mates, a messboy, and two sailors. The other ship was so severely damaged in the collision that she had to put into one of the coast ports.

The Poseidon was one of the Dutch steamers taken over some months ago by the United States Government for freight work during the war. She was assigned to the coastwise trade for carrying coal.

BEES HOLD UP A TOWN.

10,000 Loose in Montclair Cause Scurrying to Cover.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—A swarm of bees moved through the centre of this town today and caused much excitement. No one knows where the bees came from, but it is believed that they came from an apiary on Upper Mountain Avenue, the owner of which has left his place unoccupied for the Summer. There was a great scurrying of persons to get out of the way of the bees, which first invaded Glenridge Avenue and blockaded Stammelman's news stand by swarming in a tree in front of the place.

This spot, however, apparently did not please the queen bee, and soon the bees, probably 10,000 in number, moved up to Glenridge Avenue to the corner of Bloomfield Avenue, directly in the business centre of the town. James Lennon, traffic policeman at this busy point, saw the cloud of bees coming, and warned passersby of the danger. Many timid women scurried into the Red Cross headquarters, and automobilists who had to drive through the danger point ducked their heads and made the best of it.

Soon the bees again swarmed, this time on a tree at the door of the Red Cross headquarters. Town Forester Huttenlock was notified, and decided to save the honeymakers rather than chloroform them, as had been suggested. Accordingly, he engaged W. E. Siglers, a local apiarist. Mr. Sigler, with a contrivance over his head that looked like a gas mask, climbed the tree and sawed off the whole limb on which the thousands of bees had swarmed, and, taking it to the sidewalk, coaxed the bees into a hive.

SOLDIER GUILTY OF FRAUD.

Camp Dix "Objector" Gets 10 Years for Making Illegal Allotment.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 2.—Private John A. Levering of Jersey City was today found guilty by court-martial on the charge of attempting to defraud the Government, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Fort Jay. He had claimed exemption from service as a member of the Mount Zion Church of the First Born.

According to evidence presented at the trial the sect forbids marriage. After arriving in camp last December Levering signed an application for an allotment, naming Catherine Montz, also known as Catherine Levering, as beneficiary. She returned the money to the Government, saying she did not need it, and investigation disclosed that Levering was unmarried. He admitted this in the court-martial, but said he considered the beneficiary his "spirit wife."

OBJECTORS SENT TO PRISON.

Thirty Years for Upton Soldiers Who Refused to Take Any Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Four conscientious objectors were sent to Fort Leavenworth today to serve terms aggregating ninety years. Samuel Sternstein, a private in the 16th Company Depot Brigade, who lives at 46 Everett Avenue, Chelsea, Mass., received a thirty-year sentence because he refused military service of any kind, even in the noncombatant forces. He also refused inoculation, caused great trouble among the other objectors, and made vicious declarations to the board that tried him. In writing letters to friends he used Y. M. C. A. stationery and altered the words "with the colors" so that they read, "With the C. O.," which is the abbreviation term for conscientious objectors.

Julius Eichol of the 16th Company, whose home is at 209 Stanton Street, New York City, was committed for twenty years for absolute refusal to serve the army in any capacity. Thomas Morgan, a Virginia negro, who belongs to the 47th Company, received twenty years because he alleged fighting would hurt his conscience. Charles C. Lodi of the 30th Company, who lives at 209 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, received twenty years because he refused to sign his induction papers or obey orders of any kind.

General Bell personally spent several hours trying to convert Sternstein and Eichol by explaining why this country was at war and why they should serve.

NEW DRAFT QUOTAS HERE.

Albany Gives Number of Men to be Called Aug. 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Draft quotas called from New York City boards for Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are as follows:

To Camp Upton.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
23	18	141	15	79	17
24	17	144	27	84	16
25	16	145	15	85	17
26	15	146	16	80	19
27	25	147	15	81	20
28	37	148	12	82	21
29	27	149	21	83	28
30	24	150	16	86	26
31	14	153	11	87	20
32	18	154	14	88	16
33	12	155	18	89	19
34	18	158	18	90	25
35	19	164	12	91	28
36	19	168	23	92	18
37	24	169	24	93	24
38	21	170	19	95	20
39	17	171	18	96	27
40	10	172	19	97	16
41	16	173	20	98	22
42	10	186	15	99	17
43	18	187	19	111	19
44	15	188	15	117	9
45	20	189	15	100	21
46	14	59	25	101	16
47	15	60	21	102	20
48	19	61	26	103	27
49	25	62	17	104	20
124	7	63	19	105	16
125	11	64	14	106	19
126	8	65	20	107	23
129	14	66	16	108	22
130	19	67	16	109	22
50	18	68	15	110	26
51	23	69	16	112	26
52	19	70	20	113	21
53	15	71	15	114	27
54	14	72	16	115	17
55	20	73	21	116	20
56	22	74	17	118	18
57	16	75	16	119	17
58	17	76	19	120	10
139	19	77	18	121	21
140	27	78	20		

To Fort Slocum.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
1	19	19	22	159	7
2	25	20	18	160	18
3	16	21	18	161	20
4	32	22	17	162	20
5	35	122	20	163	9
6	17	123	21	165	18
7	16	127	21	166	18
8	21	128	19	167	28
9	19	132	14	176	16
10	21	133	14	175	19
11	23	137	16	177	22
12	20	138	22	174	15
13	32	142	20	186	17
14	21	148	15	178	24
15	15	151	14	179	26
16	27	152	22	180	21
17	16	156	25	181	11
18	17	157	27	182	19

HOLLIS E. COOLEY DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Prominent Theatrical Manager Had Represented War Department in Training Camps.

Hollis E. Cooley, until July 14 the New York representative of the War Department Committee on Training Camp Activities and a widely known theatrical manager, died yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital, following an operation. Mr. Cooley resigned from the Committee on Training Camp Activities on the day he was removed to the Post-Graduate Hospital. He was in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Cooley was born at Deerfield, Mass., where he was educated, and early in life went into the theatrical business. He was the manager of a theatre at Wichita, Kan., many years ago, and later managed the Ninth Street Theatre at Kansas City. He was a Director of the Actors' Fund, and for a year was General Manager for Henry W. Savage. He resigned to take the Secretaryship of the Theatrical Managers' Association, of which Mr. Savage was then the President. Then he went to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco as the Director of Outdoor Attractions.

He lived at Great Kills, S. I. His wife died a year ago. Mr. Cooley had been Master of Pacific Lodge, F. and A. M., for three years, and was a Grand Representative of the California Lodge. He was once Prompter of the Green Room Club. The funeral will be held under the auspices of Pacific Lodge in the Grand Lodge Room at Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DUCHESS SEEKS OFFICE.

Former Consuelo Vanderbilt a Candidate for London Council.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has been accepted as the Progressive candidate for the North Southwark division of the London County Council.

The vacancy, caused by the death of the former representative, will be filled immediately, according to The Daily Telegraph.

TAFT AROSE TOO EARLY.

Could Not Find Stenographer at 7 A. M.—Navy Officer Aids Him.

Ex-President Taft keeps early hours. He went into the McAlpin Hotel lobby at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and astonished the assistant manager with a request for a stenographer.

The hotel stenographers do not report until 9 o'clock, but Lieut. R. N. Craft, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., volunteered to typewrite several important letters, so that Mr. Taft was able to catch a train at 9 o'clock after he and the officer had breakfast together.

BOY OF 11 ROBS BANK.

Janitor's Son Takes $1,500 in Three Bundles from Teller's Cage.

Harry Press, 11 years old, of 87 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by Detectives Carroll and Feriss of the Stagg Street station, charged with juvenile delinquency, but the real charge is that he took $1,500 from the teller's cage of the Public National Bank at 87 and 89 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

According to the police, the boy admits the theft, but the hiding place as described by him failed to reveal the stolen money, which was in three bundles, each containing fifty $10 bills.

The boy's father, John, is janitor of the bank and lives over the banking office. The boy was with his father late on the afternoon of July 31 when the father was cleaning up. The teller was in a cage and was preparing to put money in the safe. The police say that Harry got into the cage without being noticed and took the three packages.

Then, with his twin brother, David, the boy went to the roof and hid the money behind a loose brick in the chimney. When Harry was taken into custody he told where the money was hidden and the police went to get it, but found the space behind the brick empty. Both boys declare they told no one of the hiding place.

ITALIAN EDITORS ARRIVE.

Will Tour America and Write About What They See.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 2.—Among the cabin passengers in a ship arriving here today were six Italian editors, who have been sent over to tour the United States and write about what they see. The party was in charge of Giovanni Pitetti, and was met at the pier by Alberto Bonaschi, one of the National Council of the Roman Legion in America.

Other passengers said that in spite of the war having lasted four years, there were comparatively few maimed soldiers to be met with in the streets of Paris. Hundreds of them had employment as messengers, elevator men, and in other capacities in the Government offices, while the bulk of the one-legged and one-armed soldiers were quartered in the country, away from the big towns and cities. There was a constant demand for artificial limbs, they said, and at the headquarters of the British Army Medical Corps in France it was stated that there was a shortage of 45,000 artificial arms and legs, which were badly needed.

SUES ASYLUM DIRECTORS.

L. P. Smith Charges Brutal Treatment in New Jersey Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Action for $10,000 damages against Dr. Henry A. Cotton, Medical Director of the State Hospital for the Insane, and six of his employes has been begun by Lyndon P. Smith of Princeton, N. J., a retired architect. The other defendants are Dr. Edward B. Funkhouser, Assistant Director; James F. Drake, Supervisor of the asylum; Dr. R. Grant Barry, assistant physician, and Harry Ganra, Henry Deaton, and Thomas B. Taylor, attendants.

The plaintiff charges "brutal and inhuman treatment" during a period of five months. He alleges he was induced on Jan. 2 last to accompany Dr. J. M. Carmochan, a Princeton physician, to the asylum. He recounts that he was invited into the asylum. He signed a card which, he says, he believed was a visitor's slip, but which was a voluntary commitment paper. He alleges he was subjected to brutal treatment and indignities and was placed in a cold room and kept there without sufficient clothing for ten days.

He was released on Jan. 23, and he alleges that when he returned on Jan. 30 for his clothing he was detained against his will. He got out of the asylum on Feb. 7, and charges that Dr. Cotton then had him placed in the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains, N. Y., where he remained until May 6. He came back to the State Hospital, where he stayed until May 23, when he was released by an order from the Court of Chancery.

Fire Chief's Working Days Ended.

After having been in Bellevue Hospital since March 8 with an injury to his spine, suffered at a fire at 65 East Fourth Street, when he fell several stories, Battalion Chief John McLaughlin of the Sixth District was removed yesterday from the hospital to spend the rest of his days at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Chief McLaughlin is 51 years old and his home is at 838 East 165th Street. At the fire in which he was injured four persons lost their lives.

CHILD REFUGEES HERE.

Youngsters Travel 20,000 Miles, Much of the Way Alone.

Two children arrived here yesterday, Jewish refugees from Russia, after traveling 20,000 miles, half of the distance alone. They are Gersh Zigwdkin, 7 years old, and Meyer, his 6-year-old brother. They are the children of Joseph Zigwdkin, a carpenter. The children were housed last night with Mrs. Sirinsky, Zigwdkin's sister, at 330 East 121st Street.

The children were found stranded with several hundred other refugees in Harbin by Samuel Mason, special commissioner of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway, and it was that organization that arranged for them to come to this country to join their father. Zigwdkin came to this country before the war, and had just made arrangements for bringing his wife and the two children here when hostilities began. Mrs. Zigwdkin and her children lived at Grodna, which was taken by the Germans early in the war. The Huns drove all the women and children out, forcing them to march to other towns carrying their household belongings with them. Mrs. Zigwdkin took her children and joined the migration into territory still held by Russia.

That was really the beginning of the long journey to the United States. Transportation tickets sent by the father never reached the family, and Mrs. Zigwdkin gathered together her savings and with her children set out across Siberia. That was eighteen months ago.

The hardships of the journey proved too much for the mother, and when about a year ago the family reached Mukden, China, she died. The children got to Harbin, and there they were stranded. Women with children of their own looked after them and shared what little food they had with them.

This was the condition when Mr. Mason arrived. He was appointed guardian of the children and arranged for their journey here.

ARREST GIRL IN UNIFORM.

"Lieutenant" Duke Accused of Masquerading as an Army Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 2.—"Lieutenant" Beatrice P. Duke of 336 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, who was arrested by Secret Service men Thursday evening on a charge of masquerading as an officer of the United States Army, was taken before United States Commissioner Frank L. McGuire this morning. Her case was continued until Aug. 17, bail being placed at $5,000.

Miss Duke's first public appearance here was on horseback. She rode about town. She stopped at the Crocker House Tuesday and Wednesday nights; Thursday night at the police station. When Miss Duke came to town Tuesday in a natty khaki masculine rig with epaulets on her shoulders she caused something of a sensation.

Miss Beatrice Dukatenseler, or Duke, as she preferred to call herself, lived with her parents at 336 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark. According to them, she started on her vacation last Monday. She had been employed by a Newark furniture house.

Mrs. J. R. Sheffield, War Worker.

Mrs. John R. Sheffield, who organized a knitting society in Brooklyn to knit articles of wearing apparel for soldiers, died recently at her home, 1,100 East Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn. Her work will be carried on by the organization known as the "Polly Sheffield Knitters." Before her fatal illness Mrs. Sheffield sent to the St. Luke's Hospital Unit of Chicago 100 pairs of socks, 12 sweaters, and a number of wristlets, helmets, caps, and mittens. Her only son, 19 years old, is an electrician on an American transport, and will not learn of his mother's death until his return to this port. Mrs. Sheffield was a member of the Red Cross Auxiliary of the Church of the Nativity, Flatbush, of which her husband is a vestryman.

Kingsley Swan.

Kingsley Swan, sportsman and breeder of horses and dogs, died from heart disease yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. He was 34 years old. Mr. Swan was born in Brooklyn, the son of the late Samuel Swan, a well-known Wall Street broker, and was a grandson of William C. Kingsley, who superintended the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Swan inherited a large fortune from his grandfather. Last April he enlisted in the United States Army, but after being detained at Camp Stuart, the embarkation camp at Newport News, Va., he was rejected on account of heart trouble and received an honorable discharge. Mr. Swan was twice married. His first wife was Mabel Lorraine Miller, to whom he was married in 1908. She obtained a divorce in Reno, Nev., in March, 1914. Mr. Swan was married for a second time in 1916 to Miss Julia Murray.

Mr. Swan was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Atlantic Yacht Club.

James A. Murtha, Sr.

James A. Murtha, Sr., an old-time Democratic politician of Kings County, who served for years as Deputy Commissioner of City Works of the old City of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 172 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Mr. Murtha was born in Brooklyn in 1889. He and his brother, William H. Murtha, a former State Senator and County Register, were powerful allies of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County years ago. Mr. Murtha was formerly in the sewer pipe business, but had been retired for the last several years. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and three sons.

Mrs. Julia Fowler Starr.

Mrs. Julia Fowler Starr, widow of Walter L. Starr of Newark, and active in war relief and philanthropic work in Newark, died on Wednesday at New Brunswick, N. J., where she was spending the Summer. Mrs. Starr was born July 9, 1835, and was wont to remark that she had lived to see this country engaged in four wars, the Mexican, civil, Spanish-American, and the present war. For twenty-five years she was connected with the management of the Home for Aged Women in Newark, but recently, because of her failing health, she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. William L. Hazen of this city. She married Walter L. Starr in 1855. Besides her daughter, she left a son, Henry F. Starr of Essex Fells, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER WILINUS, a retired dealer in marquetry, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,469 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

WILLIAM MEYLE, designer and artist with Tiffany & Co. for forty years, died on Thursday at his home in Hicksville, L. I. He was 63 years old.

JOHN KISSOCK, founder of the firm of Kissock & Co., commission merchants, died on Wednesday at his home at Point Pleasant, N. J. He was 68 years old.

HENRY HERZLER, one of the escorts of General Robert E. Lee when he surrendered to General Grant, is dead at his home in Sebring, Ohio, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MARGARET ESTELLA MARTIN, 70 years old, widow of Thomas Martin, keeper of the Kings County Court House for thirty-five years, died on Thursday at her home, 304 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

MARK DAVIS, 70 years old, senior member of the firm of Mark Davis Sons & Co., hatters, of this city, died yesterday from heart disease at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., following an operation performed on Thursday.

JOHN B. STOBAEUS, Treasurer of the firm of Charles Cooper & Co., chemists, of Newark, died yesterday at his Summer home in Belmar, N. J. He had been in the employ of the company for fifty years. Mr. Stobaeus was a veteran of the civil war.

Willis Mead Undertaker — Every convenience and facility you could possibly ask, and very moderate prices. Phone Harlem 3715. 1939 MADISON AV.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GATCH—TRIPP.—Colonel and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp of 667 Madison Av., New York City, and Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Olive Agnes, to Lieutenant Nelson B. Gatch, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gatch of 5,266 Westminster Place, St. Louis. Lieutenant Gatch was commissioned in the Aviation Section of the U. S. Signal Corps in February, 1918. He is a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1913, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Ardsley Golf Club, and the St. Louis Country Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

MATTHEWS—CASHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cashman of 324 West 103d St., New York, and 450 Long Beach Road, Oceanside, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeanette M., to Ensign John Lewis Matthews, U. S. N. R. F., who is now at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Married.

ATTERBURY—RAND.—On Aug. 2, at the bride's home, 631 Hancock St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman F. Rand, to Boudinot Atterbury of New York City.

TATUM—BLAKE.—Miss Minnie J. Blake of Tompkinsville, S. I., and Mr. J. Davison Tatum of New York City, Wednesday evening, July 31, at St. Paul's, Tompkinsville, by the Rev. Father Wallace.

VARLEY—HART.—July 31, Agnes C. Hart to John W. Varley.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Adolf F. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 P. M.

AYRES.—Jennie M., daughter of Sarah and the late Samuel J., at her home, 103 East 122d St., Aug. 1, 1918. Funeral services Sunday, Aug. 4, 1918, at 2 P. M.

BOGUE.—On Aug. 2, at Horton's Point, Southold, L. I., in the 73d year of her age, Sybil Estelle (Russell) Bogue, widow of the late Virgil Gay Bogue, the noted engineer. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., at Horton's Point, Southold, L. I. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 9:25 A. M. For cremation services later see Sunday paper. Following papers please copy: Northern New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

BOLDT.—First Lieutenant Herman St. John Boldt, aerial observer, killed in action somewhere in France July 20, 1918, only son of Dr. H. J. Boldt.

BURR.—In Portland, Me., July 27, Frances Dorothy Rea, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Rea Burr.

CONHAIM.—Albert, beloved brother of Morris, Louis, David, and Helen Conhaim, at Flower Hospital, on July 31. Interment Milwaukee. St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Chicago papers please copy.

COOLEY.—Brethren of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services for our late R. W., Hollis E. Cooley, to be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 71 West 23d St., corner 6th Av., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock.
HERMAN S. PIATT, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

CREGIER.—On Aug. 1, Margaret A. Cregier, in her 72d year, beloved mother of Mrs. Max Neuburger, 980 Ocean Av., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

CRUGER.—George E. Cruger, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 29.

DAVIS.—Friday, Aug. 2, Long Branch Hospital, Mark Davis, 125 Riverside Drive, age 79, father of Esther, Agnes, Samuel, Louis, Anna, Ada Davis, Mrs. Ray Harris, and Mrs. Priscilla Cahan. Funeral services at Union Fields Cypress Hills Cemetery, Sunday morning, Aug. 4. Carriages meet body Liberty St. Ferry, C. R. R. of N. J., at 10:20 A. M., New York side.

DREYFOOS.—At his residence, 430 Homestead Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., William Wallace Dreyfoos, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Rachel Jacobs, and father of Alexander W., Caroline and Samuel Dreyfoos, Teresa Keller and Laura Jacobs. Funeral at convenience of the family.

DU BOIS.—Schuyler Marshall, beloved son of Grace Elberon Du Bois, aged 14 years, Aug. 1, 1918. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Saturday, 3 P. M.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, Aug. 2, 1918, Susie, beloved mother of Josephine Edwards. Funeral from her late residence, 26 Ely Av., Long Island City, on Monday, at 9 o'clock.

GREENE.—At Peekskill, suddenly, Aug. 1, 1918, Dr. C. R. F. Greene, in his fiftieth year. Funeral Sunday, 4 P. M., from 134 Washington St., Peekskill, N. Y.

HARCOMBE.—James, suddenly, at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1, 1918. Funeral notice hereafter.

HULL.—On Friday, Aug. 2, at his residence, 227 East 72d St., in his 83d year, Irving, son of the late James R. and Jane R. Hull. Funeral on Monday, Aug. 5, at 2:45 in the Read Memorial Chapel, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHNSON.—Bradish, on July 31, 1918, at the Post Graduate Hospital, son of the late Bradish and Louisa Lawrence Johnson. Funeral service will be held at St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 3, on arrival of special train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 9:30 A. M.; train will return immediately after the service.

LYON.—Anna Davis, wife of Polhemus Lyon. Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in parlor of the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J.

MACFADDEN.—Adolphus W., in his 53d year. Funeral services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Members of Manhattan Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 31, are respectfully invited to attend.

MARTIN.—At her residence, 612 West 112th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, 1918, Maria Hely, daughter of the late William and Jane Wilson Hely and widow of Walsingham Martin. Funeral private.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, at New York Hospital, Friday, Aug. 2, 1918, Annie Avard Meeker, widow of the late Cornelius Meeker, in the 67th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 19 Northview Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 4, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 31, George Augustus Meyer, husband of Lavino Graham Meyer, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

MEYER.—On Aug. 2, Samuel Meyer, in his 75th year, beloved husband of Minnie Meyer, deceased, and father of Joseph, Louis, and Mrs. B. S. Igelheimer and Carrie Smith, deceased. Funeral from his late residence, 848 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 4, 10 A. M. Interment Salem Field.

MEYLE.—At Hicksville, L. I., July 31, 1918, William Meyle, in his 64th year. Funeral service at his late residence Saturday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M. Cremation at Fresh Pond, L. I., at 12 noon. Elizabeth Meyle, wife, and Edna Ruth Meyle, daughter. Please omit flowers.

POLLOCK.—George E., after a brief illness, at his residence, 37 West 47th St., in his 62d year. Funeral service at his residence, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pittsfield, Mass.

ROWLEY.—After a long illness, on Friday, Aug. 2, 1918, Henry Rowley, beloved husband of Sarah Rowley, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his home, 105 Buckingham Road, Flatbush, on Monday, Aug. 5, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

Died.

RICHARDSON.—At the Hahnemann Hospital, Aug. 2, 1918, Dellaripha Grace, daughter of the late Joseph and Ann P. Richardson.

ROWLEY.—At his residence, 201 West 108th St., on Friday, Aug. 2, A. Stewart Rowley, husband of Amelia Tyson Rowley. Funeral private, Philadelphia papers please copy.

STARR.—On Wednesday, July 31, Julia Fowler, widow of Walter L. Starr. Funeral services will be held at 944 Broad St., (Smith & Smith,) Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

STEINBUGLER.—John, beloved husband of Josephine, (nee Brunner,) died Friday at his home, 94 Lenox Road, Flatbush. He was born in the United States 67 years ago. Funeral will be held Monday at 10:30 A. M., thence to Holy Cross Church, where a requiem mass will be offered. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SWEETSER.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, 1918, Mary Newman, daughter of the late Joseph A. and Catherine Dickinson Sweetser and widow of Charles H. Sweetser of New York City. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 18 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 3, 5 P. M.

BARNETT.—John, 1,086 Southern Boulevard, Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
BENNETT.—Frederic, 1,476 Vyse Av., Bronx, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
BERLIN.—Ida, 16 East 117th St., July 31, aged 90.
BURNS.—Marie, 2,391 Davidson Av., Bronx, Aug. 1. Funeral today.
CAHILL.—Mary, 537 West 51st St., July 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CAPPELLETTI.—Abramo, South Beach, S. I., July 31, aged 51.
CRAMER.—Caroline, 647 10th Av., Aug. 1, aged 76.
DE BENEDICTICE.—Nicholas, Post Graduate Hospital, July 31, aged 31.
EHLENBERGER.—Mary, 342 East 39th St., Aug. 1, aged 47.
FELDMAN.—Sarah, 731 East 5th St., Aug. 1, aged 11.
FIEDLER.—Leo G., New York Hospital, Aug. 1.
FINLAY.—Marion, Harlem Hospital, Aug. 1.
GLANDER.—Frances, 737 2d Av., Aug. 1, aged 79. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
GRINGER.—Annie, 167 Essex St., Aug. 1, aged 48.
HART.—Charles H., 970 Park Av., July 31, aged 71.
HENRICKSON.—Henry, Knickerbocker Hospital, July 31, aged 33.
McARDLE.—John, 303 West 21st St., July 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MAHRENHOLZ.—Charles, 1,227 Park Av., July 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
MALLOY.—Joseph, 333 East 43d St., July 31.
MANGIN.—George, 116 King St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MOORE.—Mary, 1,494 2d Av., Aug. 1.
PACOVSKY.—Frank, 434 East 74th St., July 31, aged 31.
PIETRO.—Munzio, 250 Mott St., July 31, aged 56.
REHM.—George, 462 West 146th St., Aug. 1, aged 68. Funeral private.
RYAN.—Thomas, 417 East 87th St., Aug. 1. Funeral Aug. 5, 9:30 A. M.
STAHL.—John, 348 West 28th St., July 31, aged 22.
STANTON.—Edward, 206 East 30th St., July 31, aged 61.
STINGEL.—John, 72 Bowery, Aug. 1, aged 64.
TIVELLI.—Michelina, 2,384 Hughes Av., Bronx, July 31, aged 62.
TRACEY.—Bridget, 301 East 34th St., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
YOUNGSZWEIG.—Paul, 82 East 107th St., July 31, aged 51.

Brooklyn.

ALWICK.—Joseph, 162 Sterling St., Aug. 2. Funeral Aug. 5, 9:30 A. M.
BRESER.—Amalia, 731 East 9th St., Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.
BUGGY.—Dennis W., 12 Highview Av., July 31.
COOPER.—William, 1,545 73d St., July 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
COVEL.—Adelia, 117 North 4th St., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CRANSTON.—Violet, 59 Pineapple St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CROSSMAN.—Elizabeth M., 559 Evergreen Av., Aug. 1, aged 92. Funeral service today.
DOUGHTY.—Clarence S., 169 Sunnyside Av., Aug. 1, aged 52. Funeral service today.
GIBBS.—Norman G., 112 Sumpter St., July 31.
HEALY.—John M., 24 Willow St., July 31, aged 29.
HERTERICH.—William, 707 Halsey St., July 31, aged 86.
JONES.—George H., 219 Walworth St., Aug. 1, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KEEGAN.—Joseph, 106 Eckford St., Aug. 1, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KENNEDY.—Mary, 42 Columbia Place, Aug. 1, aged 52.
KILDAY.—Bridget, 197 Withers St., Aug. 1, aged 71.
KOBBE.—Adeherd, 324 Cortelyou Road, Aug. 1, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LANG.—Frank A., 51 Snyder Av., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LEPPIN.—Frank, 1,336 St. Mark's Av., Aug. 1, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MANETASCH.—Isaac, 77 Marcy Av., Aug. 1, aged 59.
MARTIN.—Margaret E., 304 Clinton St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MORGAN.—Albert, 629 47th St., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
MURTHA.—James A., 172 Lenox Road, Aug. 2, aged 81.
PALMER.—Catherine T., 1,406 Fulton St., Aug. 1, aged 58.
QUELL.—Henry, 5A Webster Place, Aug. 1, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RIEDEL.—Charlotte, 1,175 Putnam Av., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow.
SEIXAS.—Harry, 80 Battery Av., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SONNTAG.—Julius, July 31, aged 51. Funeral 2,001 Madison St. today, 10 A. M.
STATLER.—George A., 429 88th St., July 31.
SWAN.—Kingsley, Hotel St. George, Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.
TIPPER.—Emma, Kings County Hospital, Aug. 1, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

FILLHOWER.—Henry, Newark, July 31.
GASAZZA.—Julia, 409 Adams St., Hoboken, Aug. 1, aged 76.
HARR.—Louise, 65 Pacific St., Newark, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MILLER.—William F., 195 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, Aug. 1. Funeral today.
REID.—Edward, 274 6th St., Jersey City, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
STAHL.—Philippina, 517 Dubois St., West Hoboken, July 31, aged 59.
WILSON.—Amelia W., 21 Sherman Av., Newark, July 31, aged 78. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

BASON.—William, Sr., Sayville, July 31, aged 75.
CHASE.—George W. N., Woodhaven, July 31, aged 28.
COMBER.—Honora, Edgemere, July 31. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
DORNBACH.—Balthasar, Glendale, Aug. 1, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FERGUSON.—Bharic, Richmond Hill, July 31, aged 38.
GAMBLE.—Charles, Glendale, July 31, aged 7 months.
HAAK.—Viola M., East Williamsburg, Aug. 1, aged 20. Funeral tomorrow.
McNALLY.—Thomas J., Woodside, July 31, aged 30.
MAHER.—Cornelius, Woodhaven, July 31, aged 43.
MANCENIELLO.—Louis, 88 Marion St., Long Island City, July 31, aged 59.
SCHROEDER.—Herman, Woodhaven, July 31, aged 63.
WOOD.—Nora, Far Rockaway, July 31, aged 43.

In Memoriam.

IRVING.—A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 5:30 P. M., in commemoration of Captain John Duer Irving, who died in active service in France on July 26, 1918. Professor James F. Kemp of Columbia University will deliver the memorial address.

ROTH.—The unveiling of monument in memory of Max Roth will take place Sunday, Aug. 4, 2:30 P. M., Washington Cemetery.

ZELLER.—Irene, Mass. St. Gabriel's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

How War Has Changed the Map

A double page map in the current Mid-Week Pictorial shows the territory held by the Central Powers and that held by the Allies after four years of war; the new States; the neutral countries, and the long sweep of the battle line.

This issue also contains pictures showing:

Camouflaged U. S. Destroyers in French port,
Dugouts of the Rainbow Division,
French, British and Italian troops moving forward,
Ruin caused by the recent offensives,
Panoramic view of Camp Cody,
British and Japanese marines in Vladivostok,
Pictorial and detailed map showing in perspective the front from Rheims to Ostend.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AHB

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GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED

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BIGELOW & COMPANY BANKERS

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Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $312,000 Argentine gold pesos, say £62,400 nominal of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st March, 1919, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 12th August, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 July, 1918.

TEMPLE COAL CO. First and Collateral Trust Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds: Under provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 3 p. m. August 8, 1918, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $138,931.97 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, 517 Chestnut St., Phila. Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.

Newly equipped safe deposit vault; about 4,000 boxes; also bond salesroom, ground floor and basement, to sublease; near Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. Ready for business. Frank L. Fisher Company, 50 East 42d Street.

LOST—On or about February 13, 1918, 14 coupons due December 1, 1917, of Welsbach Coll. Trust 5% Gold Bond, as follows: Nos. 3162-3173 (12 @ $25), No. 6880 (one @ $12.50) and No. 7452 (one @ $2.50.) REWARD. 133 East 23d St., New York City. (Phone Gramercy 40.)

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Virginia Electrolytic Company. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Virginia Electrolytic Company, a New York corporation, will be held in Room 1201, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, August 12th, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the Corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 25th, 1918.
KATE S. SEWARD, President and Director.
HJALMAR H. BOYESEN, Secretary and Director.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of FRANK V. STRAUSS & CO. will be held on the 19th day of August, 1918, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to change the present name of said corporation, to-wit, "FRANK V. STRAUSS & CO." to that of "NEW YORK THEATRE PROGRAM CORPORATION."

Dated New York, August 1st, 1918.
RALPH TRIER, President.
J. C. CHEVALIER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING HENDEY Engine Lathe: Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1918. Sealed proposals for furnishing at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Va., one Hendey 14" Engine Lathe and equipment will be received up to August 13, 1918, and then opened. Specifications may be obtained upon application to the Chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Almost Ignored in Dull Session — First Liberty Bonds Back to Par.

Prices moved irregularly yesterday in a session so devoid of interest that customers' rooms were quite generally deserted before the close. Transactions for the day were the smallest in a full two years for a five-hour session, and fluctuations that attracted any measure of attention were without significance because of the small turnover accompanying them. The arrival of further encouraging war news was without influence either on prices or the volume of business. It appears entirely probable now that Foch will be able to maintain the offensive to a point that will push the enemy back of the lines mapped out as the last possible limit of the retreat, beyond the River Vesle, but the market is practically at the level established in the early and uncertain days of the present campaign.

Some issues moved much more widely yesterday than conditions seemed to warrant. General Motors, which had been slipping from its previous high levels in a way to invite fresh commitments by the professional operators on the short side executed one of its familiar changes of base, and hurried short covering carried the price back 5½ points. By comparison with other stocks which moved a point or more General Motors was active, with its total of 4,100 shares, several issues moving two points or more on transactions involving only a few hundred shares. Steel sold through a range of 1⅛ and ended the session with a net advance of ⅜. One of the few conspicuously weak stocks was Western Union, which dropped 2¼ points.

Reflecting the preparations under way for still further increasing taxes, and with the Treasury Department committed to the issuance of only taxable bonds in future, the position of the tax exempt 3½s again improved, through buying for large income payers, and $49,000 of the first issue sold at par. Elsewhere the bond department was dull.

With the banks in an easier position because of the release of first-of-the-month payments, and the stock market using but a relatively small part of its usual funds for speculative purposes, call money rates eased off yesterday to 5 per cent. for renewals, with some offerings at 4 per cent. There was no change in the time money market, which is almost barren of funds.

LONDON MARKET STRONGER.

War Outlook and Bonar Law's Statement Help Trading.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The stock market today developed increased strength on the war outlook and Chancellor Andrew Bonar Law's financial statement, and closed for the holidays with a distinctly cheerful undertone.

Gilt-edged securities, naturally, showed the best gains, but other good spots included Honduras and Japanese bonds and brewery stocks. Russian issues continued to harden, but oil and engineering shares dropped on profit taking.

Money was easy and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rates Ranged from 4 to 5 Per Cent.—Market Easier.

The money market was considerably easier yesterday, due in a measure to the light demand on the part of stock brokers and to the fact that the first-of-the-month payments brought in fresh funds to the banks. The range of call loan rates was from 4 to 5 per cent., with renewals made at the latter figure. The time money market was unchanged.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5	High	5½
Low	4	Low	4½
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	4	Last	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4⅜@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71	5.71	5.71	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69⅝	5.69⅝	5.69⅝	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.7645
5.1826	Paris	5.71	5.69⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.375	51.875
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.78
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.00½	8.00
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	26.50	26.60
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.625	35.875
	Copenhagen	31.125	31.50
	Christiania	31.375	31.75
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
34.42	Rio	23.90	24.00
9.1826	Switzerland	3.95	3.93
51.46	Russia—		
	100 rubles	13.85	14.00
	500 rubles	13.75	13.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $640,440,316; balance, $52,622,253; United States Treasury debit balances, $1,647,481; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,304,734.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625@$16.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$829,773	$16,667,663
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	1,179,986	498,676,363
Miscellaneous	5,267,377	111,215,443
Miscell. revenue	610,602	22,585,412
Total receipts	$7,887,739	$649,144,882
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	41,886,069	660,411,525
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	14,384,002	92,108,870
Expenditures	49,773,809	1,309,556,408

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Radiator	3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Am. Radiator pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Cuba Cane Sug. pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Esmond Mills	3	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
First Nat. Copper	15c	..	Aug. 26	Aug. 5
Jeff. & Cl. C.&I.pf	2½	SA	Aug. 15	Aug. 12
Plymouth Rub. pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 26
Porto R.-Am. Tob	*3	..	Sep. 5	Aug. 15
Silversmiths pf	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Stand. Oil, N. Y	$3	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 23
White (J. G.) pf	1¼	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
W. (J.G.) Eng. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
W. (J.G.) Mgt. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15

*Scrip.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	136,675	396,486	211,697
Year to date	81,898,770	115,401,790	95,444,395

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	200	Ajax Rubber	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
33⅝	33⅝	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
46½	47	600	Am. Can	46⅞	47	46½	46½	...
83⅝	84½	300	Am. Car & Fdry	83¾	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
80	80¾	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
32¾	33	1,100	Am. Ice	32¼	33	32	33	+1
49½	50¼	400	Am. Ice pf	50	50¼	50	50⅛	+ ½
41	41½	1,100	Am. Linseed	41	41⅝	41	41	...
78¼	79	100	Am. Linseed pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
77⅞	78	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	— ⅛
80	100	33	Am. Snuff pf	85	85	85	85	...
73½	74	500	Am. Steel F'dries	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73½	+1⅝
110¼	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ½
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½
122½	122¾	4,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	123	123⅛	122¼	122½	— ½
91⅞	92⅛	2,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	92¾	92¾	91⅞	92⅛	— ⅝
161	165	200	Am. Tobacco	162	162	162	162	—3
58⅝	59	100	Am. Woolen	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝
27½	27¾	200	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
65⅛	66¼	900	Anaconda Copper	65⅝	66⅛	65¼	65⅝	+ ½
85	85½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¼	85½	85⅛	85¼	+ ¼
82½	83½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ½
102	103½	400	At. Gulf & West I	102	103	102	103	+ ¾
89⅝	89¾	3,900	Baldwin Loco	89	90¼	88⅞	89⅝	+ ½
53⅝	53¾	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ½
56½	57⅛	100	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	...
82¾	83	1,900	Beth. Steel, class B	82⅞	83⅛	82⅝	82¾	+ ¼
105	105¼	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105	105	105	105	...
41	41¼	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	41	41½	41	41	+ ⅛
138¾	139	3,800	Burns Brothers	137	139	137	138⅞	+2⅜
151¼	152	300	Canadian Pacific	151	151⅜	151	151⅜	+ ⅛
80	86	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+3½
66½	67	400	Central Leather Co	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66½	...
102½	104	100	Central Leather pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
34	34½	200	Cerro de Pasco	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
55¾	56½	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅜	56⅜	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
23½	24	200	Chi. Great West. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
43¾	43⅞	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	44	44	43⅜	44	— ¼
74½	75	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74	74½	74	74½	— ⅛
23¼	23½	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
16¼	16¾	700	Chile Copper	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
32⅝	33¼	100	Columbia Gas & El	33	33	33	33	...
90¼	91½	100	Consolidated Gas	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
43⅛	43¼	2,800	Corn Products Ref	43⅝	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
99⅝	100	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
65¾	66	800	Crucible Steel	66	66	65⅞	65⅞	...
30	30½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
57	57¼	900	Distillers' Secur	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ½
14¾	15	600	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
30⅜	30½	700	Erie 1st pf	30½	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
9½	13½	100	Federal Min. & S	10	10	10	10	...
33	35	200	Federal M. & S. pf	33⅞	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅝
89½	90½	50	Fisher Body pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
98	99¾	100	General Cigar pf	99	99	99	99	— ½
139¾	141½	4,200	General Motors	135½	141½	135½	140½	+5½
31⅛	31½	500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	...
46½	49	100	Haskell & Barker	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
96½	97¾	100	Illinois Central	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	...
52⅛	52⅞	400	Inspiration Copper	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅞	+ ¾
8	8⅛	600	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	...
37¾	38⅞	300	Interboro Con. pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	...
58	60	350	Int. Agricultural pf	58	58	58	58	+1
125	126	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	125	125	125	125	+ ½
26	26¼	200	Int. Mer. Marine	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
97	97¼	3,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	96¼	97⅛	96	97⅛	+1⅛
30¼	30½	700	Int. Nickel	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	Int. Paper	36	36	36	36	— ½
17⅝	18	100	Kansas City South	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
33½	34	100	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
7	8	100	Lake Erie & West	8	8	8	8	—1⅛
21¾	22	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
29½	30¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
154	158	800	Lorillard (P.) Co	160⅛	160⅛	156	156	—5
13	13½	1,200	Loril. (P.) Co. rgts	14	14	13½	13½	...
73	75	100	Mackay Cos	74	74	74	74	+2¼
64¼	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
54⅛	55½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
98	106	100	May Dept. St. pf	102	102	102	102	...
101	101⅜	4,900	Mexican Petroleum	101⅛	101⅛	100¾	101	+ ⅜
28½	29	100	Miami Copper	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
52	52¼	1,100	Midvale Steel	51¾	52⅛	51¾	52⅛	+ ½
10	11¼	300	Minn. & St. L. new	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
8¾	10	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
23¼	23⅜	600	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Nat. Acme	31	31	31	31	+1
..	..	4	Nat. City Bank	400	400	400	400	...
18½	18½	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
51	51⅝	200	Nat. Enam. & St	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅝
102	104¼	100	Nat. Lead pf	104	104	104	104	...
19½	20¼	300	Nevada Con. Cop	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
71⅜	71⅝	300	N. Y. Central	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅜
39½	40	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
20	20½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
103	103¼	200	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	— ¼
87⅞	88	500	Northern Pacific	87⅞	88	87¾	88	...
63	64	300	Nova Scotia S. & C	62	63	62	62½	+2½
38	38¼	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
9⅜	9½	500	Ontario Mining	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
32	33¼	400	Pacific Mail	32	33	32	33	+ ⅝
94½	95½	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	95	95	95	95	...
43⅝	43⅞	624	Penn. R. R	43¾	43⅞	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅛
54	58½	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	57	57	57	57	—1
50½	51	100	Pittsburgh Coal	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1
32½	34½	200	Pitts. & West Va	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	...
70	70¼	300	Pressed Steel Car	69¾	70	69½	70	+ ¼
60½	61½	400	Railway Steel Sp	61¼	61⅜	61	61	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	100	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
87⅝	87½	800	Reading	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	...
91⅜	91½	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	91⅝	91	91½	+ ½
104	106½	300	Royal Dutch t r	106¼	106¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
72	73	200	Savage Arms	72¼	72¼	72	72	— ⅛
136	141	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	139	139	139	139	— ¼
31	31½	700	Sinclair Oil Refin	30¾	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅝
84⅛	84¼	557	Southern Pacific	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
23¼	23⅜	100	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
43½	44	1,700	Studebaker Co	42⅞	44	42½	44	+1
39½	41½	300	Superior Steel	40	40	39½	39½	—1⅝
68⅝	68¾	4,600	Tobacco Products	68	68⅞	67⅝	68¾	+ ½
96	97¾	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	96¾	97	96¾	97	...
42¼	44	100	Twin City R. T	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1½
70¼	72	200	Union Bag & Paper	71½	71½	71½	71½	—3½
120⅞	121	700	Union Pacific	120¾	121	120¾	121	...
70¼	71½	157	Union Pacific pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
97¾	98	1,000	Un. Cigar St. x d	98	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	— ⅛
126	127¾	100	United Fruit	127	127	127	127	+1
14	14½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
127¼	127½	1,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	126¼	127¾	126¼	127⅛	+1⅛
61	62	100	U. S. Rubber	62	62	62	62	+ ⅞
104⅝	105⅛	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
108¼	108⅜	43,700	U. S. Steel	108	108¾	107⅝	108¼	+ ⅜
111¾	113	300	U. S. Steel pf	112	112⅛	112	112⅛	— ⅜
80½	81⅛	100	Utah Copper	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅝
12	13	100	Utah Securities	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
50⅜	51	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	51	51½	50⅞	50⅞	+ ¼
9¼	9½	2,400	Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ½
37¼	37¾	3,600	Wabash pf. A	37¾	37⅞	37	37½	...
23¼	23⅞	400	Wabash pf. B	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
77	78	900	Western Union Tel	79½	79½	77¼	77¼	—2¼
41½	42½	700	Westingh. E. & M	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	+ ½
42½	43¼	100	White Motors	43	43	43	43	...
60½	61	200	Wilson & Co	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	+ ½
19⅝	19⅞	700	Willys-Overland	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
65¼	65½	300	Worthington Pump	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65½	— ¾

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.77	60.65	60.72	..
25 industrials	82.39	81.66	82.08	+ .23
50 stocks	71.58	71.15	71.40	+ .12

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 2	71.58	71.15	71.40	+ .12
Aug. 1	71.55	71.13	71.28	— .39
July 31	71.97	71.44	71.67	+ .13
July 30	72.01	71.35	71.54	— .36
July 29	72.04	71.68	71.90	..
July 27	72.12	71.81	71.90	— .02
July 26	72.15	71.68	71.92	+ .04
July 25	72.07	71.61	71.88	+ .23
July 24	71.71	71.14	71.65	+ .32

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	71.58	Aug. 2	71.13	Aug. 1	71.40
1917	82.07	Aug. 6	74.49	Aug. 31	75.17
1916	80.72	Aug. 23	83.45	Aug. 3	87.59
1915	78.79	Aug. 17	73.18	Aug. 23	77.54
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	71.65	Aug. 13	68.83	Aug. 2	71.11

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	74.32	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	71.40
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	81.33
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.57	..	+.08	—6.66
8 industrials	93.00	—.03	—.14	—2.64
6 public util	68.52	+.05	—.60	—9.14
1 municipal	95.12½	+.87½	—.25	—2.87½
40 issues	76.61	+.02	—.08	—6.13

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 2	76.61	+.02	July 26	76.22	+.07
Aug. 1	76.59	—.06	July 25	76.65	—.04
July 31	76.65	—.04	July 24	76.69	—.06
July 30	76.69	—.06	July 23	76.75	—.05
July 29	76.75	+.05	July 22	76.80	+.01
July 27	76.70	—.02	July 20	76.79	+.06

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	76.61	Aug. 2	76.59	Aug. 1	76.61
1917	82.81	Aug. 10	81.86	Aug. 31	81.86
1916	86.85	Aug. 1	86.34	Aug. 30	86.40
1915	82.73	Aug. 14	82.03	Aug. 24	82.08
1914	Stock Exchange closed				
1913	87.79	Aug. 30	87.10	Aug. 2	87.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	76.61
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	82.61	July 9	82.74
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	96½	97	7.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97¼	97½	7.60
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Russian Gov.	6½s	June, 1919	56	58	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	96	100	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100⅝	4.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	97¼	97⅝	7.40
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	6.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97¼	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅛	98½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100	100¼	6.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	99⅞	100¼	7.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	99¼	99⅞	..
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	98¾	98½	..
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	98¾	98½	..
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94	94¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	97½	99	12.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'29	99	99¼	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98½	99¼	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1929	97⅝	97⅞	6.20
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅞	9.20
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95½	97	7.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.85
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	99⅝	5.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97½	97⅝	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	101	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98⅝	99¼	6.10
L., G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅝	97⅝	8.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅝	98	7.00
Okl., G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95	96½	12.50
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	97⅝	98⅛	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100½	6.10
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100	100½	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¼	100⅝	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100	100½	6.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100¼	101⅞	6.75
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99	100	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98½	7.50
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2,'19	98½	98½	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97⅝	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	6.90
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99	99¼	7.80
Wis. Edison	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May., 1919	94½	98½	6.75

Charcoal Iron Earnings Up $147,373

The Charcoal Iron Company of America reports net earnings of $674,898 in the June quarter, an increase of $147,373 over the same period last year. The profit after paying interest charges was $655,984, against $514,908. The six months ended June 30 brought a profit of $1,187,537, an increase of $507,636. The surplus after paying dividends but before allowing for the Federal war taxes was $917,446. The total surplus on June 30 was $2,378,295, a gain over the same date of 1917 of $890,668.

Germans Taken in Flanders.

Striking photograph of German prisoners captured by the Belgians entering a village on their march to the rear, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Liberty 3½ Per Cent. Bonds at Par.

The 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan sold yesterday at par for the first time since Oct. 2, 1917. There were three sales on the Stock Exchange at 100, and they aggregated $45,000. It was reported that several transactions at par were put through "over the counter" by bond dealers. The 3½s closed at 99.96, unchanged from Thursday's final figure. The First Liberty Loan was put out just a little over a year ago. They sold as high as 100.30 and reached their low record on Jan. 31 of this year, when sales were made at 97.20. The 3½s are absolutely tax-exempt and for that reason are quoted at higher prices than the Liberty Loan issues which has limited tax-exemption privileges. At the present time, with the Ways and Means Committee planning high income tax rates, there is an increasing demand for tax-exempt securities from investors all over the country.

Copper Output Beats 1917 Record.

The Anaconda Copper Company's output of 25,400,000 pounds in July showed a small decline from the June record, but made an encouraging contrast with the output in July last year. In large part this was because of the fact that a year ago the strike which practically tied up the Butte district was getting under way in July. In that month the company reported a total of 12,000,000 pounds. Compared with the June output, July this year showed a decline of 400,000 pounds. The Miami Copper Company turned out 4,793,082 pounds in July, whereas not a pound was made in July, 1917, because of strike conditions. In view of current favorable conditions in respect to labor, it is expected that the companies will produce considerably more of the metal this year than last, as the strike of last Summer and Autumn lasted until October.

Copper Mine Wages Higher.

Several copper companies whose mines are in the Southwest have increased the wages of miners 25 cents a day during the last week. A few months ago an advance of 50 cents a day was put into effect by the companies.

General Motors' Shorts Hit Again.

General Motors ceased suddenly yesterday the declining movement which had been in evidence all week and rebounded 6½ points, closing with a net advance of 5½ points. Again it was demonstrated that short selling of this volatile stock is a dangerous operation. It requires comparatively small offerings to cause a substantial decline, and a little bidding easily brings about a broad rise at other times. Yesterday's advance occurred after it became known that the corporation has an interest in a die castings' company which specializes in aluminium products.

Municipal Bonds in July.

Bond men mention as a factor in the recent upward movement of municipal bonds the dwindling output of new issues. This, together with the increasing value of the Federal income tax exemption feature, has increased competition among investors. The aggregate borrowings of States and municipalities in July was $17,113,633, according to the records of the Bond Buyer, compared with $88,946,592 in the same month last year and $36,316,924 in July, 1916. For the year to date the flotations of new securities have comprised a par value of $152,693,866, a decline of $151,404,399 from the total in the same period last year.

Minimum Day in Stocks.

The turnover of stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday amounted to 136,575 shares, the smallest total since Aug. 7, 1916, with about 118,000 shares. In discussing current dullness brokers recalled that shortly after the minimum session of two years ago the market ran into a long series of million-share days which culminated in two days during December, 1916, which accounted for more than 2,000,000 shares each. There was comfort in the recollection for those whose commissions this Summer have not been as large as desired. It promoted hopes of a "repeat" performance.

July Incorporations.

Corporate charters filed in the Eastern States during the month of July aggregated $185,726,500—the smallest monthly total in years. It compares with $492,965,800 in July, 1917.

Encouraging Gold Production.

W. J. Wollman & Co., in their fortnightly financial review, remark the production of gold, which has been placed high among the necessities of war, has become unprofitable. "This condition," they say, "is due chiefly to the shortage of miners and the rapid advance in their wages. As gold is the standard of money value throughout the civilized world, an advance in the price of gold, or, in other words, a decrease in the amount of gold equivalent to the dollar, would bring no relief to the gold producers, since it would automatically raise the wage level and the cost of all materials and supplies to a correspondingly higher level. It has been suggested that the allied Governments, without altering present mint standards, arrange to pay a bonus to the gold producers sufficient to afford the mining companies a profit. Such bonus should be calculated to cover the increase in miners' wagers since the beginning of the war, and might well be granted under regulations that would guarantee the men an attractive rate of pay under present conditions. The effect upon the producing companies would be merely to restore their profits to something like the pre-war level. The problem is not primarily one of the war period, but threatens to become most acute the moment peace is declared."

Nagging the Railroad Administration.

Quite a number of local men, financially interested in the railroads, seemed coincidently yesterday to have been taken with fears lest the Railroad Administration's feelings be hurt by the various outspoken criticisms which have been directed at that organization's policies. Most of them believe the Railroad Administration, like any other merely human institution, is abundantly open to criticism, but they are afraid of carrying criticism to the point where it resembles mere nagging. The Administration has so far, apparently, taken all the things Wall Street has said about its organization and methods in good part. But while some of its critics are in favor of continuing to pound until it not only takes their criticism good-naturedly, but changes its methods at the points criticised, some others are beginning to suggest that it is time to step back and give the Administration a chance to correct defects already pointed out, without further harping upon them.

The Question of Depreciation.

Some careful figuring is being done just now by the statisticians of several big steamship companies, of a character that may prove interesting to railroad companies confronted by a parallel problem. These companies have had their plant—that is, their steamers—requisitioned by the Government upward of two months longer than the railroads have been commandeered, and they are now trying to determine what proportion of the requisition charter hire should be charged off for depreciation under Government operation, and what, consequently, they can count on as the actual steamer hire, from which to figure corporate profits. On the face of it, they are making good profits from the liberal charter hire allowed by the Shipping Board, but a suspicion is growing among shipping men that the deterioration of steamers run "for all they are worth" under war conditions is going to be very high, and that due allowance for depreciation, consequently, is going to cut their earnings greatly. The worst of it is that with the secrecy surrounding shipping operations, they find it almost impossible to find out how their ships are actually faring, and have to make large allowances to be on the safe side.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$5,042,500	$2,398,500	$3,549,000
Year to date	881,055,000	579,846,450	622,326,450

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47
$53000....99.96
49000....99.98
4000....100
1000....99.98
40000....100
41000....99.98
1000....100
87000....99.98
34000....99.96
5000....99.94
101000....99.96
200000....99.94
42000....99.92
35000....99.94
1000....99.92
6000....99.94
46000....99.92
4000....99.94
1000....99.92
4000....99.94
2000....99.92
86000....99.94
1000....99.96
$844,000, total sales.

1st cv 4s, 1932-'47
$4000....94.44
5000....94.38
2000....94.40
7000....94.38
4000....94.40
7000....94.38
9000....94.36
1000....94.40
4000....94.48
$43,000, total sales.

2d 4s, 1927-'42
$68000....93.50
8000....93.54
15000....93.50
26000....93.48
35000....93.50
15000....93.52
3000....93.50
27000....93.54
4000....93.52
6000....93.56
5000....93.58
41000....93.54
5000....93.56
55000....93.60
64000....93.58
5000....93.56
2000....93.54
15000....93.58
55000....93.56
23000....93.54
10000....93.56
1000....93.54
25000....93.58
10000....93.60
7000....93.58
1000....93.54
30000....93.56
82000....93.54
29000....93.56
15000....93.60
$683,000, total sales.

1st cv 4¼s, 1932-'47
$11000....94.42
10000....94.36
$21,000, total sales.

2d cv 4¼s, 1927-'42
$60000....93.54
20000....93.50
5000....93.54
15000....93.52
92000....93.54
50000....93.58
45000....93.60
1000....93.52
10000....93.54
15000....93.56
30000....93.58
4000....93.60
65000....93.58
5000....93.56
66000....93.58
15000....93.56
49000....93.58
1000....93.60
67000....93.58
25000....93.56
10000....93.54
10000....93.56
10000....93.58
2000....93.56
167000....93.58
10000....93.56
70000....93.58
101000....93.56
2000....93.58
59000....93.54
23000....93.58
$1,104,000, total sales.

3d 4¼s, 1928
$70000....95.62
10000....95.64
22000....95.62
107000....95.64
19000....95.66
14000....95.62
4000....95.60
10000....95.54
22000....95.52
62000....95.50
32000....95.56
27000....95.60
22000....95.58
8000....95.56
37000....95.58
6000....95.52
13000....95.50
33000....95.44
27000....95.50
50000....95.56
1000....95.58
8000....95.56
7000....95.50
10000....95.52
14000....95.54
10000....95.50
30000....95.46
21000....95.44
60000....95.48
63000....95.44
75000....95.40
10000....95.44
10000....95.46
24000....95.44
42000....95.42
21000....95.48
69000....95.50
6000....95.44
1000....95.52
10000....95.46
4000....95.48
31000....95.52
5000....95.56
29000....95.54
68000....95.56
9000....95.52
36000....95.54
8000....95.58
22000....95.54
4000....95.52
2000....95.50
9000....95.46
5000....95.44
$1,319,000, total sales.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

AmForSec5s
77....97¼
1....97⅜
1....97½
14....97¼
1....97⅜
32....97¼
Anglo-Fr 5s
15....93⅞
27....93¾
1....93⅝
33....93¾
10....93⅞
48....93¾
13....93⅞
1....93¾
½....93⅞
7....93¾
Chinese Ry 5s
11....68¼
City of Bord6s
1....93⅞
2....93⅞
CyofLyons6s
11....93⅞
1....93½
CityofMars6s
9....93⅞
CityofParis6s
2....89½
2....89¼
2....89½
5....89⅝
DomofCan5s, 1921
2....94¾
1926
2....92
Fr Gov 5½s
5....98⅞
5....98¼
10....98⅞
Jap Gov 4½s sterling loan
1....88
2d Series
1....89
Ger stamp
1....80⅞
UnKingofGt Brit&Ire5s
24....99⅞
5½s, 1919
7....98⅞
new
5....99¼
4....99⅛
1....99⅜
2....99⅛
25....99¾
10....99⅞
3....99⅞
5½s, 1921
5....95½
1....95⅜
5....95½
27....95⅜
Va 6s defd Brown Bros & Co Certfs
1....47⅝
NYCity 4¼s, 1960
5....95½
1966
5....94¾
4½s, Nov, 1957
1....106¼
4½s, 1965
1....100
Am Ag Chem deb 5s
1....95
conv 5s
1....95¾
Am Sm&Ref temp 1st 5s
1....88
Am T&T col tr 5s
3....86½
½....87
½....87
½....87
col 4s
6....77½
2....77
2....77½
1....78
AmWrPap 5s
1....84½
A,T&SFgen4s
9....81⅛
3....81⅛
1....81
Atl&CharAL 1st5s,SerB
1....91⅞
Balt&O prior lien 3½s
2....86¼
ref 5s
1....77⅞
Beth Stl pur money 5s
11....81½
BRT gold 5s
2....81⅛
BklUnEl 1st5s
2....79
CentofGaRy con 5s
5....86½
Cent'l'acgtd4s
1....79½
Ches&Ocon5s
1....94⅞
conv 4½s
1....76
2....75⅞
9....76
Chic&Alt3½s
10....39½
C,R&Q gen 4s
4....80
Joint 4s
18....93⅞
ChicGtWn 4s
1....58
Chic, M & St P cv 4¼s
1....76½
cv 5s, Ser B
2....76
ref 4½s
5....67¼
10....67½
C,RI&Pgen4s
1....75
4....74½
ref 4s
2....67¾
deb 5s
1....80½
C,StP,M&O6s
6....104½
Chic Un Sta 4½s, Ser A
5....87
C,C,C&StL gen 4s
1....63
Col&So ref& ext 4½s
2....71½
2....71
ConGas cv6s
3....99½
Den&RioG1st & ref 5s
1....52½
DisSecCp 5s
10....86
Erie cv 4s, Ser A
5....47½
Hoc Val 1st 4½s
5....75
Hud&Man1st &ref5s,SerA
2....58⅞
adj inc 5s
6....18¾
11....19
IllCent ref 4s
2....77½
5....78
Wn Line 4s
1....78⅜
Int-Met 4½s
6....50⅜
13....51
5....50⅜
IRT1st&ref5s
3....78⅞
IntMerMaf6s
64....96
IowaCenref4s
8....43½
LackSteel5s, 1923
7....94⅜
LacledeGasLt ofStL1st5s
4....97⅞
LS&MSo4s, 1928
5....85⅞
5....85⅜
1....85½
Louis&Nash unified 4s
3....84½
MichCendeb4s
1....74
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
1....87½
1....88
3....88⅛
Minn&StL1st & ref 4s
1....45½
M,StP&SSM 1st con 4s
2....83
MoPac1st&ref 5s, 1923
1....90¼
5....90⅜
1965
1....85
gen 4s
4....58
1....58⅛
MonPower5s, Ser A
1....89
NYCentdeb6s
3....93⅞
3....94
2....93⅞
23....94
M C col 3½s
1....64
4....63½
NYG,EL,H& P col tr 5s
1....87
NY,NH&H non-cvdeb4s, 1956
1....59
NYRysadj5s
5....23
NY,W&B4½s
3....52⅞
Nor Pac 4s
2....80⅛
Nor Pac 3s
1....59½
StP-Dul 4s
1....74
Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s
2....82
PacGas&E5s
1....79
Pac T & T 5s
3....88⅞
5....88½
PRRgen4½s
5....86⅝
1....86½
1....86⅞
PereMar1st5s
4....80½
1....81
Rdg gen 4s
7....83½
1....83¼
Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
3....92⅝
StL&SFrprin 4s, Ser A
3....59⅜
4....59⅞
3....59⅜
prin5s,SerB
1....73⅞
adj 6s
1....67⅜
8....67½
Income 6s
6....49½
SeabALref4s
1....56½
SinclairO&R 1stsf7s,w war
5....93¼
SCar&Ga1st5s
1....98½
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
1....87¾
So Pac cv 4s
2....79¼
3....79⅜
2....79
1st ref 4s
1....78
So Ry 1st 5s
2....88⅝
1....88⅜
gen 4s
3....63¼
M&Ocol 4s
1....66
ThirdAvadj5s
1....34⅝
Tol,StL&W4s
3....46¾
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
10....78½
3....78⅜
3....78½
UnRysInv5s, Pitts issue
1....59
USRubber1st & ref 5s
4....86⅜
6....86¼
15....86
USSteelCorp s f 5s
1....98⅜
4....98¼
3....98⅜
1....98½
15....98⅜
1....98¼
UtahP&Lt5s
1....83½
Wabash1st5s
2....91⅞
2....91⅞
WUTcoltr5s
1....90
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1....93⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99¾	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	85	..
3s, c, 1918	99¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..
3s, r, 1946	83	..			
3s, c, 1946	83	..			
4s, r, 1925	106½	..			
4s, c, 1925	106½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	52	59
Ad Rumely	16	16¾
Do pf	43	45
A Gold M.	3¼	3½
Alaska J.	2	2¼
Alb & S	175	180
Allis-Ch M pf	83	83¼
Am Ag Ch.	89	90
Do pf	87	94
Am B N	30	35
Do pf	40	43
Am B S.	68½	70
Do pf	80	85
Am B S & Fdy	84	90
Do pf	151	175
Am C pf	93½	94¾
Am C & F pf	107½	109¾
Am Coal	46	..
Am Cot O.	41	42¾
Do pf	75	85
Am Exp	83	88
Am H & L	18¼	18¾
Am Int	53¼	54
Am Loco	65¾	66¼
Do pf	97½	99
Am Malt	6½	7
Do 1st pf	43½	45½
Do ctfs	43	46
Am Shipb	115	129
Am Sm pf, A	89	91
Am S & R pf	105¾	106
Am Snuff	80	105
Am S Tob pf	90¾	92½
Am T & C.	50	60
Am T pf	92	95
Am W pf	95	96
Am Zinc	18¼	18¾
Do pf	49½	52
Assets R.	1	5
Asso D G.	14	15
Do 1st pf	47	64
Do 2d pf	40	59⅞
Assoc Oil	58¾	62
A, B & A.	8	9½
Atl C L	92⅞	94
A, G & W I pf	63	65
Bald Lo pf	99	101
Barrett Co	92⅝	92⅝
Do pf	100	102
Batop M	1¼	1⅜
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth Steel	82⅝	85
Do 7% pf	90	91½
Booth Fish	25¼	25⅝
B U Gas	80	85
Brown Sh	67	68½
Do pf	96	103
Bruns Ter	11⅜	12
B, R & P	70	90
Do pf	100	107
Burns Bros pf	112	115
Bush Ter	60	97
B C & Z	11	12
Butte & S	27½	27¾
But'k Co	8¾	10
Cal Pack	41½	42½
Cal Petrol	18½	19¼
Do pf	59½	60¼
Cal & Ar	65	70
Can So	..	52
C, C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Cent Fdy	30	35
Do pf	41	45
C R R of N J	196	220
C & S A Tel	100	104
C'tain-teed	32	35
Do 1st pf	83¼	87½
Chand Mot	86	89
Chi & Alt	7⅝	9¾
Do pf	9½	20
Chi Gt W	7½	8¼
C & N W	92	92½
Do pf	127	140
Chi Pn T	68	72½
Chi, R I & P 7% pf	73½	74½
Do 6% pf	62½	63
Chi, St P, M & Om	72½	100
Do pf	100	130
Chino Cop	39	39½
C, C, C & St L	30	31½
Do pf	60	70
Cl & Pitts	..	80
Clu-Peab	50	55
Do pf	98½	117
Col F & I.	45¼	46
Col & So	21	22½
Do 1st pf	48¼	50½
Do 2d pf	42	47
Comp T R	34	40
Cons Coal	84¼	90
Con G, B	93	100
C I C M	10	11
Cont Can	68½	72
Do pf	98¼	101
Cont Ins	51	54
Crex Carp	43	50
Cruc S pf	90⅝	92
Cuba C S pf	81½	81⅝
C-Am Sug	135	150
Do pf	90	105
D & Co pf	92½	94½
Del & H	108	109
D, L & W	162	163
D & R G	4	5
Do pf	6⅝	7½
Det Ed	104	105
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	80	88
Dome M	8¾	8⅞
D, S S & A	3	4
Do pf	6¼	7⅝
Elec S B	53	54
Elk H C	25½	26
Do pf	36	47
Erie 2d pf	21¼	23
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy	38	38½
G, W & W	28⅞	29⅝
Gen Chem	181	185
Do pf	98	100
Gen Cigar	48	50
Gen Elec	145	146
Gen M pf	81½	81⅝
G'drich, ex div	44⅝	45⅞
Do pf	98¼	100¼
Granby C	79	80
Gt Nor pf	90¼	91
Greene-C	44⅝	44¾
G, M & N	9	12½
Do pf	28	38⅝
Gulf S S	81	83½
Do 1st pf	..	102½
Hartman	41	47
Homestake	71	75
Int Agric	16	17
I H, N J, pf	109	112
Int H Cor	64	66
Do pf	102	..
Int N pf	90	..
Int Pa pf	80	100
Do pf s	61½	63
Int Salt	..	64
Iowa Cent	3	5
Jewel Tea	30	35
Do pf	90	95
K C, Ft S & M pf	55	..
Kan C So pf	51	54
Kelly S T	49½	50½
Do pf	80	87
Kelsey Wh	24	28
Do pf	83	86
K & D M	3	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	89	90
Kresge(SS)	87	100
Do pf	100	103¼
Kress(S H)	55	60
Do pf	103	105
Lack Steel	82½	83
Lacl Gas	83	85
L E & W pf	16⅝	22
Leh Val	57¼	58
Ligg & M	166	170
Do pf	102	104
L-W B 1st pf	82	90
Do 2d pf	75	77½
Lorill'd Co pf	101	106
Louis & N	112	114¼
Man B'ch	..	2½
Man El S	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	97
Man Elev	97	100
Math Alk	35	40
Max Mot	26⅛	27
Do 2d pf	20	21½
M Dep S	51	53
Mex P pf	94	97
Mich Cent	..	91½
M, St P & S S M	87	88½
Do pf	102	108
Do l l	55	70
M, K & T	5¼	5⅝
Mo Pac pf	55	56
Mon Pow	66½	69
Do pf	101½	..
Mor & Es	67¼	70
N, C & St L	105	112
Nat Bisc	..	93
Do pf	95	112
Nat C & S	60	75
Do pf	98½	108
Nat En pf	95	100
Nat Lead	58¼	58¾
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	18
Do 2d pf	5	5½
N O T & Mex	17	19
N Y A B	124	126
N Y, C & St L	15	18
Do 1st pf	53	56
Do 2d pf	34	45
N Y Dock	22	23½
Do pf	43½	51
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So	16	18
Norf & W pf	70	76
North Am	40	41
Ohio F S	41¾	44½
Owens B M	58	60
Do pf	..	110
Pac Coast	43	55
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	55	80
P T & T	19	25
Do pf	..	90
Peo Gas	46	47
Peo & E	4½	6
Pere Marq	14	15
Do pf	38¼	40
Pett-Mull	30	40
Do 1st pf	94	100
Phila Co	27½	28¾
Pierce-Ar	38¼	39
Do pf	96	98
P, C, C & St L	50	60
Pitts C pf	81	82
P, Ft W & C	..	158
Pitts S pf	92	95
P & W Va pf	77⅝	80
Pond C C	18	20
Pr Stl Car pf	95	100
P S, N J	96	98½
P'man Co	111½	112
R R Sec, I C stk cfs	..	70
Ry Stl Spr pf	98½	100½
Rdg 1st pf	37	40
Do 2d pf	37	40
Rens & S	102	..
Rep I & S pf	100	101
St L S F	11	11¾
Do pf	27	29½
St L S W	19	22¾
Do pf	28	37½
Saxon Mtr	6⅞	7
Seab A L	7½	7¾
Do pf	19	20
Sears-R pf	116	125
Shat Ariz	16⅛	16½
S-S S & I	60	64
Do pf	92	102
So P R S	122	130
Do pf	100	110
So Ry pf	62½	63
St'd Mill	110	118
Do pf	82	85
Studeb Co pf	85	90
Stutz Mtr	39¾	45
Sup Stl 1st pf	94	98
Tenn Cop	19	19¼
Texas Co	151	152
Tex Pac	14½	15
T P L T	160	200
Third Av	19	19½
Tide W O	179	182
T, St L & West	2	8
Do ctfs	5½	6
Do pf	11	..
Do pf c	11	15
Tran & W	37¾	39
T C R T pf	70	125
Und Type	100	105
Do pf	104	..
U Alloy S	38½	39⅞
Un Cig Sts pf	102	120
Un Drug	69¼	73
Do 1st pf	48	50½
Do 2d pf	76⅛	78½
U Rys Inv	7	8⅜
Do pf	15½	16
U S C I P pf	41	43½
U S Exp	16¼	17
U S Ind A pf	95	97
U S R & I	14	16¼
U S Smelt	42	43
Do pf	43	50
Va-Car Ch pf	103	108
W F Exp	71	72
West Md	14½	15¼
Do 2d pf	28	32
West Pac	21½	22¼
Do pf	60½	62
W E & M 1st pf	58	62
W & L E	8⅝	9½
Do pf	19½	21
W-Over pf	82⅝	83½
W & Co pf	90	96
Wis Cent	35	37
W'w'th (F W)	110	112
Do pf	112	116
Wor Pump pf, A	90	91¾
Do pf, B	68	69⅞

INTERNATIONAL POWER PLAN

Reorganization Provides for the Formation of a New Company.

A plan for reorganizing the International Power Company has been prepared which will include the formation of a new company to acquire most of the property. The new organization will authorize $250,000 first mortgage collateral trust 7 per cent. notes, $340,000 notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, $1,000,000 preferred stock, and 30,000 shares of common stock without par value. The notes are to be bought by a syndicate formed by George C. Van Tuly, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company; F. H. Ray, and J. G. Gray, the proceeds to supply new working capital.

Depositors of old preferred stock are to receive 160 per cent. of their holdings in voting trust certificates for new preferred at par and owners of the common will get share for share of new common stock. The voting trust certificates for the preferred and common stocks are to be underwritten.

Poincare Entertains Hoover.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—President Poincare gave a luncheon today in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator. Other guests were Ambassador Sharp, Count Bonin-Longare, the Italian Ambassador; Signor Nitti, the Italian Finance Minister, and Signor Crespi, the Italian Food Minister.

BAKER THANKS MINERS.

Greets Retired Men Who Went Back to Work to Help Nation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Through Fuel Administrator Garfield, Secretary Baker requested today that his personal greetings be extended to 150 mine workers of Mercer County, Penn., who, though retired on account of age, returned to work as soon as they learned of the country's vital need for coal.

"This is the spirit which free and liberal government always engenders," said Secretary Baker in a letter to Mr. Garfield, "and which insures the triumphs of our arms and aims. I should like, through you, to send a personal greeting to these heroes of the pick."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, has been elected a Director of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company.

The New York agency of the Philippine National Bank announces the opening of two additional branches of the bank in the Philippine Islands, one at Bacolod and the other at Aparri. These new branches make a total of forty-seven branches and agencies which serve the bank in the Philippine Islands.

Farson, Son & Co. are distributing a booklet giving information on the oil industry of the United States.

Edward J. Whalen, formerly auditor of the Scandinavian Trust Company, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD, JAY REPORTS

Federal Reserve Bank Head Says Industry Is Meeting War Needs.

SOME LINES ARE DULL

Production for Civilian Purposes Is Necessarily Restricted.

The growing accomplishments of industry in meeting war needs are daily becoming more definite and apparent, says Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions, issued yesterday. He points out, however, that production for civilian purposes is necessarily somewhat restricted in proportion to the reduction of reserve stocks of raw materials. The Government, with the co-operation of the industries concerned, is extending its supervision over available current supplies with a view to their equitable distribution, says the report, adding that retail trade is showing in some measure the season's normal dullness.

Reviewing various lines of activity, Mr. Jay says:

"Shipbuilding continues to make substantial progress. In this district nine shipyards are practically complete and eight others more than half completed, including sixty shipways for steel and thirty-three for wooden ships. Present contracts are for 284 ships of total dead weight tonnage of 1,593,020 tons, of which forty-nine (tonnage 171,500) are to be of wood and the rest of steel.

"Other construction work to meet Government need is heavy. The total value of building permits, however, in the larger cities of the district, (except Jersey City,) has decreased from the corresponding month last year, the decline in New York City being 57 per cent. for the month, and the change for the six months nearly the same, as compared with 1917 figures. A large part of what general building activity there is consists of alterations and repairs.

"Deliveries of iron and steel for war purposes are being made satisfactorily under the priorities certificate arrangement, with the prices of the second quarter of the current year continued for the third quarter. Conferences have been held between the Government and iron and steel makers with a view to regulation of the distribution of steel rails, wire rope, steel, and malleable castings and miscellaneous steel products, which, like steel plates and shell steel, will probably be available to some extent to private consumers.

"The fuel situation continues to occasion concern, as unfilled orders are considerably in excess of stocks in sight. Reports of the Regional Director of Railroads indicate a material decline in the number of cars loaded in the four weeks following June 15, as compared with the loadings in the four weeks preceding that date, though the number of cars dumped at New York piers, 28,646 cars of anthracite and 27,369 of bituminous coal, shows a moderate increase over the earlier four weeks period, when 26,307 and 26,233 cars of anthracite and bituminous, respectively, were dumped.

"The hydroelectric power generated at Niagara Falls is being distributed under Federal direction, 85 per cent. of the output of the two largest companies having been requisitioned for plants producing war essentials, and 54 per cent. of the output of all the companies being utilized for war purposes. Consideration is being given by representatives of the Government and of the petroleum industry to the elimination of competitive premium payments for preferential delivery of crude oil and to keeping distribution of the available supply in the present channels. Production is far short of the capacity of the refineries, and shortages of gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil during the next six months seem likely, though more new crude oil wells with larger capacity were brought in during June than in any previous month except June, 1916.

"Other basic material industries have been the subject of Governmental action designed to increase production, copper prices having been advanced from 23½ cents to 26 cents per pound, and cement plants, the output of which in the Eastern territory has been below normal, having been given a degree of preferential treatment in fuel distribution.

"Manufacturers of rubber and leather goods, paints and varnishes, drugs and chemicals, &c., appear to be in very similar position in that accumulated stocks of raw materials which have up till now enabled production to be maintained are being exhausted and replenishment is interfered with by restrictions on imports, shortage of labor and transportation, and by Governmental requisitioning of products essential to the war. The volume of ordinary trade, however, partly because of rising prices, compares very favorably with the volume in the first six months of 1917.

"A large part of the output of the underwear and hosiery mills is being taken by the Government, and the woolen goods which are being manufactured are almost entirely for Government purposes. An agreement of producers with the War Industries Board to sell cotton linters only to the Government has resulted in decreased yardage of cotton goods for civilian trade, and because of extremely high prices for lower grades of cotton cloth, there were very few transactions for some time preceding the expected Government fixing of prices for these goods which finally occurred on July 8. The rates then announced were from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the highest current values for sheets, print cloths, and duck. The fixing of yarn prices is also expected, with probable stabilizing effect on prices of raw cotton.

"Fur pelts continue to sell freely at advanced prices, the Government having come into the market as a buyer of skins for use in airplane equipment. Buyers for Western retail establishments have begun to arrive in New York City in considerable numbers, preparing for the Autumn trade. Summer business in the dry goods and clothing lines has been rather dull because of continued cool weather."

Mr. Jay says that farming conditions warrant the expectation of large crops, though unusually cool weather at this time of the year has retarded the growth of grain and small vegetables in some sections, and has also been detrimental to the fruit crops.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT CO.

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	$233,387	$181,868	$51,519
Net after tax	84,574	67,206	17,368
Sur. aft. chgs	30,038	22,106	7,932
12 mos. gross	2,897,551	2,407,004	490,547
Net after tax	1,056,286	1,029,775	26,511
Sur. aft. chgs	447,824	553,115	*105,291

*Decrease.

AJAX RUBBER for 6 months ended June 29.

Net earnings	1,959,608	1,257,461	702,147
Dividends	426,000	390,000	36,000
Surplus	1,533,608	867,461	666,147

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.90
Buff., Roch. & P	1918-'33	4½@5	6.20	5.70
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W	1915-'23	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., R. I. & P	1918-'27	4½@5	7.25	6.25
C., St. L. & N. O	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.25
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.25
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.80
Norfolk & West	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern Ry	1918-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.75	6.00

BANKS' RESOURCES HERE $7,140,526,000

124 Institutions in New York City Have Deposits of $5,855,920,500.

CAPITAL IS $248,518,700

Their Resources Are One-third of the Total of the 7,500 National Banks in the United States.

The aggregate resources of the 124 national banks, trust companies, and State banks in New York City amount to $7,140,526,000, according to figures compiled from statements prepared by the New York Clearing House, giving the condition of the three classes of institutions as of the date of the last call. The data in respect to the fifty national banks are as of June 29, while the reports of the thirty trust companies and forty-four State banks represent their condition on June 20.

Compared with figures for the last previous statements, namely May 10 for national banks and March 14 for the trust companies and State banks, the latest returns indicate a decrease of $148,626,700 in aggregate resources and a decrease of $73,811,000 in aggregate gross deposits.

The following is a summary of the aggregate resources and deposits of the 124 New York City banks:

	Resources.	Gross Depo's.
50 National banks	$3,796,768,400	$3,130,998,600
30 Trust compan's	2,657,934,700	2,125,277,800
44 State banks...	685,822,900	599,644,100
124 Total	$7,140,526,000	$5,855,920,500

The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the 124 institutions aggregate $682,024,300, divided as follows:

	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.
50 National banks	$123,750,000	$228,275,700
30 Trust companies	99,050,000	163,387,800
44 State banks	23,718,700	41,842,100
124 Total	$248,518,700	$433,505,600

An idea of the magnitude of the resources of the New York City banks and trust companies is presented by comparisons. Thus the aggregate resources of the 124 institutions, totaling more than $7,000,000,000, compare with $18,249,000,000, the total resources of all the 7,500 national banks of the country. This $7,000,000,000 compares with $4,165,000,000, the total resources of the entire Federal Reserve System; and $1,518,851,000, the resources of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The total resources of all banks in the United States, including savings institutions, is $40,525,000,000.

The following is a summary of compilations made by the New York Clearing House of the reports of condition of the three classes of banking institutions in the City of New York, as of the last calls, together with comparisons of the previous condition figures:

NATIONAL BANKS.

RESOURCES.

	50 Banks. June 29, 1918.	50 Banks. May 10, 1918.	Increase.
Loans and discounts	$2,115,163,000	$1,847,887,800	$267,275,800
Overdrafts	481,200	348,800	132,400
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	39,862,300	39,742,300	120,000
Bonds to secure U. S. and postal deposits	357,928,900	436,989,700	*79,060,800
Stocks and bonds other than F. R. Bk. stock	345,504,900	590,429,200	*244,924,300
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	8,393,100	8,393,000	100
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	29,339,700	29,420,100	*80,400
Cash in vault & net amounts due from bks.	190,458,200	205,622,400	*15,164,200
Exchanges for the Clearing House	154,089,500	269,703,300	*115,613,800
Checks on other banks in New York City	11,737,800	16,927,700	*5,189,900
Cash items, fractional currency, notes of other national banks, Fed. Res. notes	13,599,500	12,436,300	1,163,200
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	425,677,000	359,135,500	66,541,500
Customers' liability under letters of credit	7,704,500	6,303,400	1,401,100
Customers' liability account of acceptances	86,522,800	100,148,500	*13,625,700
Other resources	10,305,400	8,662,500	1,642,900

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$123,750,000	$125,750,000	....
Surplus and undivided profits	228,275,700	226,530,100	$1,745,600
Circulation	39,006,600	38,878,200	128,400
Gross Deposits—			
Net amounts due to banks and bankers	1,045,964,200	994,034,000	51,930,200
Demand deposits	1,657,769,000	1,779,891,100	*122,122,100
Time deposits	83,956,200	95,543,000	*11,586,800
United States deposits	343,309,200	330,650,000	12,659,200
Aggregate	3,130,998,600	3,200,118,100	*69,119,500
Letters of credit	14,443,500	13,580,400	863,100
Acceptances based on imports and exports	90,332,000	103,506,700	*13,174,700
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	59,116,200	139,917,500	*80,801,300
Other liabilities	108,846,800	83,869,500	24,976,300
Totals: Liabilities and resources	3,796,768,400	3,932,150,500	*135,382,100

*Decrease.

TRUST COMPANIES.

RESOURCES.

	30 Tr. Cos. June 20, 1918.	32 Tr. Cos. March 14, 1918.	Increase.
Stock and bond investments (market value):			
Public securities	$325,046,600	$428,976,100	*$103,929,500
Private securities	262,095,200	279,671,100	*17,575,900
Real estate owned, furniture and fixtures	43,976,800	42,602,600	1,374,200
Mortgages owned	63,448,300	62,426,500	1,021,800
Loans and Discounts—			
Secured by real estate collateral	6,925,100	7,056,000	*120,900
Secured by other collateral	738,671,600	789,834,500	*51,162,900
And bills purchased, not secured	547,880,100	473,435,900	74,444,200
Due from Trust Cos., Bank and Bankers—			
From reserve depositories	273,102,900	274,401,100	*1,298,200
From others	65,053,200	85,055,600	*20,002,400
Specie	15,799,100	22,361,800	*6,562,700
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States	19,907,400	15,168,500	4,738,900
Cash items, including exchanges for Clearing House and Federal Reserve notes	49,220,400	40,805,400	8,415,000
Other resources	246,808,000	182,669,300	64,138,700

LIABILITIES.

	30 Trust Cos., June 20, 1918.	32 Trust Cos., Mar. 14, 1918.	Increase.
Capital	$99,050,000	$95,050,000	$4,000,000
Surplus and undivided profits	163,387,800	163,861,000	*473,200
Gross deposits:			
Preferred deposits	284,764,600	259,235,200	25,529,400
Deposits, not preferred	1,636,666,500	1,629,495,300	7,171,200
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	203,846,700	269,927,100	*66,080,400
Aggregate deposits	2,125,277,800	2,158,657,600	*33,379,800
Acceptances, foreign and domestic	114,177,300	107,759,400	6,417,900
Bills payable and rediscounts	111,663,200	68,702,900	42,960,300
Other liabilities	44,378,600	110,433,500	*66,054,900
Total liabilities and resources	2,657,934,700	2,704,464,400	*46,529,700

*Increase.

STATE BANKS.

RESOURCES.

	44 Banks. June 20, 1918.	45 Banks. Mar. 14, 1918.	Increase.
Stock and bond investments (market value):			
Public securities	$63,666,400	$62,366,600	$1,299,800
Private securities	51,960,300	57,238,100	*5,277,800
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	16,175,600	16,556,700	*381,100
Mortgages owned	5,496,400	5,469,500	26,900
Loans and discounts:			
Secured by real estate collateral	2,799,900	3,268,700	*468,800
Secured by other collateral	128,474,400	128,363,000	111,400
And bills purchased not secured	202,934,400	180,891,500	22,042,900
Due from trust cos., banks, and bankers:			
From reserve depositories	63,985,200	56,456,400	7,528,800
From others	19,586,300	22,184,400	*2,598,100
Specie	24,940,200	26,690,600	*1,750,400
Other currency authorized by laws of the United States	16,504,000	15,115,200	1,388,800
Cash items, including exchanges for Clearing House	76,492,200	66,745,700	9,746,500
Other resources	12,807,600	11,191,400	1,616,200

LIABILITIES.

	44 Banks. June 20, 1918.	45 Banks. Mar. 14, 1918.	Increase.
Capital	$23,718,700	$23,618,400	100,300
Surplus and undivided profits	41,842,100	41,225,300	616,800
Gross deposits:			
Preferred deposits	50,798,500	35,096,100	15,702,400
Deposits, not preferred	513,665,900	500,377,000	13,288,900
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	35,179,700	35,482,700	*303,000
Aggregate deposits	599,644,100	570,955,800	28,688,300
Mortgages on real estate owned	807,600	1,239,800	*432,200
Acceptances, domestic and foreign	8,345,300	7,344,800	1,000,700
Other liabilities	11,464,900	8,153,700	3,311,200
Total liabilities and resources	685,822,900	652,537,800	33,285,100

*Decrease.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $804,000, were chartered today. They include:

Lubarsky Bros. & Falkowitz, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $24,000; I. and S. Lubarsky, J. Falkowitz, 406 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

Wee-Can-Packing Corp., Irondequoit, $50,000; L. J. Dubelbeiss, G. Y. Webster, H. R. Hopcraft, Rochester.

United Pyrites Corp., Manhattan, mine sulphur and other ores, $150,000; T. E. Flynn, T. J. Mullen, E. Liebert, 930 St. Nicholas Av.

Downtown Butchers' Live Poultry Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Klapper, I. Lipschitz, M. Rosen, 17 Suffolk St.

North Madison Avenue Corp., Manhattan, realty, $80,000; G. B. Coughlan, A. J. Peck, E. Beechel, 51 Wall St.

A. H. Pond Co., Syracuse, watches, diamonds, and jewelry, $100,000; A. H. and R. A. Pond, H. C. Beade, Syracuse.

Atlantic Ship Salvage Corp., Eddyville, Ulster County, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $107,500; P. S. Smith, S. B. Howard, C. S. Rice, 65 Cedar St.

Ha-Talmud Publication Society, Manhattan, $15,000; L. Silver, I. Siegal, B. Revel, 16 East 96th St.

Kohlman Weighing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J., H. J., and M. J. Katz, 160 East 72d St.

N. C. O. Corp., Manhattan, wearing apparel, groceries, and general merchandise, $100,000; O. H. Kienle, G. W. Sessions, M. A. Cahill, 17 West 32d.

Elsey Motor Co., Bronx, $30,000; J. B. and K. I. Elsey, H. J. Boyle, Webster Av., Bronx.

Meltzer-Herzog Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, wearing apparel for both sexes, $100,000; S. Meltzer, S. Herzog, A. B. Greenberg, 23 Park Row.

Teeatee Const. Co., Dunton, Queens Co., $25,000; C. F. Dahl, I. and T. A. Thompson, Dunton.

Bernard-Mittlemann Holding Co., Manhattan, theatrical business, $50,000; S. Bernard, A. H. Mittlemann, A. Hyman, 180 St. Nicholas Av.

Automat Paper Box Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. B. Finkelstein, L. Weiss, L. Watnick, 396 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

M. Lechner Co., Manhattan, dyes, dyestuffs powder, oils, &c., $10,000; R. Lechner, A. Schmidt, D. Schneir, 200 5th Av.

Gotham Optical Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Harris, J. M. Jacobs, W. H. Markens, 545 West 164th St.

International Grocers' Supply Corp., Bronx, $20,000; J. and L. Anschelewitz, S. Benson, 953 Hoe Av.

The Barre Realties, Brooklyn, $5,000; E. L. Siegel, S. Reesnick, J. B. Levine, 1,466 44th St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

M. D. Becerra Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $35,000.

The All-State Chemical Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $250,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Fiedelbaum & Maltz, Manhattan, to Fiedelbaum & Siegelheim, Inc.

International Apparel Co., Manhattan, to Isidore Rabinowitz Apparel Co.

Palmer Lumber Co., Rochester, to Palmer-Mercy Co.

Milliken Bros. Mfg. Co., Manhattan, to Milliken Bros. Mfg. Co.

MERGER.

Cattaraugus Union Telephone Co., Jamestown, with Olean Interstate Telephone Co.

DISSOLUTION.

Park Knitting Mills.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 2.—Charters filed:

Stein-Hall Mfg. Co., starches and cereals, $1,000,000; William D. Stein, Chicago; Joseph A. Strasser, Frank G. Hall, all of New York.

Grace China Co., shipping agents, $500,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

West Gate Grain Co., $250,000; S. C. Seymour, E. M. MacFarland, Camden, N. J.; H. A. Stein, Sharon Hill, Penn.

Mineral Soap and By-products Co., $100,000; L. B. Phillips, R. A. Phillips, Dover.

The Security Oil and Royalty Co., Columbus, Ohio, $160,000; E. S. Aldrich, O. W. Aldrich, K. J. R. Luchtenberg, all of Columbus, Ohio.

Bituminous Coal Sales Co., $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, Wilmington.

Philadelphia Fire Retardant Co., $100,000; S. C. Seymour, E. M. Allen, E. A. MacFarland, Camden, N. J.; H. A. Stein, Sharon Hill, Penn.

Keystone Equipment Co., steam shovels, &c., $95,000; F. P. Patterson, M. H. Graham, A. M. Carter, all of Pittsburgh.

Spanish Moss Development Co., $75,000; S. C. Seymour, E. M. MacFarland, H. A. Stein, Philadelphia.

Tentobac Corp., cigars, smoking tobacco, &c., $50,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

Standard Animal Products Co., $25,000; Albert E. Kruse, George L. Townsend, Jr., A. M. Haly, Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

National Refrigerator Car Co., Chicago, from $30,000 to $2,500,000.

Butte-Kansas Co., Wilmington, Del., from $900,000 to $1,500,000.

Armor Iron and Steel Co., to Birmingham Steel Corp. and increasing capital stock from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,790 packages. The market shows a little more activity on high-grade creamery today and prices recovered about what was lost earlier in the week. Trade on medium and lower grades is not active, and there is a tendency toward a wider range of prices. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45¼@46c; extras, (92 score,) 44¾@45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¼@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; lower grades, 35@38c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33½c.

EGGS.—30,054 cases. Arrivals are larger than expected, and the market is in very unsatisfactory condition. Very high-grade stock, free from hot weather defects, continues scarce and there is some demand for such at sustained prices, but there is increasing pressure to move the accumulations of medium and ordinary qualities, and values for these rule weak and in buyers' favor. While the average of sales is lower, full range of values shows no material change. The range of 38@41c covers a nominal value of a large part of the stock here and arriving, and some more seriously defective lots are going still lower. Nearby white eggs scarce, and there is more demand for fancy qualities than can easily be supplied; prices for such still rule in sellers' favor, with some sales a little above recent quotations. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46@47c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@39c; dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; undergrades, 25@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@57c; ordinary to prime, 48@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@54c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 48@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@47c; refrigerator firsts, 41@42c.

HEARING ON FARES WILL BEGIN AUG. 7

Commissioner Hervey Says City's Efficiency Depends on Transit Facilities.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Not One-Half the Surface Lines Operate Adequate Service in Rush Hours, He Declares.

A general hearing will be begun on Aug. 7 by the Public Service Commission into the operating and financial conditions of surface railroads in this city to discover whether the present rate of fare should be increased. For some time the commission has been receiving reports from its bureaus of inspection, and from unofficial sources, showing the need for a formal and open inquiry. This is deemed necessary that the lines may be kept in good working condition because the city and its immediate vicinity are the largest centre of war activity in the country.

In explaining the order for a hearing, Commissioner Hervey said the efficiency of the city was directly affected by its transit facilities. For more than a year applications have been before the commission from railroad companies seeking permission to increase their revenues by getting more money for rides. After reviewing these proceedings, Mr. Hervey said:

"But while these proceedings are pending the situation with respect to surface railroad operation in the city is rapidly becoming a critical one. I think I can safely say that at the present time not one-half of the surface lines of the city are operating adequate service during the rush hours. In a large number of instances the lines are operating far below the schedules which the companies themselves recognize as a minimum for the accommodation of patrons."

In proof of this statement Mr. Hervey referred to the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company up to June 27 had lost 16 4-5 of its trips on the Flatbush Avenue line, 14 3-5 on the Nostrand Avenue line, and 28½ on its Rogers Avenue line. In reply to an inquiry the company said it was impossible to obtain sufficient men. It was said that a similar condition exists on the lines of the New York Railways Company. Mr. Hervey says the companies are finding difficulty in keeping enough mechanics to make the necessary repairs, and that if a breakdown in the service should occur the public would suffer. Then Mr. Hervey's statement reads:

"The commission, as well as all other public authorities and the public, must insist that adequate service shall be maintained. The commission has several times pointed out that revenues must be sufficient to maintain property, including equipment, in a safe and adequate condition, and to pay operating expenses, including wages, and there is legal requirement that revenues shall be also sufficient to pay, in addition, a reasonable return on the value of the property actually in use.

"Litigation for forfeitures of franchises, or receiverships, or disintegration of systems, will not automatically improve conditions. There should be as low a fare as possible consistent with the necessity of sufficient and competent employes. To secure and insure such transportation, local or other public authorities may prefer, as an alternative to increased fares, that there shall be greater participation by the city, State or National Government agencies in the control and operation of the transportation lines."

Mr. Hervey said that it may be determined that the roads are not entitled to a revenue applicable to the payment of interest or dividends greater than their actual expenses for the three years previous to the war, and that any increase of fare which now might be allowed should be limited to the amount necessary to pay increased wages and the increased cost of supplies.

Lumber Indictments Not Set Aside.

United States District Attorney Andrew J. Steelman of the New Jersey district said yesterday that the indictments found in Newark on July 26 against a large number of lumber concerns, accused of the fraudulent transportation of lumber during an embargo, had not been set aside, as was reported, but were ordered filed in the usual course by United States Judge Haight. Mr. Steelman said that the court did not refuse an inspection of them, but made public records of them in the ordinary manner. All of the defendants appeared on Tuesday and pleaded not guiyt.

Warn Railroad Ticket Scalpers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Notice was served today on ticket scalpers by the Railroad Administration to quit business at once under threat of prosecution. An effort will be made to stop the cut-rate sale of passenger tickets by other than authorized ticket agents through charges of conspiracy. A special division of the Railroad Administration has been created to direct this work, headed by H. A. Koach of Chicago.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5	6	Homa Oil	.70	72
Bay S. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	18½	19¼
Begole	50	60	Iron Blossom	.36	42
Black Hawk	..	95	La Rose	.33	38
Bohemia	.75	85	Majestic	.18	19
Boston Ely	.70	80	Mex. Metals	.40	45
Bost. & Mont.	.51	53	Moj. Tung.	.10	12
Butte & Lon.	.16	18	New Baltic	.85	95
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	.16	19
Crystal	.24	25	New Corn.	.18½	19
Calaveras	.50	1½	Nev. Doug.	.52	54
Crown Res	.19	25	Nixon Nev.	.45	52
Cortez	8	15	Oneco	.20	30
Champ. cld.	4½	5	Onondaga	.13	17
Chief Cons.	2⅝	2¾	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Denbigh	2	2¼	Un. Ver. Ext.	.37	38
Earl-Eagle	2	2½	Victoria Min.	.56	60
Fortuna	3	5	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Houghton	.50	75			

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	1.57¾	1.56	1.57¼	1.55¾	..
September	1.59½	1.57⅛	1.59⅛	1.57	1.17⅝
October	1.58⅝	1.56	1.58	1.55½	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 83½c; No. 2 white, 83½c; No. 3 white, 82¼@83c; No. 4 white, 82½c; ordinary clipped, 82¼@84½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	69½	69	69¼	69¼	..
September	68⅞	68¾	68⅞	68½	60¼
October	69	68⅝	68⅞	..	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	26.70	26.65	26.70	26.67	21.95
October	26.62	26.55	26.62	..	..
Ribs—					
September	25.02	24.97	25.02	25.02	22.50
Pork—					
September	..	..	45.30	45.30	41.65

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.06	8.06
September	8.27	8.24	8.26	8.26
October	..	..	8.35	8.35
November	..	..	8.44	8.45
December	8.55	8.54	8.54	8.54
March	8.79	8.79	8.78	8.78

CALL FOR WORKERS THROUGHOUT NATION

One Application Made to Labor Headquarters Here for 5,000 Men—Regulations Explained.

Although the Government's control of unskilled workers only became effective on Thursday, manufacturers, producers, and other employers yesterday began to file applications for help with Charles B. Barnes, Federal State Superintendent of the United States Employment Service at 230 Fifth Avenue.

"We have already received applications for help from all parts of the country," Mr. Barnes said. "There was one application from a concern in West Virginia which wanted a large number of men, while one of the requests for assistance to overcome the labor shortage called for 5,000 workers. These applications will be acted upon after consultation with the Federal Director or Superintendent of the State from which the application comes.

"Within a few days we will have a census of the number of men actually being sent out, and this will be made public daily. In order to correct any misapprehension that may exist, I would like to say that we are not drastically putting out of work men engaged in recruiting labor for large concerns. We are simply supervising these men so that there will be no bidding against each other."

It was announced that permits would be issued to large concerns to recruit labor at their established offices at plants. Applications must also be filed for authorization for employment at gates of plants, and such authorizations when issued must be posted in conspicuous places in establishments.

Applications for labor poured into all the sub-offices opened in New York yesterday. Allotments will be made as soon as the officials have had time to go over the applications.

Henry D. Sayer, State Director for New York, yesterday issued a statement in order to correct what seemed to him to be a misunderstanding of the attitude of the Government. The statement said:

"There seems to be a good deal of misapprehension on the part of a part of the public with regard to advertising for unskilled labor in war industries. In view of the many inquiries on this subject and misunderstandings, this office communicated with the Director General of Employment in Washington, and has been definitely advised that no private employer engaged solely or partly in war work will be permitted to advertise for unskilled labor under any circumstances.

"Advertising may be placed for workers in the skilled trades and also for women workers, provided such advertisements do not contain a statement of wages offered, nor any superior inducements whereby workers now usefully employed will be induced to leave their present employment. If a person in advertising for women or skilled labor is in doubt whether his proposed advertisement is proper, he may submit it to the office of the State Labor Administration and obtain an approval. I cannot, however, make it too emphatic that advertising will not be permitted for unskilled male labor. All such labor must be obtained through the office of the United States Employment Service."

American Zinc Profits Smaller.

The American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company earned an operating profit of $227,404 in the quarter ended June 30, a decline of $151,121 from the total of the preceding three months. In the first half of the year the profit before depreciation amounted to $605,930, and the final balance was $245,930.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98¾
3s registered, 1946	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	100	99½
4½s June, 1965	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	99¾	100	99¾
4½s Nov., 1957	99¾	100½	99¾
4½s May, 1957	99¾	100½	99¾
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	94½	95¼	94¼
4¼s April, 1963	94½	95¼	94¼
4¼s Mar., 1964	94⅜	95¼	94⅜
4¼s Mar., 1962	94½	95¼	94½
4¼s Sept., 1960	94½	95¼	94½
4s May, 1959	90	90¾	90
4s Nov., 1958	90	91	90¼
4s May, 1957	90	90¾	90
4s Nov., 1956	89	90	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	..	89
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93¾	92½
4s May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81	82	81
3½s May, 1954	80½	..	80½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1918-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.55
3½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55	4.65
3½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.65
3½s 1918	4.75	..	4.75
3s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	‡Aetna Exp.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	500	‡Lake T Boat	5¼	5	5¼
800	‡Am S T rts.	4¼	3¾	3¾	700	Marc. of A.	3	3	3
100	Br-Am T Co, coupon	18	18	18	7,100	N A P & P.	4¼	3⅞	4
1,500	‡Burns B Ice	37½	36½	37½	600	‡Relc Eq Cp.	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
400	‡C, L. & P.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	4,500	Smith M T.	1⅛	⅞	1
100	Chev. Motor	135	135	135	200	‡Steel A Cp.	5	5	5
800	‡Cuprite S'r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	865	‡Thiogen	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Emerson P.	1½	1½	1½	5,000	‡Un Motors	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞
700	Grape-Ola	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	U S S'p Co.	6	5⅞	6
1,400	Do pf.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1,500	‡W-M A Cp.	9¾	9¼	9⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

3,000 ‡Pierce Oil Corp. 17 16⅞ 17

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†‡Am. Vent.	12	10	11	1,000	Okl. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾
4,000	‡Barn.O.& G.	¼	¼	⅛	9,700	Okm.P. & R.	3⅜	3	3⅜
3,000	Cos. & Co.	6¾	6½	6⅝	8,000	‡Omar O.&G.	27	25	27
1,050	Crystal Oil (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	325	‡Penn.-Ky.	5	5	5
1,000	Drillers	⅛	⅛	⅛	3,000	Penn. Gaso.	¼	¼	¼
1,200	†‡Esmeralda.	6	6	6	2,000	†‡R.R.O.& G.	47	45	47
500	‡Federal	2¼	2¼	2¼	100	‡Sapulpa	7	7	7
3,500	‡Glenrock	4	3⅞	3⅞	1,500	Sequoyah	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Imp. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Stand. G. & O. S. Corp.	⅞	¾	⅞
700	‡Int. Pet.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	2,400	‡Stanton	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Isl. O. & T.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	500	‡Texana	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	Metro. Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	10,000	†‡Tuxp. Star	2½	2	2
3,000	†‡Midwest	100	99	99	110	‡Un. West.	¼	¼	¼
100	‡Midwest pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,000	†Vacuum	⅛	⅛	⅛
11,000	†‡Oklahoma	2	1½	2					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
23,000	†A-B Col M.	59	52	55	2,500	†‡Marsh M.	5	4½	4½
2,400	†‡Am Mines.	72	71	72	1,000	†‡Mother L.	36	36	36
1,000	‡Am T & T.	1/16	1/16	1/16	100	‡Mutual M & Loan pf.	1½	1½	1½
1,700	†‡Amina M. (a pros)	37	35	37	2,700	†‡N Z. & L.	18	17	17
5,300	†‡Atlanta	4½	4	4	100	‡New Corn'a.	18½	18½	18½
5,000	Big L C Co.	1⅛	1	1⅛	500	Nixon Nev.	50	50	50
5,000	†Boston & M	53	52	52	2,500	‡Ohio Copper	1⅛	1	1⅛
10,000	Butte Det't.	18	15	17	2,900	‡Onon. M.	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,200	†‡Caledonia	47	45	47	4,000	‡Pac Tung.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Cal & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	4,200	‡Ray H M'g.	4½	4	4½
2,400	†Cashboy	6	5½	5½	3,600	†‡Roch Com.	38	38	38
2,900	†Cerbat S M & M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	800	†Roch Mines	37	37	37
50	‡Coco R M.	2	2	2	2,000	Senorito Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Cresson C G.	4¾	4⅝	4¾	2,300	‡Sil Fis Sil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	‡Denbigh M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	6,500	S K of Ariz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	‡E C Min Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	100	Stand Sil-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜
10,500	†‡Hat'e G M, (a pros)	63	59	62	2,500	†‡Success M.	11	10	11
1,550	Hecla Min.	5	*4⅞	4⅞	100	‡Ton Belm't.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11,500	†‡Hyp M & M Co.	21	18	20	200	Ton Ext.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,800	†‡Jim Butler	60	58	60	20	‡Ton Min.	2½	2½	2½
2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	13	12	12	1,000	†‡Troy-Ariz.	12	12	12
1,600	†‡Kewanas	3½	3½	3½	2,550	Un Eastern.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
5,700	†‡Liberty S, (a pros)	48	46	47	1,000	†‡U S.L & Z.	19	19	19
40,000	†‡Lone S C.	7	6	6½	2,000	†‡WardM&M	10	10	10
1,000	Louisiana C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	600	†W E Con.	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
					2,800	White C Min	30	29	29
					1,000	†‡White K C	8	8	8
					200	‡ Do pf.	1	1	1

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$26000	‡Am T & T 6, w. i.	94	93⅞	93⅞	50,000	‡Beth S 7%, 1922, w. i.	98⅜	98	98⅛
50,000	‡Am T & T 1-yr. 6s	99½	99½	99½	110000	‡Beth S 7%, 1923, w. i.	98½	98⅜	98⅜
40,000	‡Armour&Co 6s, 1919	99¼	99	99	15,000	B R T new7s	96¼	95⅞	96¼
2,000	‡Armour&Co 6s, 1922	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000	‡Can Gov 5s.	97½	97⅜	97⅜
5,000	‡Beth S 7%, 1920, w. i.	100	100	100	20,000	‡Cudahy 7s, 1923, w. i.	97½	97¼	97⅜
100000	‡Beth S 7%, 1921, w. i.	100	99	99½	2,000	‡Proc & Gam 7s, 1922	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
					50,000	U P 6s, w. i.	100¼	100⅛	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with close of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Air Reduc'n.	65	72	65	72
Am. W. Pap.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Blument'l Co.	94	96	94	96
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Carwen Steel	7¼	9	7¼	9
Carbon Steel	116	121	116	121
Charcoal Iron	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Charcoal I. pf	6	6½	6	6½
Corp. of Flor.	7¾	8	7¾	8
Curtiss A. pf.	65	80	65	80
Free. Texas.	29	31	29	31
Gen. Asph.pf.	70	72	70	72
Hall Signal.	4	7	4	7
Do pf.	13	18	13	18
K..T.& R.pf.	18	21	18	21
Kirby Lumber	16	17	16	17
Do pf.	58	62	58	62
Lake T. B. pf	4½	6	4½	6
L. Val. C. S.	82	85	82	85
Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
N. Y. Ship.	39	41	39	41
P. Coal & C.	30	31½	30	31½
Poc.-Logan C.	..	8¼	..	8¼

INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Stand. Motors	13	13½	12¾	13½
St.L..R.M.&P.	85	..	85	..
St. Joe L.	14½	15	14½	15
Strom. Carb.	23	27	23	27
U. S. Aero.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wright-M. pf.	62	67	62	67
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	⅜	½	⅜	½
Appalach. Oil.	7	9	7	9
Atlantic Pet.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Cos. & Co. pf.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Hanover Oil.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Merritt Oil	24	25	24	25
Mid.-Con.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Okla. Oil pf.	3	4	3	5
Sinclair Gulf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
MINING STOCKS.				
Ariz. B. Cop.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Copper Val.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Emma Cons.	12¼	14	12¼	14
BOND.				
Pierce O.6s,'24	84	86	84	86

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13⅛	13⅜	13
Atlantic Refining	975	995	975
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	93	91
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	425	445	425
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	120	124	120
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	115	130	115
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165	160
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	14	13¼
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195
Northern Pipe L.	103	106	104
Ohio Oil	320	325	320
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	26	30	27
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	255
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe L.	177	182	175
South. Penn. Oil	260	265	260
S. W. Penn	93	98	93
Stand. Oil of Cal.	220	223	218
Stand. Oil of Ind.	610	*620	615
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	460	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	523	528	522
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	92	96	92
Union Tank	97	99	97
Vacuum Oil	385	339	333
Washington Oil	32	36	32

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65
American Brass	223	227	223
Atlas Powder	173	176	173
Do pf	90½	92	90½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	112	110
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	72	..
Can. Found's F.	160	185	160
Colt's Arms	65	68	65
Du Pont	298	302	298
Du Pont debs	86¾	87¾	86¾
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	121	125	121
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	50	60	50
Scovill Mfg	445	460	445
Thomas Iron Co.	25	35	25
Winchester Arms	700	825	750
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

HALF BILLION OF ALIEN PROPERTY TAKEN OVER

A. Mitchell Palmer Has Invested $42,970,027 of Enemy Money in Liberty Bonds.

More than half a billion dollars worth of enemy-owned property has been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. All of the money taken over has been invested in Government securities. The custodian has invested $42,970,027 of enemy money in Liberty bonds and is rated as the largest individual purchaser of bonds. A statement was issued yesterday at the offices of the Custodian, at 110 West Forty-second Street, which said:

"The total number of trusts reported to the Alien Property Custodian is 23,405, of which 13,765 have been opened. The total of the latter is $441,395,795. The large amount of enemy money and property now in Mr. Palmer's hands awaiting formal opening as trusts will bring the amount of enemy money and property he has taken over to considerably above the half billion-dollar mark.

"The statement of trust accounts opened is as follows: Invested in Government securities, $42,970,027.82; uninvested, $2,807,905.63; stocks, $149,489,387.70; bonds, other than investments made by the Secretary of the Treasury, $53,398,829.97; mortgages, $9,063,667.98; notes receivable, $5,918,517.46; accounts receivable, $54,466,529.43; real estate, $6,028,100.71; general business and estates in operation or liquidation, merchandise, miscellaneous investments, &c., $83,059,128.35; enemy vessels, $34,193,090; total, $441,395,795.05."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Security values closed firm in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices at the close showed fractional advances in a majority of the active issues. Trading throughout the session was on a very limited scale, excepting in the final hour, when there was comparatively a fair amount of business. The market, as a whole, was narrow and inclined to be irregular, though the movement in either direction during the afternoon session was but fractional in extent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am Can	47	46¾	46¾	10	N Y Cent.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
60	Am Car & F.	84	83⅝	83⅝	150	NY,NH&H.	40¼	39¾	40¼
10	Am Linseed.	40¾	40¾	40¾	50	Ontario Sil.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Am S & R.	78	78	78	20	Pac Mail.	32¾	32¾	32¾
450	Am Sum T.	123⅞	122⅝	122⅝	10	Press S Car.	70¼	70¼	70¼
50	Am T & T.	92⅛	92	92	10	Ry S Spgs.	61	61	61
55	Anaconda	66	65½	66	10	Ray Copper.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
10	A, G & W I.	102½	102½	102½	80	Reading	87¾	87⅛	87⅝
680	Bald Loco.	90⅜	89	89¾	10	Sinclair Oil.	31¼	31¼	31¼
50	Balt & Ohio.	54	53¾	53¾	30	South Pac.	84	84	84
70	Beth Steel B	83	82⅝	82¾	390	Studebaker.	43¾	42½	43¾
190	Brook R T.	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝	290	Tob Prod.	68¾	67½	68⅝
50	C, M. & St.P	43¾	43⅝	43¾	50	Un Pacific.	121⅛	120⅝	121⅛
20	C, R. I & P.	23¼	23¼	23¼	10	Un Cig S.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
50	Corn Prod.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	50	U S. Ind Alc	127¼	127	127¼
10	Cruc. Steel.	66	66	66	4,210	U S. Steel.	108⅜	107⅝	108¼
70	Distill Sec.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	20	Wab pf A.	37½	37⅛	37½
30	Erie	15	14⅞	14⅞	60	Willys-Ov'l'd	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
20	Erie 1st pf.	30½	30⅜	30½		*LIBERTY BONDS.			
100	Gen. Motors	140½	138	140⅛	2,450	Lib 3½s.	100.44	100.32	100.34
10	Gt Nor Ore.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	850	Do 1st 4s.	94.94	94.86	94.88
10	Insp Cop.	52½	52½	52½	5,700	Do 2d 4s.	94.42	94.32	94.40
350	Int M M pf.	97	96¼	96⅞	700	Do 1st 4¼s	95.04	94.92	94.92
10	Int Paper	36½	36½	36½	3,800	Do 2d 4¼s.	94.44	94.42	94.42
640	Mex Pet.	101⅜	100⅝	101	3,850	Do 3d 4¼s.	96.58	96.52	96.56
10	Midvale S.	52¼	52¼	52¼					
10	Nat C & C.	18¼	18¼	18¼					

*Price includes interest.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Coal	85¾	85¾	85¾	30	Penn. W. P.	65	65	65
50	Con. Power	96	96	96	10	Tube	74	74	74
478	Cosden	6½	6⅜	6½	10	Do pf	85	85	85
3	Fid. Deposit	109	109	109	10	United Ry.	20	20	20
16	Md. Casualty	94	94	94					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Charles'n-W. Caro. 5s	95½	95½	95½	$9,000	Cos. 6s. B.	80½	80¼	80½
					1,000	W.,B. & A.5s	82	82	82

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Zinc pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	10	Island Creek.	63	61¾	61¾
15	Ahmeek	75½	75½	75½	175	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5½	5½
25	Allouez	50	50	50	10	Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	Anaconda	65¾	65¾	65¾	10	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
145	Ariz Com'l.	15	14¾	14¾	335	North Butte.	14¼	14	14¼
63	Cal & Ariz.	68¼	68	68	90	Pond Creek.	18¼	18	18
3	Cal & Hecla.	450¾	450¾	450¾	55	Quincy	69	68	68
1	Cop Range.	48	48	48	50	Sup & Bos.	2	2	2
150	Daly-West	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	25	Ray.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
200	Davis-Daly.	6	6	6	10	Utah Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼
425	East Butte.	10	9⅞	10					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bos & Alb.	132	132	132	30	Mass Elec.	2	2	2
103	Bos El	71½	71	71½	535	Do pf.	18½	16	18
40	pf. rcts.	97	97	97	10	New Haven.	40	40	40
87	Fitchburg pf	62½	62	62½	*8	Old Colony.	92½	92½	92½

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am Ag Ch.	90	90	90	21	N E Tel.	83½	83½	83½
86	Do pf.	94	94	94	10	Nova Scotia.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
20	Am Sugar	111¼	111¼	111¼	50	Pullman	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
13	Do pf.	110	109¼	109¼	12	Reece But.	13⅜	13	13
399	A T & T.	93	92	92⅞	639	Swift	111⅞	110½	111⅝
15	Am Wool pf	95	94⅞	95	25	Torrington	52	52	52
25	Booth Fish.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	128	Un Fruit	127⅛	126½	127⅛
240	Cent Steel	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	171	Un Shoe	41	40⅞	41
40	Edison	140¼	140	140¼	40	Do pf.	25½	25½	25½
100	East S S.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	370	U S Steel	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
225	Fairbanks	41⅞	41	41⅞	320	Ventura Oil.	7⅞	7½	7½
20	Island Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Swift 5s	91	91	91	$3,200	Lib 2d 4s	94.14	93.34	93.34
18,000	Lib 3½s	99.98	99.64	99.84	800	Do 4¼s.'47	94.44	94.44	94.44
4,000	Do cv 4s	94.44	94.14	94.14	9,200	Do 1942	93.60	93.34	93.40

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fish.	25	25	25	10	Dia. Match.	107½	107½	107½
20	C C. & C Ry	1½	1½	1½	25	Sears-Roe	140	140	140
160	Do pf.	17	17	17	40	S Warner.	57¼	57¼	57¼
100	Cudahy	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,025	Swift & Co.	111⅝	110½	111⅝
40	Com Edison	101	101	101	330	Union C & C	57⅛	56⅝	57

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Chi City & Conn 5s	60	60	60	$18,000	C P Tool 5s	93⅜	93	93
2,000	Chi City Ry 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	1,000	South S El 4s	78	78	78
					1,000	Swift 1st 5s.	91½	91½	91½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Elec. Storage	54⅝	54	54⅝	200	Tono. Belm.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	Ins. N. A.	26½	26½	26½	345	Tono. Min.	2¾	2⅝	2¾
865	Lake Sup. C.	19½	19	19½	60	Union Trac.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
33	Lehigh Val.	57½	57¼	57¼	10	U. Gas Im.	65¼	65¼	65¼
458	Penn. R. R.	43¾	43⅝	43¾	635	U. S. Steel.	108⅜	108	108⅜
81	Phila. Elec.	24½	24⅜	24½	10	W.J. & S.S.	39½	39½	39½
118	P. R. T. t.c.	25⅛	25	25⅛					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City 4s, '43.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	$1,000	Lake S. In.5s	56	56	56
2,000	Do 4s, '41.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1,550	Lib. 2d 4s	93.40	93.20	93.40
3,000	Do, '46.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1,900	Do 3d 4¼s	93.50	93.20	93.50
2,000	Do, '38.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1,000	Phil.Co.1st 5s	89	89	89
1,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	70½	70½	70½	1,000	Pa.gn.4½s,'65	87½	87½	87½
					1,000	Ph.El. 1st 5s	93	93	93

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
175	Cities Service	209	208½	208¼	210
325	Cities Service pf.	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	[illegible]
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	73	Miss. River Power	13	17
Am. Gas & Electric	81	83	Miss. River Power pf.	42	50
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	40	Northern Ohio Electric.	15	25
Am. Light & Traction	187	190	Northern Ohio Elec.pf.	50	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92½	95	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	41	43	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	55
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	70	Northern States Power.	42	45
Am. Public Utilities	..	25	North.States Power pf.	80	83
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50	Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4⅛	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	59	Pacific Gas & Electric.	33½	34½
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	78½	80
Carolina Power & Light	26	30	Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14
Carolina Power & L.pf.	85	90	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	44	47
Colorado Power	23	25	Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Republic Ry. & Light.	20	22
Columbus Electric pf.	70	78	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	59	61
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	22	23	Southern Cal. Edison	75½	78
Com. Pow.,Ry.& Lt.pf.	41	43	South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	98
Conn. Power pf.	82	84	Stand. Gas & Electric.	4	6
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21½	23
Eastern Texas Electric.	50	55	Tampa Electric	100	104
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	3	3½
El Paso Electric		*90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14	18
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85	United Light & Rys.	30	31
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	96	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	61½	62½
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75	Wash. I. W. L. & P.pf.	82	84
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10	Western Power	13	14
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40	Western Power pf.	50	51
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	20½	West. Church & Kerr.	61	65
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	57	62	West. Church & K. pf.	78	83
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	96½	97	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	70	72
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32.	67	70	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	90½	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	102	Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	84	87
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	85
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P.6s.	100	..
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	87½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	88	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	87	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	78½	80	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	87	90	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P.6s	98¼	99	United Util. cv, 6s, '43.	90	95
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '33.	80	83	Utah Securities 6s	86	88
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	97	100	97
Do pf.	83	86	83
Conley Foil	190	210	190
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	105	100
MacA. & F.	160	170	160
MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	127	135	127
R. J. Reynolds, A.	250	275	250
Do B, common	210	230	210
Do pf.	100	108	100

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Lowering of Crop Estimates Has Had Little Effect on Business.

The lowering of some crop estimates because of recent unfavorable weather has had less effect on business sentiment, Dun's Review notes, than would have been the case if the nation had not been on a war basis.

"More fully than at any previous period," the commercial agency says in its discussion of trade to be issued today, "special factors dominate the economic situation and the course of business is now shaped almost wholly by Governmental influences, rather than by the probable size of the harvests and similar considerations. That there is far greater manufacturing activity than is usually witnessed at the midsummer season is made clear by advices from every centre of importance, and the remarkably strong position of the leading iron and steel interest is demonstrated alike by its statement of phenomenal earnings and by a further wage advance benefiting many thousands of employes.

"While this is a particularly striking instance of the prevailing prosperity, it reflects a condition that is practically widespread in the industrial field, and many producers are so rushed with work that the chief problem is one of maintaining outputs at the high rate necessitated by the pressing requirements. Yet the distinction between war orders and demands from regular channels has become more sharply defined, and not only is civilian business beset with many difficulties and uncertainties, but its volume steadily diminishes as the constantly expanding needs of the Government reduce the supplies available for commercial uses.

"Clearings through the banks continue in remarkably heavy volume at most of the principal cities in the United States, at some points exceeding all previous records for this period, but the total, $5,312,184,766, for this week, is 5.8 per cent. larger than for the same week last year. The aggregate of the cities outside New York shows a gain of 18.0 per cent., but there is a falling off of 0.6 per cent. at the metropolis."

Bradstreet's says:

"In ordinary jobbing trade for civilian goods it is still a case of more orders than goods, but there are signs that as textile prices are better understood, there is a loosening up of producers to supply demands. Warmer weather seems to have stimulated retail trade in Summer goods, though there is some talk of demand following staple lines and of luxuries being neglected. Against this, however, is the evidence that fat wage scales—some further advances are noted to steel workers and others—are inducing free buying from usually restricted quarters.

"There is a tendency to credit the drought in the Southwest as having cut possible cotton production heavily and reduced corn promise, but east of the Mississippi River the outlook for both is good. Spring wheat has lost little ground, the estimate of the total wheat crop is crystallizing in the neighborhood of 900,000,000 bushels, and with 200,000,000 bushels indicated in Canada, an export surplus of 500,000,000 bushels is possible with economy."

NEW WORK-AND-STUDY PLAN

Rutgers to Take Students Who Will Spend Half Time in Factories.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 2.—President W. H. S. Demarest announced this morning that, beginning on Sept. 16, Rutgers College would offer courses in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering whereby students may attend college for two weeks, and then work in factories for two weeks, alternating throughout the year. While working they will receive standard wages, and while studying will receive credit for the subjects pursued. The courses will run throughout the year, with a week's vacation at Christmas and two weeks in the Summer. At the end of five years students will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The new courses are the result of appeals on the part of manufacturers in and about New Brunswick, and have been inaugurated as a war measure.

RALLY IN COTTON WITH RUSH OF BUYERS

Bulge at the Opening of the Local Market with a Steady Closing.

An unexpected decrease in offerings, coupled with a renewed buying pressure, largely from out of town, and the strength of the Liverpool market caused another rally in cotton prices on the local market yesterday. As on the previous day, the big bulge came early in the morning, and thereafter prices did little more than hold the level then attained, while the volume of trading fell off considerably toward the close, which was steady, at net advances of 53 to 62 points in the active months, and 134 points in August. In the last-named month, buyers who apparently had to have cotton could find none until they offered over 27 cents for it.

The expectation at the opening was that the bullish Government report of Thursday had already been pretty well discounted, as indicated by the slump in interest late yesterday. Opening prices were steady, with October quoted 8 points down, but other months unchanged to 11 points advance. As soon as trading began, however, buying orders were in evidence from all quarters. Liverpool bought a large amount of the intermediate positions, and there were orders from the South, West, and Wall Street houses. Apparently the full significance of the Government report and the decline of 1,700,000 bales in crop prospects had only soaked in over night, and prices then quoted looked cheap to everybody.

As on the previous day, the advance continued only long enough to reach levels which brought out new offerings from the South, and then prices receded some 20 or 30 points under realizing. They worked back somewhat early in the afternoon on the continued pessimistic weather reports, which told of no rain in Texas and too much rain in the Eastern belt, but on the whole the rest of the session was quiet and featureless.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Aug.	25.98	27.05	25.98	26.95@26.97	25.71
Sept.	..	26.47	26.47	26.60 bid	25.81
Oct.	25.73	26.46	25.73	26.34@26.35	25.81
Nov.	..	..	..	25.80 bid	25.26
Dec.	25.14	25.84	25.14	25.72@25.73	25.18
Jan.	25.07	25.70	25.06	25.59@25.61	25.00
Feb.	..	..	..	25.52 bid	24.90
March	25.01	25.58	25.00	25.52 bid	24.90
April	..	..	..	25.52 bid	24.90
May	25.01	25.40	[illegible]	25.52 bid	24.90

The local market for spot cotton was 75 points higher at 30.45c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.25c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 28.25c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 27c; Little Rock, 28c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,731	7,104	6,410
Exports	..	7,701	11,906
Exports, season	..	..	44,094
New York stocks	133,990	121,209	65,801
Port stocks	974,115	998,469	538,752

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton firm, 7 points advance; middling 20.39d; good middling, 20.02d. Sales, 1,000; American, 1,000; imports, 4,000. Futures opened steady, 40 to 48 points advance; closed steady, 73 to 76 points advance; Aug., 20.35d; Sept., 19.98d; Oct., 19.70d; Nov., 19.51d; Dec., 19.34d. Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths strong.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rains and thunder showers Sat; fair Sun.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat.; showers and cooler Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Sat.; fair Sun.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Sat.; cloudy Sun.

Ind.—Showers and cooler Sat.; cloudy Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat.; showers Sun.

La. and Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

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This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

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FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

The Cayuga Tool Steel Works AT AUBURN, N. Y.

An Exceptional Opportunity to Get Into the Tool Steel and Alloy Steel Business.

Works partly complete and in operation on Government orders, and material on the ground to finish. When complete will comprise two 24-pot Crucible Furnaces, one Electric Melting Furnace, three trains of Rolls and seven Steam Hammers, with suitable heating furnaces and appurtenances. Seventeen acres of land located on siding from Lehigh Valley R. R. and New York Central. Ample electric power at low rates.

For particulars address

GEO. C. PEARSON,
GEO. TIMMINS,
Receivers, Auburn, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., July 30, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on September 2d, 1918, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 20-oz. O. D. Melton will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., August 12th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 20-oz. O. D. Melton" and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 E. 16th St., New York.

LIFT BAN ON SOME EXPORTS.

War Board Issues New Rules for Shipments to Holland and Denmark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Trade Board announced today the adoption of new regulations with respect to the exportation of certain commodities to European Holland and Denmark proper as follows:

1. The list of commodities which will be considered for exportation to European Holland and Denmark has been revised. Applications for licenses to export the commodities as listed below will now be given consideration. Previous announcements with respect to such commodities are hereby withdrawn.

2. The list of commodities which will now be considered for exportation to European Holland and Denmark proper is as follows: Adding and calculating machines, alabaster for statuary, artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine; athletic goods, not containing rubber or leather; automobiles, (passenger,) bicycles, mortor cycles, and spare parts of, but no tires and no accessories; buttons, bone or horn; carpets, Oriental of high value; cash registers, china, china clay, clocks, including clocks for time checking; clothing made up of silk or mixed silk; coral, cutlery, knives—table, dessert, butcher's, cook's, bread, carving, pocket, hunting, painter's, palette, shoemaker's, pruning budding, and Bowie; scissors, steel forks, table and carving; razors, including safety razors and blades not containing nickel or tin; drugs, acetylsalicylic acid, aconite, pure; agaricin.

Althaea root, amidol and substitutes, argentamine, arsenobe, arsenous acid, barium, sulphate, pure, for X-ray; beta naphthol, bromine, butylchloral hydrate, camomile, chromic acid, diaethyl-barbituric acid, digitalis, eucaine, ferric compounds, fruit of fennel, hydrobromic acid, ichthyol, inula root, iron reduced, kharsevan, leaves of hyoscyamus, merol, nitrate of silver, opium alkaloids, paraldehyde, phenacetine, salicylic acid, sodium arsenate, sodium bromide, sodium cacodylate, sodium nitropusside, sodium salicylate, sulphuric acid, veronal, dental burs, dental fillings other than such as contain platinum or other rare metals; diamonds, other than industrial; dyes and dyestuffs, earthen ware.

Electroplated goods and silverware containing not more than 5 per cent. nickel or copper, feathers of high value; films, cinema; flowers, artificial; flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants; fountain pens, furs of high value, gauge glasses, glassware, hair ornaments and combs, except such as are manufactured from caseine or corozo; hardware for builders, if of iron or steel; hats, trimmed ready for use; hats, straw; household furnishnigs, fixtures, and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron, or steel; jewelry, imitation; laces, hand-made, such as maltese; ledgers, loose leaf and similar stationery; leathers, imitation, made up for hats; lighting fixtures, if of iron or steel.

Machinery: Cotton goods machinery, laundry, not containing rubber or copper; sugar refining machinery, spare or replacement parts of; printing presses not containing an undue proportion of copper, nickel, or antimony; typesetting and typecasting, excluding type metal; marble for statuary; medical and surgical appliances, other than those containing rubber; morocco leather, small fancy articles; musical instruments, except when composed entirely or mainly of metals; office furniture, equipment and supplies.

Oil paintings, opera glasses; paper materials, fancy, for book covers; phonographs, phonographic records; photographic goods; pianos; pennibs; perfumery, but not essential oils; pictures, reproductions of; precious stones, real and imitation; ribbon silk; silks and manufactures thereof, except gaze a blutoir and Asiatic silk or similar silk wherever manufactured; salt cake; sanitary ware, plumbers' goods, if of iron, steel, or earthenware; screw spanners for cycles; sewing machines; scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass; shrubs; spectacles; tobacco pipes; teeth, artificial, except such as contain platinum, iridium, or other rare metals; tooth brushes; toilet preparations (excluding soap) not in tin or lead containers and not containing more than 1 per cent. of glycerine; trimmings, silk; toys; truffles, fresh or preserved; typewriters and spare parts and accessories, except typewriter ribbons not cut for use and except ribbons over two inches wide; wallpaper; wines.

(3.) Prospective importers in European Holland should obtain from the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company an import certificate. Upon receipt of the certificate the importer should notify the prospective exporter that such a certificate has been obtained and advise him of the serial number thereof. The exporter should thereupon apply to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, in Washington, for an export license, and, in addition, furnish the gross weight of the proposed shipment and the serial number of the import certificate of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company. All shipments to European Holland, except those consigned to the Government of the Netherlands, must be consigned directly to and only to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company.

(4.) In the case of proposed shipments to Denmark, the prospective importer abroad first should obtain an import certificate from the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers. When this certificate is received the prospective importer should advise the exporter in the United States of the serial number. Application for export licenses should be made on application form X, and the applicant should attach thereto the appropriate supplemental information sheets and also supplemental information sheet X-105, upon which should be noted the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers' import certificate serial number. Such shipments need not be consigned to the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, but may be consigned to an individual.

(5.) Licenses will be valid only for shipment on vessels flying the flag of the country to which commodities are destined.

FOR UTILITIES RATE BOARD.

State Commissions Suggest Federal Body to Recommend Advances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Establishment of a National Public Utilities Administration, to recommend rate increases for certain utilities as a war measure, has been recommended to President Wilson by the National Association of Railways and Utility Commissioners, representing practically all State commissions. This recommendation is similar to that made by the War Labor Board in connection with the awarding of wage increases to employes of a number of street railways. Special significance is attached to the association's proposal, inasmuch as it represents the views of many members of local and State bodies with rate-supervising powers.

The association's proposals, contained in a letter to the President, were:

"Establishment of a national administrator, or board of three, with power of recommendation, advice, or request to the State and municipal authorities.

"No disturbance of the rate and service powers of the State commissions or the contractual powers of the municipalities, except as the State or local authorities may subordinate these to the Federal recommendations for the wartime emergency, as we believe would almost uniformly be done.

"Use of the State commissions by the Federal administrator or board for all purposes of inquiry, investigation, ascertainment, and report of facts, and co-operation in recommendations, where needed, to the local authorities."

Any increase in rates granted at Federal instance should be for the war only, it was suggested. The President was told that each application of utilities for rate increases must be considered separately, and that consequently it would be inadvisable for any Federal authority to order a general rate advance.

Carpet Workers Get $150,000 Bonus

The Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, of Yonkers, distributed among its 8,000 employes yesterday approximately $150,000 as its semi-annual bonus, the largest bonus since the profit-sharing plan was established in August, 1911, by Alexander Smith Cochrane, founder of the company. To employes who have been with the company at least two years the bonus is 4 per cent. of the semi-annual salary, at least five years, 8 per cent., and at least ten years, 12 per cent. The largest previous bonus has been $80,000, while the amount distributed among the employes since the plan was adopted is over $1,000,000. At present the company has almost entirely discontinued the manufacture of carpets and is engaged in making canvas tents for the Government.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Those of Foodstuffs Showed an Advance During the Week.

Wholesale commodities prices showed a sharp reversal of form this week, as compared with last, according to Dun's list. While last week's figures showed only 36 changes from those of the previous one, 19 of them being advances, in the current week there were 56 revisions. Of these, 37 were upward. The general upturn in foodstuffs prices was the feature.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$12.50	$12.75	$15.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08½	.08⅝	.09½
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.11⅝	.11⅝	.10⅞
Stand. Br. Sheet., yd.	.28	.28	.16
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.15½	.15½	.10¼
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.44¾	.44¾	.40
Cheese, w. m., fresh, spl., lb.	.25¾	.25½	.23
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.40	.41	.34
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.15½	.15½	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.12	.12	.10¼
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.15¾	.15¾	.11¾
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10½	.08
Flour, Sp., 196 lbs.	*11.30	*11.35	...
Wheat, No.2 red, bush	2.36½	2.36½	...
Corn, No. 3, (K. D.,) bush	1.88¾	1.88¾	2.43½
Oats, No.3 white, bush	.83¼	.85¼	.91
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	1.20
Hides, Chic., pack., No. 1, lb.	.30	.30	.34
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb.	.28	.30	.33½
Leather, hem., sole, lb.	.52	.52	...
Leath., un. backs, lb.	.75	.75	.75
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phila., ton	34.40	34.40	53.00
Steel bil., Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	100.00
Cop., Lake, N. Y., lb.	.26	.26	.29½
Cop., Electro, N.Y., lb	.26	.26	.29½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.08	.08	.10½
Tin, New York, lb.	.94	.95	.68½
Pet., ref., gal., in bbl.	.17	.17½	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	10.50	10.50	7.50
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	18.25	17.85	15.10
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	11.00	10.75	7.50
Lard, Mid. Wt, 100 lbs	26.70	26.50	21.85
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	24.25	24.12	21.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	47.50	47.00	41.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.08
Rub., Up-Riv. Para, lb	.68	.68	.69
Sug., fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.50
Tea, For., fair, lb.	.30	.30	.24
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.20
Potatoes, new, bbl.	4.50	3.75	2.75
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb	.728	.728	.728

*Government basis.

Spring 100 per cent. flour showed a drop of 5 cents a barrel during the week here. At Chicago live beef did not change for the first time in several weeks, but live hogs and sheep, together with mess pork, short ribs, and Middle Western lard, were higher. At this city advances were shown both by hams and bacon.

The dairy products list showed advances in the medium and cheaper grades of butter, as well as in the best cheese. Fancy nearby eggs advanced 4 cents a dozen to a point 8 cents a dozen higher than at this time last year, but there was a break of a cent a dozen in the price of the best Westerns. The latter, however, are still 6 cents above the corresponding 1917 price.

Higher prices were asked for common and fancy apples, but these were the only changes seen in the listed fresh and dried fruits. In the vegetable list there were advances in new potatoes and onions. The increases were sharp in both cases, and both vegetables are now considerably higher than they were a year ago. This is particularly true of onions. The only decline was in choice marrow beans. No. 7 Rio coffee broke again, but no changes took place in teas. Spices were unchanged for the first time in quite a while. In all, the foodstuffs advances outnumbered the declines by nearly four to one.

Seven of the nineteen changes shown in the lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were downward. about the only feature being the further weakness of some of the soda products. A rise in malt was offset in the grains list by declines in oats and rye. Leathers continued unchanged, but a further softening of hides prices was seen in the lower quotations on heavy native cows and No. 1 calfskins.

The changes in the metals list were confined to lower prices for ordinary antimony, spelter, and tin. The only revision in the naval stores was a drop in turpentine, which has been going down for some time. Higher prices on six grades of this year's crop of burley tobacco also were included in the list. Chip, news, and straw boards were the paper items that showed advances.

Firm primary markets and a fair amount of buying activity resulted in a slightly firmer feeling in burlaps here, and the market is expected to stay firm for some time to come. There was little feature to the cottons, buyers having covered their immediate needs in staple cloths pretty well and appearing unwilling to contract for long deliveries in view of the prospect of further Government price revising in October. By delaying, they feel that they may be able to do better for themselves.

SIMPLIFY EXPORT RULES.

War Board Aims to Prevent Manufacture of Useless Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Trade Board, after consultation with the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and the war missions of the allied Governments, announced today the adoption of a simplified procedure, effective Aug. 12, for the issuance of export licenses for shipments which are destined to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium, (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates,) either directly or by way of any other country or colony; or destined to any country or colony by way of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium, excepting shipments destined to Switzerland by way of France or Italy.

The purposes of the new procedure are to save tonnage and prevent the useless consumption of material and labor by preventing the manufacture of articles which may not be exported or which the Government of the country of destination does not wish to have imported.

The War Trade Board ruling of describing the old procedure will be rescinded and superseded by this new procedure. Applications filed prior to that date in accordance with the old procedure—will be accepted for consideration.

Applications for licenses filed on and after Aug. 12, to export any commodity to the destinations and in the manner mentioned, will be refused if the applicant, subsequently to Aug. 12, and prior to the issuance of the license applied for, shall purchase or otherwise acquire or commence to manufacture or produce or fit articles specified in the application for the fulfillment of a specific export order.

Export licenses issued under this new procedure will be valid for ninety days. In unusual cases the War Trade Board will grant licenses for longer periods if from the nature of the business a real necessity is shown to exist for the issuance of such licenses.

It is the policy of the War Trade Board to discourage and prevent exporters purchasing, manufacturing, or producing articles for the fulfillment of specific export orders until an appropriate export license has been issued. The attention of the War Trade Board has been directed to a number of instances in which manufacturers before obtaining export licenses have made articles for specific export orders which were useless for domestic consumption, but which under the regulations of the War Trade Board could not be exported. It is declared to be essential for the proper conservation of commodities in the United States that this practice be stopped, and it is the purpose of the War Trade Board to refuse licenses to exporters who violate this policy.

Gallantry of American Airmen.

Caproni, the Italian inventor, praises the dash of American airmen abroad in a communication published in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

B. C. & F. H. BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors; also heavy and light weight velours; for spot cash. Blaustein, Leifer & Baum, Inc., 279 5th Av. M. S. 442.

BURELLA, AMERICAN, Wanted.—0810 or 060 navy, taupe and brown. Philip J. Mendetz, 29 West 35th. Greeley 43.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Dresses, skirts, furs, spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity white flesh and black; also cheap black taffetas at 87½ cents yd. La Rose Waist, 31 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White, flesh, and black; open for large quantities. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

GABARDINE COVERT Wanted.—Large quantity. Freedman Skirt Co., Bush Terminal Building No. 20.

GEORGEENS Wanted.—Large quantity raw or dye finished; mail swatches with best cash price. A 62 Times.

SATIN BROCADES Wanted.—Cotton back for cash; dark colors. Storms, 7 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Lorraine 3674, all shades, Lorraine 1533, Juilliard's 4061, Amoskeag 6614, all shades; spot cash. Write A 47 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of 09070, preferably all navies. X 311 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all description, small or large quantities. Madison Square 377.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—22 and 24 inch twill back velveteen; all colors. Telephone Greeley 3173.

VELOUR Wanted.—Keely and Watson's 309 navy, or will exchange for burgundy. Farr. 9872.

WOOLEN PLAIDS Wanted.—For skirts; spot cash. Sontag & Fledell, 24 West 20th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Salts beaver fur and Blumenthal's furmoss for sale. Farr. 6264.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark & Banna 5420 taupe, Burgundy and black; $3.27½. Phone Stuyvesant 7359.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHEVIOTS.—Kessel's 500; Flagler's 1500; Stoney & Starkey 27, 2200, 1700; Deland 4900, 255; Thomas F. Shore 643; all shades; below market prices. Greeley 4582; piece goods department.

COATS.—Sacrifice plushes, velours, mixtures, caraculs, metalamb, uralamb, and infants', children's dresses, skirts, suits. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Only to high rated firms, 48-inch, all wool, snappy coats, lined throughout, $8.90. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATINGS.—Flagler 24 line, 5¾ goods, $1.30. Gramercy 1313.

CORDUROY.—36-inch, 9000, narrow wale, turquoise, sand, Indian, Nile, ciel, pink; 1,000 yards; sell the lot 60 cents. Phone Spring 8517.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041; also single width, black and colors, below market prices. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Heavy quality four thread; 80 picks; $1.15 net. A 103 Times.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES.—Satin and serge dresses on racks; large assortment; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of Georgette and crepe de chine, also wash dresses, at a price. Big N. Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Beautiful style satins, $3.90; job of serges, $5.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

POM POM.—American 12075, all colors; also shows 1717 tan, below market prices. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

POM POMS.—Sell cheap 0816, also F. & H. velours. Mad. Sq. 1520.

POPLINS.—American, all shades; also serges, all wool and cotton warp, below market prices. Greeley 4582, (piece goods department.)

SWEATERS and fancy knit goods, newest models, at old prices; also job lots on hand; come early and take advantage of this offer. Charles H. Levitt & Co., 591 Broadway.

SWEATERS.—Pure silk, to close out at a sacrifice. Telephone Mad. Square 5353.

VELOURS.—American heavy and light-weight; all shades; below market prices. Greeley 4582; piece goods department.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, all widths; English Worrall dye; immediate delivery. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS, 27-inch twill back, for sale, 2 West 33d St., 11th floor. Ben Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

VENETIANS, stripes, for linings and skirts; 45c. net. Irving Bloom Co., 7 West 27th.

VENETIANS.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

WOOL JERSEY.—Close out cheap five pieces light gray. Mad. Sq. 1520.

Allied Industries.

TALCUM POWDER.—Standard oval package, assorted odors, 10 and 15 cent sellers, 4½ cents per can. Herman Chemical Co., 280 Adams St., Brooklyn.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Contractors take notice; we are open for very snappy styles of silk, wool, and velveteen dresses; large tickets. Apply with samples, 22 West 27th, 4th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city salesman wanted to sell misses' and ladies' coats only on commission basis; ask for interview by letter. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Higher Price for Collars.

Though there has been no announcement made as yet, it is quite generally expected in the local market that the other large manufacturers of men's collars will very shortly follow the lead of Cluett, Peabody & Co., and advance their prices on men's soft and laundered collars to $1.90 a dozen. It was pointed out that labor costs and other manufacturing charges, as well as the advancing prices on raw materials, forced the action taken, and that these things are equally compelling with all other manufacturers.

As to Spring Worsteds.

"I would not be surprised if the Government does not issue any wool for the next six months," said a leading factor in the local worsted goods market recently on returning from a trip to Washington. "We have our sample lines all ready to bring out the moment the Government grants us a supply of raw wool, but just at present there is not very much indication that we will get any for the Spring season. There is, of course, the possibility that any day may bring us word from the authorities that a certain quantity has been allotted to us, but until this news comes we will have nothing to open for next Spring.

Little Change to Gray Goods.

Little change to buying was noticed in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers of some of the finer-yarn goods were active, notably on voiles and gabardines, but the staple cloths were again neglected more or less. Second hands now appear to be fairly well cleaned up on the spot goods they want to let out, with the result that business from that source also is quieter than it has been. On the Government basis, some first-hand sales for this and next month's delivery were put through on such printcloths as 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-48s. Not much was done in the sheetings from all accounts.

Silk Hosiery Prices Go Up.

Reports current in the local market have it that lines of women's silk hose for the Spring, 1919, season will show advances over current prices ranging from 5 to 15 per cent., the larger percentages applying to the cheaper goods. In money it is understood, the advances will range from $1.50 to $2 a dozen. While, so far as could be learned yesterday, there is to be little, if any, curtailment in the number of styles to be put on the market for the new season, the color assortments will be quite sharply limited. Production of the goods is about the only uncertain factor in the situation at present, and the belief is current in certain quarters that, due to the labor shortage, the amount of goods available will be so small as to make allotments to various buyers necessary.

Stevens Resolution Being Felt.

While as yet workings of the "Stevens Resolution," designed to discourage fraudulent failures among retailers of men's furnishings, has not actually forced any doubtful retailers out of business, there are several such merchants who are beginning to find it impossible to continue their crooked practices. "One of the largest and best known distributers of men's underwear has refused to sell one of those merchants who failed dishonestly last Winter, though cash was offered for the merchandise wanted," said Mr. Stevens yesterday. "Several other of our members, also makers or distributers of standard trade-marked goods, have been appealed to by him unsuccessfully. We are going to make it mighty hard for the crooked merchant to continue in business."

Who Will Get the Benefit?

The question has come up here as to just who is going to benefit from the lower prices at which the Government is requiring the mills to sell cotton goods. While it was obviously the intention of the Governent to have the lower prices strike all the way back to the consumer, there is some doubt here as to whether that will actually be the case. It was pointed out that while prices have been fixed for the mills on certain goods, with more to follow, nothing has been done to limit profits on resales by jobbers, converters, or retailers. The effect of this will be, it is asserted, that the retailers will be the real winners in the long run, competition forcing the jobbers and the converters to keep their prices within reasonable bounds. The result will be that the retail trade will be able to buy their cloths at more attractive prices, but will not necessarily have to sell them that way.

Why Values Are Better.

Not a little interest has been aroused here by the recent assertion of a person well known in the ready-to-wear buying field that better values can be obtained by purchasing the cheaper numbers of a high-priced line than by buying the more expensive models of a house that gets out garments more on the popular-price order. It was explained by a manufacturer yesterday that this ought to be so, as the house making the better garments not only puts as good fabrics into its lower-priced products as the cheaper house puts into its better ones, but is equipped from designer to the least important machine operator with a more competent class of workers. These employes put the same skill and effort into turning out the cheaper numbers in their lines as they do the more expensive ones, the chief difference between the two lying in the quality of the goods put into them and the trimmings that adorn them.

First "Floor Sales" on Sept. 11.

The first "floor sale" of raw furs ever held in this city will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 382 and 384 West Broadway. It will be conducted entirely through the medium of sealed bids, and will be open to dealers only. Similar sales will be held here from time to time during September and October, and twice a week thereafter during the raw fur season. In addition to the skins collected from various parts of the United States, Alaska, and Canada by the firm which will conduct the sales, consignments of raw domestic and foreign furs will be accepted and sold on commission. This commission will cover selling, lotting, storing, insurance while in the hands of the selling firm, &c. The sales in question are the outgrowth of the successful general auctions of raw furs that are held here every Fall, Winter, and Spring, and are expected to put this city still more firmly in the position of being the fur market of the world.

Buyers Approve One Hour Closing.

"It has been gratifying to note how buyers have received our plan, inaugurated Aug. 1, of closing our doors between 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for lunch," said Herman Lebow of the Lerner Waist Company yesterday. "Buyers who may be in the show rooms when the gong rings at 11:45 are informed that we are closing for the noon hour and that we would be very glad to have them join us at lunch or to return at 12:45, when we will again be open for business. Without exception these buyers have expressed approval and even admiration of our plan, realizing that ultimately they will benefit through always receiving the maximum of service during our working hours instead of, as formerly, getting only half efficient service for several hours in the middle of the day."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABBEVILLE, La.—L. & M. Soloski; M. Fredericks, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Mendel, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway; Arlington.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Brittain, Mrs. Porter, Miss Nolan, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; C. E. Diehl, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.; Latham.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—C. H. Schneider & Bro.; C. H. Schneider, clothing, shoes; 1,161 Broadway; Arlington.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz Co.; A. I. Obkowitz, millinery; 3 West 29th.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Southern Novelty House; B. Joseph, novelties; Grand.
BOSTON—J. Reiner, children's, juniors', cloth coats; 19 E. 23d; store.
BOSTON—Shapiro Bros.; W. D. Shapiro, dry goods, furn. goods, crockery; Longacre.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwall Co.; Miss M. Buckley, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—S. Vorenberg Co.; J. C. Harrison, cloaks, suits, children's wear, millinery; Broztell.
BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. A. S. Blood, misses' dresses, suits; 550 5th Av.; Holland House.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; T. L. Miller, Jr., representing; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; J. P. Dunphy, shoes; 368 6th Av.; Manhattan.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. H. Garvey, suits, skirts; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Weber's Dept. Store; M. Gollen, silks, dress goods; Prince George.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. M. Nelson, representing; L. Charleroy, children's, infants' shoes; B. M. Karasick, men's, boys', hats, caps; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; C. Gilbert, millinery, gloves, hair goods; 309 6th Av.; Wallick.
CHICKASHA, Okla.—Eagle Mercantile Co.; A. J. Hallum, gen. mdse.; Grand.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. F. Bachmeyer, ladies' knit underwear, hosiery; 120 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. Robertson, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.
CLAY CENTRE, Kan.—Starr Mercantile Co.; E. Starr, dry goods; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbie Co.; J. J. Kelley, ready-to-wear; Miss McNeil, waists; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—The Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
DETROIT—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; D. Coplan, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
DETROIT—Leader Label Overall Co.; H. B. Peabody, W. J. Peabody, mfrs. overalls; Belmont.
DILLON, Mon.—C. H. Niblach, dry goods, men's furn. goods, clothing, hats; Bristol.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meacham Co.; H. C. Meacham, representing; 353 4th Av.
GREENEVILLE, Miss.—J. Romansky & Co.; S. Romansky, gen. mdse., shoes, carpets; Broadway Central.
JOPLIN, Mo.—W. Fleischaker, ready-to-wear; Arlington.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Style Shop; A. E. Baer, ready-to-wear; Arlington.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss K. Corrigan, lingerie; Mrs. W. D. Boyle, millinery, hats; T. J. Gill, china, glassware; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY—Hartzfeld's; A. Stettheimer, skirts, petticoats; 303 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; C. C. Scott, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 230 5th Av.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; Mrs. Moore, millinery; 116 West 32d.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; Miss E. Klair, notions, neckwear; 120 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—Paris Cloak and Suit House; Mrs. A. Allen, millinery; 303 5th Av.; Martha Washington.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 Broadway; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Pioneer Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Goldberg, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Park Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waist materials; 39 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Carton Sisters; Miss J. Carton, gowns, blouses, lingerie, corsets; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss M. G. Carton, negligees, kimonos, corsets, infants' wear, 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; B. Klein, men's hats, caps, umbrellas; 404 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; W. W. Anderson, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Hargrave.
POCATELLO, Iowa—Fargo-Wilson-Wells Co.; H. H. Wilson, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th; Broztell.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. B. Mosby & Co.; Miss C. F. Cunningham, millinery; Room 514, 200 5th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—L. H. Heironimus & Co.; K. R. Caskie, silks; Collingwood.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; P. W. Phibbs, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; C. A. Raybold, toilet, fancy leather goods; 225 4th Av.; Great Northern.
SHELBYVILLE, Ky.—M. Ruben, general mdse.; McAlpin.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Green's; Miss Mabel, millinery, ladies' ready-to-wear; Claridge.
ST. LOUIS—Correct Millinery Co.; H. Rosenberg, millinery; New Strand.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss McKenna, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 225 5th Av.
WARREN, Ohio—The Warner Co.; C. E. Warner, dry goods; 4 W. 22d; Flanders.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; Wallick.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens; Albert.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JOSEPH VUOLO, a shoe mender and merchant of 14 West Main Street, Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,035 and no assets.

ISIDOR ROTHSTEIN, doing business as the Invincible Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of blouses at 327 Church Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,484 and assets of $947, principal items of which are stock $350 and machinery $500. An assignment was also made to Morris H. Schwartz.

M. J. FORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., machinery, 123 Liberty Street and Jersey City, N. J., has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,414 and assets of $5,549, consisting of machinery, tools, &c., constituting tse machine plant at 398 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., $5,150, and accounts due, $399. Among the largest creditors are Nellie H. De Ronde, $5,202, claim for money loaned, and Abraham I. Spiro, $1,055.

HARSIN BUILDING CORPORATION of 1,478 Vyse Avenue.—Judge Hand has issued an order dismissing the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against this corporation and discharged the receiver. It is said that there has been a settlement with creditors on the following basis: 12½ per cent. in cash, 37½ per cent. in deferred payments, 12½ per cent. in four months, 12½ per cent. in eight months, and 12½ per cent. in twelve months.

EBBECKE FURNITURE COMPANY of Hoboken, N. J.—Judge Hand has appointed Jacob A. Wolf of New York City and George G. Tenant of Jersey City, N. J., ancillary receivers, in $3,000 bond.

JACOB ROTHBARD.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for Jacob Rothbard, trading as Perfect Waist Company at 64 Fourth Avenue, in $500 bond, in place of Peter B. Olney, Jr.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 155 failures in the United States for the week ended Aug. 1, against 184 for the previous week and 190, 273, 274, and 262 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 31, New England 22, Southern 20, Western 57, Northwestern 11, and Far Western 14. Canada had 9, against 13 for the previous week. In the United Seates about 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $1,000 and over.

Abbot, Arthur P.—C. G. Goss......$769.90
Barrett, Guy—D. Kahn......223.77
Betts, Louis L.—Shotland, Inc......235.12
Berozi, Max—B. S. Hamly......228.20
Comerford, Edw. F.—Sonn Bros. Co...244.20
Di Menna & de Paola, Michael A. di Menna and Michael de Paola—Bronx Derrick and Tool Co......167.91
Doychert, Ernestine—Int. Rap. Tran. Co., costs......109.95
Eltinge, Katherine B.—Int. Rap. Tran. Co., costs......113.45
Doyle, John F.—Int. Rap. Tran. Co., costs......132.45
Fox, Wm.—Int. Rap. Tran. Co., costs..116.95
Farber, Aaron—B. Altman & Co......753.88
Emerson, Harris—F. Wells......103.06
Feim, Seymour—F. Pittzburg......475.00
Finger, Joseph—M. Roman......1,065.72
Hawes, George W. — Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co......121.95
Feibel, Jacob—M. A. Schuman......195.41
Guilline, Joseph—W. Sommer......203.20
Helfent, Abraham—D. Appleton & Co...102.36
Herman, Simon—B. Mordecai et al...4,470.59
Joyce, James V., by gdn.—Int. Rap. Tran. Co., costs......108.95
Int. Rap. Tran. Co.—J. Dugan......275.20
Kantrowitz, Hadassa—H. S. Goldsmith.146.90
Kramer, Moses M.—E. Bochner......871.51
Moschowitz, Leopold—S. Klein......380.81
Murphy, Wm. J.—J. H. Schiff et al., costs......105.10
Morgan, Ralph C., and Alfred E. Finlay, (Morgan & Finlay)—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co......503.12
Michael, Belle M.—Stern Bros......509.41
O'Kane, Ella M.—M. Gold......115.74
Sachs, Mary R., and Charles—E. F. Halle......264.63
Spiro, Louis—E. G. Smith......124.63
South American Motor Truck Co.—Lee Tire & Rubber Co. of N. Y., Inc......235.20
State Bonding Co., Inc., and H. Cleveland Ritzheimer—G. W. Levy et al..2,025.57
Schimmelman, Louis—N. Y. City Interborough Ry. Co., costs......113.60
Salzman, Benjamin, by guardian—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City......109.95
Smith, Barney—Mid-Crosstown Ry. Co., costs......109.95
Taig, Jacob—Charles Stern & Sons......107.92
Winetsky, Abraham—A. J. Chabot..4,582.82
Same—Rector, &c., of Calvary Church of City of New York......1,854.33
Weisensee, William—F. W. Whitridge, costs......109.95
Yatkowsky, Elias—42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry., costs...119.15

In Bronx County.

Carrigan, George D.—A. Carrigan....$42.25
Jahn, Reinhold—J. Goergen......172.72
Lippman, Mark—C. F. G. Leonhardt...74.36
O'Beirne, Mary A. G.—G. H. Herroder.149.00
Pletscher, Martin, and Martin Pletscher Const. Co.—Columbia Trust Co.547.32
Silberman, Kalman—N. Gordon......317.50
Tag, Louis—L. Fagin......375.43

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Von Claussen, Ida—F. Fahn, April 22, 1912......$171.13
Levy, Jennie F.—City of N. Y., May 6, 1916......158.21
Cutler, John F.—Same, Dec. 9, 1908..1,170.00
Sillou Const. Co., Bernard London, and Jos. Silverson—C. Beck, Feb. 24, 1915.841.90
Thorne, Conde R.—E. Kuhlmann et al., March 29, 1918......389.76
Popper, Fred B., and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c., July 11, 1918......1,500.00
Wilsker, Pincue, and David Smoller—Paul Grell & Co., Inc., July 22, 1918..156.79
Unger, Morris—M. McKeown, June 9, 1917......1,646.18
Ross, Betty, and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c., July 19, 1918....500.00
Bull, James R., and Jesse Pond—W. Shoemaker, Oct. 17, 1916......331.30
Ballin, Sarah—M. Earl, June 29, 1918.3,398.19
Goldberg, Shepard J., and Aaron Mendelson—L. Stoll, June 20, 1918......2,229.20
Gasey, Sam, or Lukas Kral, and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c., June 29, 1918......2,500.00
Hawes, Gilbert R.—W. F. Norton et al., Jan. 28, 1916......476.40
Infuso, Nichols, or Louis M.—B. Giorno et al., April 30, 1918......1,106.53
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada—E. L. Richards, March 19, 1917......11,706.73
Same—Same, March 16, 1918......110.85
Little, Emma E.—C. G. Blake et al., Aug. 23, 1916......5,883.89
Marks, Joel and Ida—F. H. Alexander, Oct. 30, 1912......173.91

In Bronx County.

Infuso, Michele—R. Giorno et al., April 30, 1918......$1,106.53

Crepe de Chine Wanted
Open for big quantity of three thread crepe de chine. White and flesh.
Quantity no object.
KAYANEE WAIST CO.,
20 West 33rd Street.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE
We want to make connections with some houses that manufacture for jobbing trade, cloaks, skirts and dresses. Write, describing line and prices, or submit samples on approval.
GREENBAUM MFG. CO.,
139 Bates St., Detroit, Michigan.

NEW LOAN PLAN: 90% on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

NEED INTRACOASTAL LINE.

McAdoo Asked to Supervise Traffic Between Trenton and Beaufort, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Federal supervision of traffic on the intra-coastal waterways between Trenton, N. J., and Beaufort, N. C., was urged on the Railroad Administration again today in a report submitted by Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and Chairman of the Committee on Inland Waterways of the Railroad Administration. The report is supplemental to one submitted on July 15, and was formulated at the request of Director General McAdoo for more specific data on the Atlantic Coast waterway situation.

Tonnage of sufficient quantity is now available to handle all shipments, and the report recommends that no additional tonnage be acquired. By appointing a Federal Supervisor of Traffic, the committee believes existing tonnage may be used to advantage. Should Federal supervision prove a failure, it is recommended that direct management of transportation itself should be undertaken.

The report submitted by General Black follows in part:

"Lengthy investigations have shown that the conditions are peculiar in that while it may be said generally that there is a large amount of barge tonnage and a fair amount of motive power available for use on these waterways there is, nevertheless, a well-grounded complaint on the part of shippers that they are unable to obtain water and other transportation for these products.

"Your committee does not desire at this moment to recommend any purchase of new equipment, or even to charter by the United States of existing tonnage. In the course of these investigations, it became evident that owners of floating equipment operating in these waters are opposed to the United States adding to existing equipment or engaging in transportation operations in their territory, while shippers and commercial interests generally are insisting that the United States should undertake this work.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that a Federal manager be appointed for the waters between Trenton, N. J., and Beaufort, N. C., with full power to provide suitable water transportations by arranging for proper operation of existing tonnage, or, failing in this, the acquisition and operation of the requisite tonnage, to be chartered, bought, or constructed as necessity may require. Provided, however, that no tonnage be acquired excepting on recommendations, approved by you, made through this committee.

"The committee has reason to believe that very marked reforms can be enforced in the handling of existing tonnage by the advice, or, if necessary, demands, of a Federal official so empowered, and that after this attempt to have existing tonnage more efficiently handled shall have been made, the United States might well, in case of failure, undertake the direct management of the transportation itself."

RUSHING COAL FROM MINES.

32,903 More Cars Loaded in Week of July 20 Than Same Time Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the week ended July 20, 32,903 more cars of coal were loaded at the mines than in the same period last year, the Railroad Administration reported tonight. Total loadings amounted to 270,434 cars, as compared with 287,531 cars last year.

Most of this increase was in bituminous, with 225,771 cars. Anthracite loadings amounted to 40,664 cars, and lignite to 3,999 cars.

The increase in loading this year over last year up to July 29 was reported as 328,959 cars.

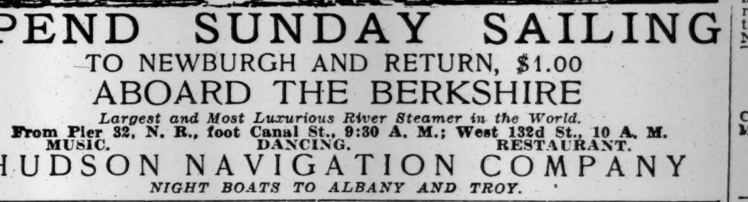
Reason for Big Waist Trade.

High prices for dresses, in the opinion of several of the leading waist manufacturers of this city, are responsible more than anything else for the almost booming condition which has characterized the waist trade during the Spring and Summer months, and which is continuing in wholesale markets for next Fall. It was pointed out that a woman can be smartly dressed in a separate skirt and waist for little more than half the price of an equally smart and becoming frock.

ALL DAY SUNDAY TRIP



A day full of fun. Wonderful trip up the Hudson, 150 miles.
Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
STR. BENJ. B. ODELL
You can stop off at Newburgh for a visit to Orange Lake Park, with boating, fishing and amusements, or at Beacon for the ride up the inclined railway to Mt. Beacon. Leaves Franklin St., Sunday, 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Music, Restaurant, Luncheon.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE



SPEND SUNDAY SAILING
TO NEWBURGH AND RETURN, $1.00
ABOARD THE BERKSHIRE
Largest and Most Luxurious River Steamer in the World.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10 A. M.
MUSIC. DANCING. RESTAURANT.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
NIGHT BOATS TO ALBANY AND TROY.

STEAMBOATS

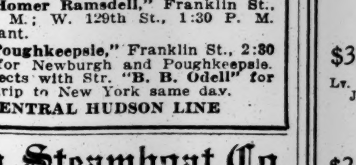
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted. Music. Restaurant.
On Sunday steamer "Washington Irving" will make the 10 A. M. trip. Passengers for Bear Mountain, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie are advised to take this steamer, on which there will be more room than on steamer "Robert Fulton," leaving at 8:40 A. M.
Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain.
Half-fare for all soldiers and sailors in uniform.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service	A. M. Poughkeepsie Service	P. M. Saturday Special
New York:			
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (week days only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	....	*1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	11:50

Saturdays Only, June 29 to August 31.
*Return boats same day from points marked * affording ideal one-day outings.
For information telephone Canal 9300.

Sunday Excursions
Delightful Sail on the Sound
With Enough Time for Sightseeing.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
Steamer Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E.R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E.R., 22nd St., 10:00 A.M.
Return due New York, Pr. 70, E.R., 9 P.M.
A limited number of tickets on sale on Piers on the day of Excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.

Special Announcement.
Sunday Excursion, Steamer City of Lowell to Bridgeport, will not be operated this Sunday, August 4th. Excursion will be resumed Sunday, August 11th.



Saturday Trips
ON THE HUDSON
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant.
*Str. "Poughkeepsie," Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
*Connects with Str. "B. B. Odell" for return trip to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule SATURDAY, AUG. 3RD.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.15, 12.15, 1.15, 2.00, 2.45, 3.30, 4.15, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30. Pier 1, N. R., 10.15, 11.15, 12.00, 1.00, 2, 2.45, 3.30, 4.15, 5, 6, 6.40, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30. Coney, 12.25, 1.10, †2.10, 3.10, 3.55, *4.55, 5.25, 6.10, *7.10, 7.50, 8.25, 9.25, 10.30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv.W. 129 St., 9.30 A.M. Pier 1, N.R., 10.15 A.M. 2.15 P.M. R'k'w'y, 12.15, 5.30 P.M. Tel. Rector 872.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

STEAMBOATS.

TROY EVENING LINE
Daily Except Saturday
TO TROY DIRECT
Modern steel freight and passenger steamers "Clermont" and "Cayuga" leave foot of Christopher St. daily except Saturday, 6 P. M.; West 42d St., 6:20 P. M.; West 129th St., 6:45 P. M. Due at Troy 6 A. M. Restaurant. Horses and automobiles carried. Tel. Spring 1845.

NEW YORK'S POPULAR DAY RESORT
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. 'Grand Republic' Lvs. Battery Daily, 9 A.M. W. 132d St., 9:45 A.M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c; Children, 30c. Sundays, 85c; Children, 55c.
Incl. War Tax. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708.

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON $5.23
via CAPE COD CANAL
Staterooms, Meals—The Best.
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5000

RED BANK LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St. 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 132nd St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
Short Up Hudson Trips every hour, 25c.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE
Frequent Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

TOURS.

VISIT YOUR NORTHERN ALLIES
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

EXCURSIONS.

One Day Excursions
Sunday, August 4
Lake Hopatcong
$1.94 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 97c
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8.40 A.M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.58 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8.45 A.M.
Atlantic City
$3.24 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 $1.62
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8 A. M.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.18 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8.00 A. M.
Mauch Chunk
$2.70 for adult. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 $1.35
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8.30 A.M., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.48 A. M. Newark, 8.45 A. M.
New Jersey Central

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

HOTEL BEVAN,
Larchmont-on-the-Sound.
Unobstructed view of Sound. Large, well furnished rooms, with or without bath. Wide verandas. Tennis; fine bathing beach.
I. C. SECOR, INC. Tel. Larchmont 602.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
L. MARGOLIN, PROP.
Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. Strictly Kosher. Bathing, boating, fishing.

FOR A SUNDAY OUTING
Go to Mount Kisco, N. Y., and stop at Welkin Hall, on mountain top, and get a home cooked dinner at $2.00. Townsend Mathews, Prop.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Full Train Schedule. Special rates for yearly reservations.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

BELLE TERRE,
Port Jefferson, L. I.
Bathing, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Tennis, Golf and Dancing.

South Shore Hotel Freeport, L. I. 37 min.; modern; 300 outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2824 Chelsea.

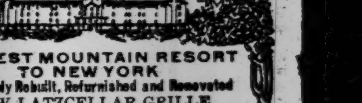
NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

SUNSET PARK INN
Sunset Park, Haines Falls
Catskill Mts. finest hotel, now open. Rooms en suite, with and without private bath. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Pool, Billiards, Dancing. Daily concerts. Accommodates 250. Write for Terms and Booklet.
C. H. BECKER, MGR.

McPhillips Hotel and Cottages
In the Adirondacks; booklet on request.
McPHILLIPS BROS., THE GLEN, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC
in the Mountains
(formerly The Breslin)
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.



NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
NEW LATZCELLAR GRILLE
Music, Dancing and Entertainment.
45 miles from New York, macadam roads.
Garage and every convenience.
MACK LATZ CO.

The New MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N.J.
LARGE OCEAN FRONTAGE,
SAFE SURF BATHING,
TENNIS, GOLF, FISHING, Etc.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING.
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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Ocean front. Surf bathing, tennis, golf, saddle horses, music. Ideal family hotel. Exclusive clientele. Excellent table; good service. No mosquitoes, and no bar. Ownership management.
LOUIS N. MOSS.

The Warren
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop. N. Y. telephone 7140 Schuyler.

The Allenhurst Club
Allenhurst, N. J.
Summer near New York, 1 hr. 20 min. Cottages for rent with Full Hotel Service. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
GOLF, TENNIS & OCEAN BATHING.
Telephone in every room.
New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
Henry W. Haynes.

HOTEL BALDWIN
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Open Under New Management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments.
Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor

Hotel St. Charles
With its new, absolutely fireproof addition. Entire block on ocean front. The final expression in hotel appointment, service and comfort. Always open. Illustrated literature.
WILLIAM A. LEECH, Manager.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3 up daily, special weekly. American plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL
Asbury Park, N. J. Capacity 400; Ocean front. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, Owner and Manager.

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NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

SUNSET AVE. HOUSE Asbury Park Ocean View.
Cap. 125. Bklt. Ownership Mgt. Wm. H. Allardyce.

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Greenwich, Conn.
45 Minutes from Grand Cen. Station
Under managemnet of
MISSES GILLAN & EDWARDS.
Telephone Greenwich—1730.

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Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN
Roads in Excellent Condition
Route Books and Circulars on request.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY

THE REAL TOUR
TO AND THRU THE BERKSHIRES.

HOTEL WENTWORTH Newcastle-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. Write for information.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Forest Park Hotel
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA. ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner,
135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Pa. Private baths. Free garage. W. E. & H. M. Leech.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CORNELL DEAN IS NEW FOOD BOARD MEMBER

A. R. Mann Succeeds President Schurman on State and Federal Commissions.

The appointment of Albert R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, as a member of the State Food Commission, to succeed Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, was announced yesterday at the Federal Food Board branch here. The Federal Food Administration also has approved his appointment to the Federal Food Board for this State.

He is an agriculturist and practical farmer. He was graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture and the University of Chicago. In 1908 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Dairy Industry in Cornell and in 1910 Professor of Agriculture in the State College.

The Federal Food Board, in a statement yesterday, pointed out that there was a large surplus of beans in this State.

"The Bureau of Conservation directs attention to the fact that there are 120,000 bushels of unmarketed beans in New York State which are in danger of going to waste unless they are consumed before the next crops come in," says the statement. "Because of the unusual moisture of the season last year, when they were produced, these beans will not hold over, and it is imperative that they be eaten during the next few weeks.

"Even at prevailing prices, beans are cheap when their food value is considered. When combined with milk or eggs in the same meal they are one of the best meat-saving foods. At 15 cents a pound, at which price they can be purchased in some localities, they furnish three times as much protein as round steak at 38 cents a pound and as lean veal at 33 cents a pound. Beans in combination with fruits or seasonable vegetables serve very well as a basis of Summer meat-saving meals."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —MAX J. KLEIN, Plaintiff, against RACHEL LEDERER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date July 25, 1918, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on August 14th, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, all the estate, right, title, interest, share, property, claim or demand of whatsoever nature, either in law or in equity of, in and to the same and every part thereof, whether vested or contingent, which belonged to Albert H. Moore, in the estate of Andrew M. Moore, deceased, of which the Fidelity Trust Company and Walton Pennewill of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are the trustees, which was sold, assigned and transferred by the said Albert H. Moore to Elizabeth A. Moore and the prior interest in any interest which the said Elizabeth A. Moore had in the said trust estate, which she sold, assigned, and transferred to the defendant Mathilda Bloch, by an indenture of assignment, dated September 10, 1913, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Deed Book, E. L. T. No. 331, page 155, on September 19, 1913, which the said defendant Mathilda Bloch sold, assigned and transferred to the plaintiff, as collateral security by an indenture of assignment, dated September 10, 1913, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Deed Book, E. L. T. No. 328, page 95, on September 19, 1913; directed by said judgment to be sold.

Dated, New York, July 29, 1918.

MORTON STEIN, Referee.

MAX SCHLEIMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, amounts to Nine Thousand Six Hundred Thirty-four and 26-100 ($9,634.26) Dollars, with interest thereon from July 12, 1918, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two Hundred Sixty-one and 97-100 ($261.97) Dollars, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1918, together with the expense of the sale.

Dated, New York, July 29, 1918.

MORTON STEIN, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE IN MEXICO.

Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States of Mexico, there will be offered for sale, at public auction, the rights of the Federal Government of the United States of Mexico and of the Department of the Administration of Public Charities acquired in the testamentary suit of GEORGE LATAMAR, which consist of the participation of the said last-named person in the mining company known as the "REAL DEL MONTE Y PACHUCA," which rights consist of the following, to wit: An undivided one-twenty-fourth (barra aviada) into which the group known as "SAN SABAS," "PURISIMA CONCEPCION," and "DON GEORGE" mines are divided; also three-fourths of one-twenty-fourth (three-fourths barra aviada) in the group of mines known as "LA RICA" and extensions, and "VALERIANA" and extensions, and "PIZARRO," and also one share, that is to say, the hundredth part of one-twenty-fourth (barra aviada) in the mine known as "CABRERA."

The said property will be offered for sale on the 15th day of August, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in the Department of National Properties, Secretaria de Hacienda, Mexico City, D. F., Mexico. The said aforementioned property will be sold for an amount that may be sufficient to cover in full the value of the rights, as follows:

For the first barra aviada, (Mexican Gold) $547,525.28
For the three-fourths of a barra (Mexican Gold) 16,000.00
For the hundredth part of a barra (Mexican Gold) 230.00

All bidders will be required to deposit in cash the amount of their bid at the time of the sale.

The foregoing is advertised for the purpose of making known to prospective bidders the time and place of the holding of said sale, and for the purpose of requesting that all persons interested in the purchase of said properties, or any part thereof, may be present either in person or by agent for the purpose of making bids therefor.

By the order of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico.

ALFREDO CATUREGLI,
Financial Agent of the Mexican Government.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. MOLLOY, Bankrupt.

On the annexed petition of Isaac Rittenberg, duly verified, and upon all the proceedings had herein, let all of the creditors of George J. Molloy, the bankrupt herein, and all other interested persons appear at a Term of this Court, to be held at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and show cause why a private bid of $7,500 for all of the stock in trade, fixtures, and paintings of the bankrupt, located at No. 388 Broadway, New York City, should not be accepted, and why such other disposition of said property should not be made as to the Court seems just and proper.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be printed and mailed by the Receiver to all of the creditors of the bankrupt known to him, and whose names appear on the books of the bankrupt, such notice to be mailed on or before August 5th, 1918.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, on or before August 3rd, 1918, and also on August 7th, 1918, in the "New York Times" and the "Daily News Record."

Dated, New York, August 2nd, 1918.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

CHEMICAL INQUIRY CLOSED.

Only One More Witness to be Heard in Allen Property Case.

The inquiry which Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, acting at the request of the Federal Government is making to determine whether the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Comapny of this city, the Perth Amboy Chemical Plant, and the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company are owned in this country or in Germany was concluded yesterday so far as the public hearings were concerned. Jacob Hasslacher, who is ill at his Summer home in the Catskills, is the only witness who has not been questioned. Deputy Attorney General Alfred H. Becker and Joseph H. Choate will go to the Catskills on Tuesday to take his testimony. On the result of the investigation, now virtually concluded, will depend the action to be taken by the Alien Property Custodian.

The session held yesterday in connection with the investigation was devoted for the most part to the clearing up of previously given testimony and the correction of the official records of the previous hearings. Frank Thornton, an expert accountant who examined the books of the chemical concerns for the Government, was one of the witnesses recalled yesterday for the purpose of clarifying the record. Mr. Thornton said he made an error when he testified that the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company had declared a dividend of 1,600 per cent. in 1915. He should have testified, he added, that the dividend was 1,100 per cent.

It was pointed out yesterday that a letter written to the German owners of the stock in the companies in 1917 was written before this country entered the war, and not subsequent to the American war declaration, as was stated yesterday.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—9:30 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. Naturalization.

Criminal calendar at 11 A. M.:

US<J R H Diez, (2.)	Same<A Schessefski.
Same<W Kaszkonas.	Same<J Zubrowsky.
Same<A Di Cristo.	Same<J William.
Same<Assunto Di Cristo, (2.)	Same<T L Maloof.
	Same<J Schwartze.
Same<I Feder and M Polsky, (3.)	Same<S Gaudini.
	Same<S Reminseeski.
Same<S Sloska.	Same<P Korets.
Same<M Ingracia et al.	Same<N Wyycink.
	Same<F Edward.
Same<W Oehler.	Same<L Hytonen.
Same<M M Moselina.	Same<A Kinkopf.
Same<A Jackson.	Same<M Olsen.
Same<K Ilendi.	Same<M Winfield.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Hunter<Hunter—Roger Foster.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Union Trust Co. of Albany<Kahn—Jean H. Norris. Van Nest<Loretta Corp.—Elek J. Ludvigh. Braum<Christie—James A. Lynch. Re Extensive Mfg. Co.—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Lebaudy<Carnegie Trust Co.—James B. Butler.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Donnelly, J.—Louis Seeberger<William H. L. Edwards—Henry Brady. Catherine York<Edward H. Kelly—Matthew F. Mulvihill.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Francis W. Adams<Evans R. Dick—Philip C. Samuels.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS.)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,334; David Perlman against Bertha Unger and Paulina Pick, owners; Lawrence Ritchie, contractor $105

143D ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100; Jacob Gottlieb against Non Column Garage Co., Inc., owner and contractor; Gussie Englander, contractor $949

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, 725; Erich P. Haake against Gustave Eckert, Mary Eckert Schroeder, and Louise Eckert Toenings, owners; Gustave Eckert, contractor $48

WEBSTER AV, west of existing 3d Av. line of Manhattan Elevated R. R., opposite Bend 635, 117.7 ft n of building line of 194th St, property of Interborough Rapid Transit Co.; J. A. Lyons Const. Co., Inc., against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; M. J. Leahy, contractor $931

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 74; Edw. J. Keller against Samuel A. Goldschmidt et al., June 13, 1918 .. $1,234

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 477-479, mtg $46,500; Robert Morrison to Mellard F. Cornwell, Red Bank, N. J., et al.; attorneys, Johnson & Mills, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; interest of $2,055.50

LOTS 150 and 151, map of Haight Estate; lots 198, 199, 279, 280, 290, 312, 323, 334 and 335, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; also Minford Place, w s, 225.9 ft s of 172d St, 25.9x100; George E. Sealy to Duane S. Everson; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 261 to 285, map partition sale lots of G. Herret Estate; Hans Arctander to Sylvia E. Griggs, New Rochelle, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,800

ST. ANN'S AV, 731-733; Gustave S. Boehm and another, executors, to Samuel Weil, 222 Lenox Av, et al., executors; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St $15,000

UNION AV, 1,033; Hy T. Sammis to Louis A. Boettiger, 730 Decatur Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

VALENTINE AV, n w corner 196th St; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Viola Flannery, 612 5th Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, an interest of $35,000

3D AV, s e corner of 166th St, 75x70; Bronx Savings Bank to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

42D ST, 341 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to John M. Hardy, 162 West 54th St.; address, 176 Broadway $3,000

46TH ST, 237 East, mtgs $7,000 and $5,000; Anthony S. Anderer and another, exrs of will of Stephania Anderer, to Annie C. Anderer, 818 Forest Av.; attorney, William J. Canary, 2 Rector St.; 2 assignments, each $1

64TH ST, 221-223 West, prior interest of $18,000 in mtg $20,000; 103d St, 215 East, mtg $35,000; Equitable Trust Co of New York to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; 2 assignments, each $100

87TH ST, 419 East; Theo. E. Casselman and another, exrs., to George Betz, 415 East 87th St.; attorney, L. S. Goeber, 41 Park Row $3,000

137TH ST, 238 West, mtgs $8,000; Delevan L. Pierson and another, exrs., Sarah F. B. and Arthur T. Pierson, to Emma B. D. Pierson, Montclair, N. J.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 2 assignments, interest of $8,000

143D ST, 167 West, mtg $3,000; Classic Realty Corp. to 751 West 180th St. Corp., 47 Cedar St.; attorneys, Wise & O., 206 Broadway $1

225TH ST, 942 East; Jane H. M. Lynsky and another to Domenico Malfetano, 215 East 117th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Louis Sherry Adds 10 West Forty-fourth Street to His Fifth Avenue Corner.

Fifth Avenue contributed an important transaction to yesterday's real estate market when Louis Sherry concluded negotiations which increase his holdings at southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The New York Academy of Medicine, of which Dr. Walter B. James is President, leased, through Pease & Elliman, to Mr. Sherry with the option of purchase the three-story building, which has been used by the academy as a library, at 10 West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining Sherry's.

Pease & Elliman recently leased to Mr. Sherry for the Mortimer L. Brooks estate, for a period of forty-two years, the five-story building at 522 Fifth Avenue, which he has used for his confectionery business. The same tenant has also renewed for a term of forty-two years the lease from the Isaac L. Brokaw estate the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, paying a rental which is an increase over the terms of the old lease made twenty-one years ago with Mr. Brokaw, who built the original Sherry building.

These three combined leaseholds give Mr. Sherry a valuable holding of 29,470 square feet on a prominent Fifth Avenue corner, fronting 115.10 feet on the avenue and extending west 250 feet on Forty-fourth Street. Extensive alterations will be made from plans by McKim, Mead & White, architects, calling for additional ballrooms and an enlargement of the men's restaurant.

Operators Continue Buying Activity on Washington Heights.

Continuing his steady buying campaign, involving Washington Heights apartment houses, Frederick Brown bought from H. Feldman, in a cash transaction, the two five-story buildings at 604 and 606 West 191st Street, covering a plot 100 by 100. The structures house forty families who pay an annual rental aggregating about $18,000. The holding price for the properties has been $140,000. Nehring Brothers negotiated the deal.

$300,000 Bronx-Manhattan Trade.

Frederick Brown also sold to the Edinburgh Realty Company, controlled by Dr. James Bishop, the Lorington apartment house at 2,226 Loring Place, a five-story non-elevator structure, on a plot 79 by 127 by irregular, overlooking the Hall of Fame of New York University, in the University Heights section of the Bronx. The house is considered one of the finest in the West Bronx and has been held at $150,000. It shows an annual return of about $18,000. In part payment, Dr. Bishop gave the four-story and basement dwelling at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, and 43 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, a four-story flat. The transaction involved about $300,000 and was negotiated by Electus T. Backus. The Park Avenue house was resold by Mr. Brown to Rufus L. Patterson, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company.

Front Street Investment Purchase.

Another Front Street business building passed into new ownership with the sale of the five-story loft structure at No. 66, by Frederick Ingraham, to a client of Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, for investment. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the transaction, which marks the third resale of the property through this firm. The building covers a lot 20 by 85, and is leased for a long term to Demarest Brothers. The reported selling price was about $32,500. Other business properties in the immediate vicinity which have figured in recent deals include holdings at 65 Front Street, 62 and 64 Front Street, sold to the Williams Company; 71 and 73 Front Street, to the Markham Realty Corporation, and 55 Water Street to Samuel Brody.

Hotel Albert Leased for Ten Years at $500,000.

The Hotel Albert, a seven and a twelve-story structure, at the southeast corner of Eleventh Street and University Place, has been leased by the heirs of A. S. Rosenbaum to David H. Knott for a period of ten years at rentals exceeding $500,000. W. A. Bloodgood negotiated the lease.

Tenement Sales.

George A. Zabriskie sold to Max Block 9 West 111th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 30 by 100. N. A. Berwin & Co. negotiated the sale. The buyer owns two similar properties in the same block.

Deal for Private Dwelling.

Alexander R. Boyd purchased from Robert V. Sewell and others 68 West Forty-fifth Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, located 140 feet east of Sixth Avenue. The property carries a mortgage of $50,000.

Bronx Apartment Houses Sold for Cash.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold to a client of Frank Locker, in an all-cash transaction, the three five-story apartment houses at 639, 643, and 647 East 188th Street, each on a plot 37.6 by 100 feet. The houses are near the new 138th Street station of the Lexington Avenue subway. Alexander Selkin was the broker in the deal.

Buying in the Bronx.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to a client of J. Levine and A. Salzberg 881 Fox Street, a five-story flat on a plot 72.5 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 1,363 Avenue A, a five-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25.3 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Rosevale Realty Company bought from the estate of Camden S. Dike and County Judge Norman S. Dike the vacant plot, 120 by 100, on the north side of Lexington Avenue, 325 feet east of Nostrand Avenue. The broker in the sale was Harry M. Lewis. The purchaser has filed plans for the construction of a one-story brick and concrete garage, upon which work will be started at once.

Frank H. Malone sold for J. M. Creighton, to a client for occupancy, the one-family limestone dwelling at 452 Seventy-fifth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. C. Barker sold to C. Schneider the dwelling on the southwest corner of Horton Street and Hanover Avenue, Elmhurst.

I. J. Herbert sold to V. Janson a plot 100 by 200 feet on the southeast corner of Jay and Montgomery Avenues, Laurel Hill.

E. Johnson sold to W. Gibbs a plot 100 by 350 by 55 by 326 feet at the northeast junction of the Jericho Turnpike and the land of M. H. Willis at Queens, L. I.

Westchester County.

Harry Sugarman resold for Charles Wynne the three-story dwelling at 14 Thomas Street, Yonkers, on a lot 25 by 100. The buyer will occupy.

Fish & Marvin sold for William V. Lawrence a property at Bronxville adjoining the Gramatan National Bank on the rear and running through from Kraft Avenue to the property of the New York Central Railroad. The plot measures approximately 25 by 100.

Commercial Leases.

Charles B. Walker leased for Frederick Hollender the five-story building at 123-127 Lafayette Street to the Maurice O'Meara Company for a term of years. This is the first change in the occupancy of this building for about thirty years. The new tenant has been established in this neighborhood for about sixty years, and will use the building as a branch of its headquarters at 448-450 Pearl Street.

Geo. R. Read & Co. leased the store at 6 East Thirty-seventh Street for Crook & Livingston to Mrs. Isabel Palmer for a tearoom.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 32 West Thirty-sixth Street to the J. Engle Hat Company.

Sale of Brightwaters Property Today.

The sale of all the J. B. Ackerson Company holdings at Brightwaters, L. I., today by Joseph P. Day is expected to test the investment market to its utmost, in view of the fact that there is practically no market at this time for vacant suburban property at private sale, and the owners were moved to take this step in order to turn their holdings into ready cash.

The sale, which will be held on the property, includes public buildings, dwellings, and vacant plots.

Contracts for New Assay Building in Wall Street Awarded.

Contracts have been awarded to the Conners Brothers Company of New York for the erection of the new Assay building at 30 and 32 Wall Street on a bid of $564,000. The New York Safe and Lock Company will build the vault for $61,000 and the A. B. C. Electric Elevator Company will install the elevators for $19,150. The latest plans for the structure were completed months ago by York & Sawyer, architects, and called for a four-story structure, 76.8 by 72.8 feet.

Recent Buyers.

The Hospital Supply Company, now at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, is the buyer of 155, 157, and 159 East Twenty-third Street, a six-story brick business building, on plot 78 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, formerly occupied by the Jordon-Moriarity Company.

F. E. Parsons is the buyer of the five-story dwelling, 309 West 100th Street.

William H. Taylor is the buyer of the dwelling, 12 West Ninety-sixth Street.

James Baird is the buyer of the two apartment houses on the southeast corner of 115th Street and Morningside Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

162d St, 666 West, s s, 265 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11, six-story apartment house; Abraham Smith against J. M. B. Co., Inc., et al.; David Steckler, attorney; due, $13,134.55; taxes, &c., $1,252.40; prior mtgs, $163,900; to the plaintiff for $178,900.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 2,002, e s, 25.5 ft n of 103d St, 25x74.7, four-story tenement and stores; M. F. Phelps et al. against Fannie Mandelbaum et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due, $11,880.44; taxes, &c., $451.80; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

16th St, 359 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92.2, two and four story factory; Herman Rositzke against G. W. Meyer et al.; Neu, G. & S., attorneys; due, $7,000; prior mtg $7,500; to the defendant for $14,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

13th St, 22 and 24 West, to a five-story garage and tenement; C. Cowl, 20 West 14th St, owner; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Cherry St, 359, to a four-story stable and tenement; C. Schmale, 602 Water St, owner; L. A. Sheinhart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,602, e s, 101.2 ft n of 84th St, 26x98; Selma Wolff and another to M. Faulhaber, 443 2d Av, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, 3,924, e s, 110.11 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Olds Holding Corp. to Loring Construction Co., 79 5th Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 30; attorney, A. W. Levy, 60 Wall St $100

CHERRY ST, s e corner of Rutgers Place, 119.5x49.9x irregular; Thomas D. Hurst to Henry E. Behrman, 1,346 50th St, Brooklyn, and Morris Berman, 1,340 48th St, Brooklyn, mtgs $70,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, n e corner of James St, runs n 60x e 25.7x s 59.10 to Cherry St x w 25 to beginning; Margaret Farrell to Madge V. Farrell et al., 680 St. Nicholas Av; attorney, Percy L. Klock, 149 Broadway .. $1

FORSYTH ST, 184, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Jeanette Scher to Max Lancet, 144 East 4th St, July 16 .... $1

GRAND ST, 548, n s, 75.2 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Sol Keppler to Real Estate Mortgage Co. of New Jersey, 63 Wall St, mtg $24,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, John B. Pine, 63 Wall St $1

LUDLOW ST, 82 and 84, e s, corner Broome St, 40x65.7; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NORTHERN (Haven) AV., s e corner of 179th St, 92.6x100; Norman Real Estate Corp. to Hy. L. Wolff, 764 West End Av, mtg $110,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

PARK AV, n e corner of 64th St, 100.5x20.10; Edinburgh Realty Corp. to Rufus L. Patterson, Southampton, L. I., mtg $70,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

READE ST, 138, n s, 285.2 ft e of Greenwich St, 25x53, mtg $18,150; Reade St, 142, n s, 235.2 ft e of Greenwich St, 25x53, mtg $19,750; R. W. Sundelson to A. S. Wilner, 133 West 12th St, July 30; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 256 Broadway $100

RIVINGTON ST, 315, s s, 100 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Mariam G. Parlaman to Tedsam Realty Corp., 96 Lewis St, mtg $12,500, July 24; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, 95x125; Monmouth Holding Co. to 100 West 142d Street Corp., 720 Riverside Drive, mtg $165,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

2D AV, 2,006, e s, 75.5 ft n of 103d St, 25x74.7; Fanny Mandelbaum to R. Blumenthal, 733 Prospect Av, Bronx, mtg $13,500, Oct. 3, 1911; attorney, H. Zaeks, 302 Broadway. $100

3D AV, 1,883, n e corner of 104th St, 20x100; Flow Realty Co. to Malex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Alex. S. Nathanson, 170 Broadway $100

5TH AV, s w corner of 27th St, runs w 254.1 ft to e s of Broadway x s 105.9x e 116.4x n 36.5x e 100 to avenue x n 62.4 to beginning; 230 Fifth Avenue Corp. to Bangor Realty Corp., 110 West 40th St, mtg $3,000,000, b. and s., July 29; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

9TH AV, 85, w s, 25x100; Joseph Beck to National Biscuit Co., at 10th Av. and 15th St, Aug. 1; attorney, Charles P. Northrop, 31 Nassau St $1

4TH ST, 144 East, s s, 128.6 ft e of 1st Av, 34.2x96.2; Jeanette Scher to Max Lancet, 144 East 4th St, July 6 .... $1

11TH ST, 630 East, s s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Max Balik, 362 Bowery, mtg $19,500, correction deed, Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Lurie & Feinberg, 200 5th Av $100

12TH ST, n s, 56 ft w of 4th St, 18x59; David H. Knott to Earle Hotel Co., 103 Waverley Place, mtg $4,500; attorney, G. W. Olvany, 2 Rector St $10,000

12TH ST, n s, 305.2 ft w of 6th Av, 22.5x103.3; Fradelle W. Haskell to Anna S. Wilner, 133 West 12th St, mtg $20,750, all liens, July 24; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 256 Broadway $100

34TH ST, 423 West, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 21x98.9; William Wallace, executor, to the Webster Apartments, 280 Madison Av, all liens, July 29; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St $19,626

45TH ST, 68 West, s s, 140 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Robert V. V. Sewell et al. to Alex. R. Boyd, 206 South 13th St, Philadelphia, Penn., July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way... $100

46TH ST, 138 West, —x—; George W. Beatty to Caroline M. A., his wife, 204 Hancock St, Brooklyn, 1-12 part, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 1; attorneys, Stewart & Shearn, 45 Wall St $1

48TH ST, 10 West, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Laura E. Walker to Charlotte Weatherley, 602 Madison Av, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

61ST ST, 217 West, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure July 30; Lawrence Greenbaum, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $10,000

74TH ST, 145 West, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Louise V. Kerr to Teresa C. Parker, 57 West 71st St, mtg $18,000, b. and s., c. a. g., July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

78TH ST, 213 East, n s, 171.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Hugo F. Ramaciotti et al. to Albert De M. Ramaciotti, 164 West 74th St, mtg $4,000, 1-5 part; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway $700

85TH ST, 218 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, foreclosure July 16, 1918; Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Sophie M. Rooney, 411 East 91st St, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $23,750

100TH ST, 307 and 309 East, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Joseph L. Pascal to Victor P. Nacht, 148 West 142d St, mtg $35,500, May 21, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Victor P. Nacht to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., all liens, July 31; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $50

111TH ST, 9 West, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; George A. Zabriskie to Max Block, 201 West 111th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, July 27; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St $100

111TH ST, 9 West, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Isaac A. and Annie L. Krulewitch to George A. Zabriskie of Tenafly, N. J., mtg $25,000, confirmation deed, March 9, 1911; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St $1

127TH ST, 310 West, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Morris Rosenfeld to Anthony Avenne Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, mtg $11,000, July 1; attorney, Price, 271 Broadway $100

127TH ST, 310 West, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Morris Rosenfeld, 1,817 Mohegan Av, mtg $11,000, all liens, June 3; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway $100

142D ST, 210 West, s s, 141.6 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; Nicholas H. Pinto to William F. King, 80 West 132d St, all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator, to the Madaline Realty Corp., 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $18,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

146TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11; Chanticleer Realty Co. to Monmouth Holding Co., 37 Liberty St, mtg $35,000, Aug. 1; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St .. $100

Bronx.

BOSTON RD, 1,318, s e s, 27.6x97; Marie Keil to Julius Rubin, 1,318 Boston Rd, mtg $12,000, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROOK AV, 1,461, w s, 28x irregular; Samuel Shutzbank to Margaret Glasser on Barge Warren, Pier 4, Wallabout, Brooklyn, mtg $11,000, July 30; Edw. D. Sperry, 55 Liberty St $1

CONCORD AV, 504, e s, 19.10x100; Meister Builders, Inc., to S. Desowitz, Inc., 105 West 127th St, mtg $4,750, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CONCORD AV, 502, e s, 19.8x100; also Concord Av, 504, e s, 19.10x100; Harlem Savings Bank to Meister Builders, Inc., 220 Broadway, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

COSTER ST, w s, 807 ft s of Oak Point Av, runs w 750 ft to centre line Casanova St x s 25 x w 130 x s x w 100 ft to Tiffany St x s 287 to centre line of Maxwell Av x e 980 to Coster St x n 330 ft; George H. Bramwell and another to John H. Henshaw, 294 West End Av, one-half part, July 5; attorney, George H. Henshaw, 20 Nassau St $100

FAILE ST, e s, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 87.6x100; Lafayette & Manida Corporation to Mary R. Samuel, 61 West 104th St, et al., trustees, mtg $3,500, June 15; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St $1

FORDHAM AV, s w corner of 11th St, 25x106.9; Louisa C. Squire to Israel Sachs, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LANE leading from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad Station, centre line adjoining land Louis Petrulia, runs n 290 x e 400x s —x w — to beginning; also Lots 20 to 22, 92 and 93, map of Samler estate; Fordgraw Co. to Intrusco Realty Corporation, 14 Wall St, July 24; attorneys, Wing & R., 14 Wall St $1

LOTS 110 to 112, map Joel Wolfe Est.; Ralph L. Sachs to Belle Sachs, 814 West End Av, his wife, Nov. 14, 1917; attorney, F. Klein, 277 Broadway $1

LOT 12, Block 9, map of Morris Park; Domenicangelo Jannicello to Pellegrino Jannicello, 301 East 152d St, July 8; attorney, L. Casario, 341 East 149th St $100

MARMION AV, 1,826, e s, 16.3x89 to Vineyard Pl; Pershing Realty Co., Inc., to Hyman Katz, 505 Alabama Av, Brooklyn, mtg $3,800, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MORRIS AV, w s, 164.3 ft s of Belmont St, 50.7x84.4x50x76.7; Ida C. Anderson to Geo. Beimler, 1,357 Macomb's Road, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at w s, lot 15 on map David Banks, Jr., runs n 63.3 x e 25 x s 77.3 x w 25.4; City Real Estate Co. to Delafield Estates, 27 Cedar St, July 25; attorney, Delafield Estates, 27 Cedar St $100

TELLER AV, 1,323, n w side, 27.6x100; Martin Wehrlin to Edw. Wehrlin, 1,325 Teller Av, July 29; attorney, Edw. Wehrlin, 1,325 Teller Av $1

TELLER AV, 1,325, n w s, 27x100; Martin Wehrlin to Edward Wehrlin, 1,325 Teller Av, mtg $5,000, July 29; attorney, Edward Wehrlin, 1,325 Teller Av $1

TRINITY AV, 1,038, e s, 18.9x92.9; Newbery D. Lawton to Yettschen Levy, 1,038 Trinity Av, July 31; attorney, A. & H. Block, 99 Nassau St $1

WHITTIER ST, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, runs w 100x n 325x e 52.7x e 50.5x s 307.10; Theresa McEverrie to Mary R. Samuel, 61 West 104th St, et al, trustees, mtg $4,000, Nov. 15; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With the name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, s e corner Rutgers Place, 119.5x49.9x irreg., P. M. Aug. 1; Hy. E. Behrman and another to W. D. Hurst, 208 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

SAME PROPERTY; also Water St., P. M. Aug. 1; same to same; installments $1,700 quarterly, 6 per cent; attorney, same $20,000

LEWIS ST, 77, w s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, April 18, 1917; Emma Knabe to Jack Stern, Inwood, L. I., due April 15, 1920, 6 p. c., mtg $18,000; attorneys, Jay, Smith & Jay, 204 Montague St, Brooklyn $300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 172d St, 95x125, Aug 1; 100 West 142d St. Corpn. to Monmouth Holding Co., 37 Liberty St; due July 15, 1919, 6 per cent; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St $9,606

3D AV, 1,883, n e corner of 104th St, 20x100, Aug. 1; Malex Realty Corpn. to Flow Realty Co, 764 West End Av, due Dec. 1, 1920, 6 per cent; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,000

25TH ST, 245 West, n s, 455 ft west of 7th Av, 20x98.9, Jan. 15; Helen Walter to Frances Morris, trustee, 227 West Union Av, Bound Brook, N. J., demand 5 per cent.; attorney, Francis Morris, 307 West 47th St $2,000

26TH ST, n s, 1,719 ft w of 10th Av, 22x98.9, July 30; Clara C. Moore to the Anti-Policy Society, 5 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

41ST ST, s s, 272.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9, Aug 2; Arnold Levien to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $3,100

45TH ST, 68 West, s s, 140 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100, July 24; Alex R. Boyd to Robert V. V. Sewell, Oyster Bay, L. I. and ano, due Aug. 1 1923; 6 per cent and 5½ per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

83D ST, 604 East, s s, 98 ft e of Av B, 25x76.10x25.3x73.5, Aug. 25, 1916; Matilda Eggers, executrix and trustee, to Mamie Frickenstadt, 315 East 7th St, Brooklyn, due Aug. 25, 1919, prior mtg $10,500; attorney, Henry W. Kiralfy, 310 East 149th St $500

85TH ST, s s, 2,300 3d Av., 25x102.2, Aug. 1; Sophie M. Rooney to Frederick Marz, 18 Gelston Av., Brooklyn, 3 years, 5½ per cent.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $18,000

112TH ST, n s, 230 ft n of Park Av, 25x100.11, July 31; Ritz Realty Corpn. to Mark H. Rogers, 790 Riverside Drive, due March 18, 1919, 6 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $5,000

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11, prior mtg, Aug. 1. The Madaline Realty Corp. to Charles H. Kelsey, East Orange, N. J., administrator, due Jan. 1, 1924, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $18,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,318, s e s, 27.6x97;; Julius Rubin to Marie Keil, 1,318 Boston Road, prior mtg $12,000, July 22, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

CONCORD AV, 504, e s, 19.10x100; S. Desowitz, Inc., to Meister Builders, Inc., 220 Broadway, prior mtg $4,000, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $750

CONCORD AV, 502 and 504, e s, two lots, each 19.8x100, two mtgs, each $4,000; same to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Aug. 1, due as per bond; same attorney $8,000

FORDHAM AV, s w corner of 11th St, 25x106.9; Israel Sachs to Louisa C. Squire, 77 Alexander Av, July 17, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

LOT 91, map Hudson Park; Aletha Austin to Adam Hermann, 1,350 Taylor Av, Aug. 1, due July 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av .. $3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 East Tremont Av, prior mtg $3,000, Aug. 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney $500

SPOFFORD AV, n s, 250 ft w of Brown Av, 44.6x120.6x6.6x100; Mary F. Vanderwater to J. Albert Lane, 319 7th St, Plainfield, N. J., July 18, 5 years; attorney, J. A. Lane, 320 Broadway $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 265-67, to 520-22 Water St, all; Rutgers Slip, 61-63, all; Thomas D. Hurst to Louis Satenstein, 452 Riverside Drive, and 406 West 31st Street Co., 80 Maiden Lane, 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway; $12,000 for first year and then. $10,000

5TH AV, 539-49, s e corner of 45th St, the Lorraine, all; Empire Trust Co., trustee, to United Cigar Stores Co. of America, 44 West 18th St, 21 years, from Oct. 1, 1918; 24 years' renewal; attorneys, Rollins & R., 32 Nassau St; taxes, &c., and $112,500

33D ST, 38-40 West, west store and basement; Waldorf Realty Co. to Ira Blumberg, trading as I. Blumberg Co., 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1918; attorneys, Silverberg & Davis, 256 Broadway $6,500

86TH ST, 343-345 West, all; Ida A. Poth to Theodore E. Reeve, 25 Beaver St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1918, 5 years' renewal, June 24; attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway $6,000

Bronx.

CROTONA PARKWAY, 1,982-86, all; Fairmount Garage Corp. to Southern Boulevard Auto Co., 1,048 Southern Boulevard, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, M. Monfried, 299 Broadway $5,500

EAST TREMONT AV, 1,046, store; Rudolph Rehm to Giacone Sparaco, 761 Morris Park Av, 6 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 112 East Tremont Av $480

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREENE ST, w s, 246.5 ft n of Prince St, 36.5x100; Louis Seeberger et al. against William A. L. Edwards et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

MADISON AV, w s, 80 ft n of 128th St, 19.11x85; James T. Horn against Granville F. Dailey, executor, et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, G. W. Ellis.

Bronx.

LOT 308, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Sarah B. Lovell against Maria F. Clambrone et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

WASHINGTON AV, 946; Anna Pekowsky against Walter E. Murphy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Monfried.

Absolute Auction TO-DAY and Evening

Every unsold House, Bungalow, Lot, Plot, Farm, the Casino, Bathing Pavilion, etc.

1600 Parcels in All to be sacrificed

Take the next Long Island Railroad Train to BAY SHORE STATION adjoining

Brightwaters

At 9:12 A. M. from Flatbush Ave. or 10:56 A. M. (Local), 12:40 (Local), 1:25 (Express), 1:28 P. M., 1:51 P. M. (Local), 3:42 P. M. (Express), 4:43 P. M., 5.26 P. M. (Express).

or 9:10 A. M. from Penn. Station or 11 A. M. (Local), 12:38 (Local), 1:24 P. M. (Express), 1:31 P. M., 1:55 P. M. (Local), 3:45 P. M. (Express), 4:37 P. M., 5:26 P. M. (Express).

TO-DAY and succeeding days untill sold

To-day's sale will be held at 10:30 A. M. on premises, rain or shine, and will be continued until late to-night.

9 o'clock train affords time to inspect Brightwaters.

Easy Terms of Payment.

Liberal mortgage or installments.

T. B. Ackerson Co.
1 West 34th St., N. Y.
Representative on property

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.
31 Nassau Street
Telephone Cortlandt 744

Beautiful One Family Brick Homes

Built on the Old Adelphi College Campus Grounds.

Terms to suit. Six and 7 rooms, electric light, sun parlor, parquet throughout, tiled kitchen, bath, steam and hot water heat, cold storage room, separate shower bath, vacuum outlet, paved streets. All street improvements paid. No assessments. Located at Campus Place, between Hemlock and Crescent Streets.

Unusual and distinctive section. A few minutes walk to Highland Park—Tennis and Golf Links. Garage Room and Driveway on Property.

How to reach property—Take Jamaica "L" train at the Brooklyn Bridge to Crescent Street Station. Property half block away.

Builder Always on Premises. Open Sundays.

ADELPHI HOMES CO.

14 Adelphi Place, Brooklyn. Phone 3460-J Cypress.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

READ THIS AD. FORCED SALE. PRICE $6,250.

Jamaica; new 8-room detached residence; absolutely all latest improvements; plot 40x100; bank mortgage $3,750; this property is 5 minutes from subway to Manhattan and actually worth $8,000. Come and see B. H. SWEET, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

High Class Home at Half Cost

Must be seen to be appreciated. Red sandstone and timber; 15 rooms, 5 baths, hardwood throughout.

On 2 acres of ground, within one block of L. I. Sound; 30 minutes from New York, and 6 minutes by motor of one of the world's finest golf courses.

Garage, chicken house, trees, shrubs, vegetable garden, flowers.

Occupied by owner, who is called elsewhere.

Address FRANCIS WILSON,
MEADOW LANE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Seen by appointment. Telephone 4666.

Modern Country Residence
Tuckahoe, Westchester County.

House built by the owner of hand-split cypress shingles, stone; best workmanship; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, 3 open fireplaces; solarium, sleeping porches, enclosed; beautiful rolling grounds, shrubs, trees; garage; price $17,500, terms to suit. This price would not duplicate the house alone.

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MAMARONECK, N. Y.

12-room house and garage on corner plot; fine garden; convenient to beach. Price attractive.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

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Owner must sell his large 16-room residence and garage, one acre land at one-third less than cost. No further use for it.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42nd St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT NECK

Directly on water front. 12 room Colonial house, country club nearby; excellent bathing; 30 minutes out.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42nd St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH, CONN.

Unusual opportunity to purchase a modern ten-room house and garage on account of war condition at a great sacrifice.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 E. 42d St.

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Wonderful opportunity to acquire at a bargain new, attractive, 12-room house and garage with one acre of ground on Stamford Harbor.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42nd St.

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Northwest Corner Bleecker and Wooster Streets.	8-story fireproof building, 50 ft. x 100 ft. For a term of years.

Possession Feb. 1st, 1919.

Wm. J. Roome & Co., 177 Madison Ave.

133 WEST 72D ST.

Modern building suitable for PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LONG ISLAND.

Kew Gardens Apartments

At High Point of Long Island 16 Minutes from Penn. Station

A new four story mansion set in the spacious grounds of a gentleman's country estate.

Each apartment in a separate wing, planned to afford every advantage of a country home with apartment service.

Golf, Tennis and Country Club within three minutes' walk.

Enjoy this Summer at Kew Gardens without additional expense. Your city lease can be disposed of.

Four to eight rooms, one to three baths, pantries, etc.

Floor Plans on Application.

Edgeworth Smith
Renting Agent

One West 34th St., New York.
Phone Greeley 5250.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT,

125 West 12th St.

4 Rooms & Bath... $840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment.. $1,500

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

Central Park West, 407, at 101st St. THE IRVINGTON.	8 ROOMS Bath and 2 Toilets. $900 to $1260

All Light Rooms; Facing Park; Elevator and All Improvements.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

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Old Colonial homestead on Ocean Av., 9 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood floors; large grounds, fruit, shade trees, flowers, vegetable garden; garage; ideal country home in city; out-of-town business necessitates moving; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $80. Phone Cortlandt 4474.

Bronx.

ATTRACTIVE, new six-room houses; extra large living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, tiled bath, with shower; ample closet room, concrete cellar, grass plot in front, rear garden, tennis courts, baseball field, children's playground; $32 monthly, or for sale on easy terms. Nelson, 233d St. and White Plains Av. Telephone Woodlawn 1214.

Queens.

Nine rooms, unfurnished, $40; six rooms, furnished, $50. Telephone Hollis 6628-J.

Richmond.

NEW BRICK YEAR-ROUND RESIDENCE, WITH LARGE GROUNDS, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN HIGHLY RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL SECTION GRYMES HILL, STATEN ISLAND; NINE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND FOUR-ROOM SERVANT QUARTERS SEPARATE; TWO-CAR GARAGE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $35,000; $20,000 CAN REMAIN ON FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLY PAUL HELLINGER, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

For sale $9,000; for rent, $60; 8 rooms, 2 baths; outdoor eating, sleeping porches; most beautiful spot within 100 miles. Fred Martin, 15 Broad, city. Phone New Dorp 225-R.

Westchester.

COLONIAL HOME—NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. New, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sleeping porch, balcony, large veranda; corner plot; fully restricted; everything first class; price $11,500. Apply to owner, John Schudy, 38 Mt. Joy Place. Tel. 2136R, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Attractive English half timber and stucco house, Cedar Knolls, Bronxville; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, laundry, and garage; price and terms on application. L. D. Garrett, 51 East 42d St. Telephone 4267 Murray Hill.

Long Island.

Beautifully furnished house at Great Neck; near golf club, bathing beach. Telephone 368 Great Neck or 8672 Worth.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

High-class new Dutch Colonial house, tapestry brick, 9 large rooms, 2 baths; hardwood throughout; all modern improvements; corner plot, ⅜ acre, upper Ridgewood; abundance of evergreens, flowering shrubs, rose garden, fruit trees; must be seen to be appreciated; price $10,500, worth $12,900. F. Lange, Jr., owner, 561 Greenwich St. Telephone 2538 Spring.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, awnings, and copper screens porch and windows; large plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Owner must sell nearly new six-room house; every improvement; large plot; plenty fruit; $5,000; terms. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Montclair.—Residence, 10 rooms, two baths; $75; unfurnished; Lackawanna. 257 Midland Av.

Maine.

Cottage, 16 rooms, and 35 acres of magnificently situated shore land, 3 miles north of York harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weave, Ogunquit, Me.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted to rent yearly small house, 5 to 7 rooms, Long Island, one hour from downtown New York; all improvements; give full particulars. N 336 Times Downtown.

Four o'Clock To-day

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Today.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Bungalow or small house, furnished, balance season; some ground; four or five bedrooms; modern improvements; half mile of station, hour from Manhattan. Telephone Responsible, South 3844. G 337 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two six-story loft buildings, 50x80, to lease for long term for storage or manufacturing; double commission to broker. Inquire Elias Diamond, 294 Stanton St. Phone 1174 Orchard.

Entire building, four stories and basement, for rent, East Twenties, 45 feet wide; will alter to suit tenant; long term if desired. Owner, P. O. Box 579, City Hall Station.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

For Rent.—Two large offices, Havemeyer Bldg., 25 Church St. Inquire Room 2180, Woolworth Bldg.

Three very desirable offices to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, Broadway, near Wall St. Reply K 78 Times.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

52d, 70 West.—Handsome parlor floor, previously occupied by doctor. Circle 4239.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory to lease, 20,000-30,000 square feet, 30 to 60 miles from N. Y.; plenty light, steam heat, good shipping facilities; 10 horsepower; 100 employes. A 66 Times.

Store, 5,000-7,000 feet, vicinity 4th Av., 30th-34th. V 134 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Mount Vernon, heart of Chester Hill, fine old house, very large corner plot, good barn, lovely trees, garden spot; price little over value of land. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LIMITED OPPORTUNITY.—Two story and basement brick; bay windows; 11 rooms; perfect condition; furnace; rented two families; 50th St., near 4th Av. subway station; price for quick sale, $7,700; cash $2,000; worth $8,000. X 305 Times Annex.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Massachusetts.

For sale at bargain in the Berkshires, ten-room modern, attractive Summer house, stable, eleven acres; 1,300 feet elevation; charming view; two brooks; no mosquitoes; beautiful maples and elms; gas, gravity running water from never failing spring. Address "Cottage," Z 399 Times Annex.

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STAMFORD, CONN.

For sale, Strawberry Hill Section, year-around home, 20-room house, 4 baths, high elevation; ten acres land, 2 cottages, garage; all in excellent condition; 50 minutes' train trip, 8 minutes auto trip; beautiful lawns, abundance flowers and vegetables. Telephone 3247 Murray Hill, New York, or Owner, 128 Strawberry Hill Av., Stamford, Conn.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Maryland's mild climate; waterfront farms; catalogue. Russell Realty Company, Baltimore, Md.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST.—The Hampton, two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $65.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Artistically furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock.

49TH 21 EAST.—Cool, attractive studio bedroom, bath, kitchenette.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, high class service. Steigelman, 2227 Madison Square.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Two rooms and bath, first floor front, for 21 years occupied as doctor's office; other apartments.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Small kitchenette apartment, every possible convenience, bath, &c., $60-$65.

48TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Large bedroom, sitting room, kitchenette, bath. Bryant 9779.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Unusual high-class apt., roof garden, sleeping hammock, suitable two clubmen or officers, until Oct. 1.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, breezy, independent, 2, 3 rooms, baths, kitchen.

59TH, 100 WEST.—New, modern 14-story building; has bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; front, view Park; one block west of Plaza Hotel; one or two gentlemen; no couples; immediate; $126 month. Phone 3915 Cathedral. Apt. 12 G.

67TH, 1 WEST, (Duplex No. 315.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms; delightfully cool; completely furnished to smallest detail; one or two months, $125 monthly; seen any time. Apply Superintendent. Apartment 1203.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, (Central Park West.)—4-room, kitchenette, parlor floor, outside; private house. Col. 1242.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $80; 2 rooms, $65; one, $45.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 front rooms; elevator apartment; exceptionally cool.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—2 rooms, with private bath, just vacated; attractive rates; full hotel service.

137TH ST., (Broadway.)—Three rooms, bath, every convenience, $7 weekly. G 383 Times Downtown.

161ST, 570 WEST.—Washington Heights; 3 large, airy rooms, bath; rent reasonable.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES; REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS. APPLY BERLOCK CO., 48 West 40th St. Telephone Bryant 1152.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath, with and without kitchens, completely furnished. TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP. Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c. Special monthly rates. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

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STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS

BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

H. B. Kirk & Co. New York, N. Y.

Lost and Found advertisements for insertion in The New York Times may be sent to or left with the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, facing Hudson River; phone.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 132 EAST. ONE THREE ROOM AND BATH AND ONE TWO-ROOM AND BATH; AVAILABLE OCT. 1ST. COAL IN. APPLY ON PREMISES.

81ST, 157 EAST.—Nice steam heated apartment, six rooms and bath; $42.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6, 7 rooms, elevator apartment, modern improvements, $48, $75

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 elegant light rooms, all modern improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

31ST, 19 WEST.—Large studio apartment, two rooms and bath; day and night elevator; maid service. Phone Mad. Square 3680.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 161 WEST.—Large, light eight rooms, bath, electricity, modern improvements, $70.

83D ST., 216 WEST.—Seven rooms and two baths; rent $1,150 per year; unfurnished; occupancy Aug. 15; decorate to suit tenant. Inquire of agents, M. H. Gaillard & Co., 2,299 Broadway.

96TH ST., 15 WEST.—To lease, 1 and 2 rooms; bath, electricity, steam, telephone; maid service optional; exceptional, choice residential location. Supt. on premises.

109TH ST., 229 WEST, Apartment 62.—Charming apartment, five rooms, two master's bedrooms; southeastern exposure; elevator, fireproof building; immediate occupancy.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 76.—Three rooms, front; every modern convenience; $43; immediate possession.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 574, Corner 139th St.—Two and three room apartments, $45-$55.

To Sublet, for one year, from Oct. 1, six large, all outside rooms; two baths, large foyer hall; exceptional closet room; Riverside Drive at 148th St.; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 6443.

2,128 BROADWAY. Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Married couple want 3 to 5-room furnished apartment; good section; heights preferred; reference. Heller, 345 4th Av.

Two or three room furnished cottage or apartment by young couple. Write, giving full particulars, S 25 Times.

Immediately, 7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, below 90th; $3,000 year. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished.

Three or four room apartment, immediately, between 110th and 120th, west of Morningside; about $65. S 54 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 111 EAST.—Large room, bath, balcony; twin beds, electricity; private family.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room, with running water, $14 weekly; with bath, $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 51 EAST.—Rooms, private bath; small rooms; central.

39TH ST., EAST.—Room and bath; business woman; kitchen privilege. Murray Hill 585.

48D, 11 EAST.—Two communicating rooms, bath, electricity; single room; $4; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large and small rooms; single or suite. Telephone Plaza 2328.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; gentleman; $11.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room, private bath, electricity; reference.

16TH, 135 WEST.—Charming room, high-class elevator apartment, for woman. Apt. 54.

22D, 413 WEST.—Large housekeeping room; also medium sized; clean, quiet house.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Large living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Levinson, Bryant 9779.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

56TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; running water; all conveniences.

58TH ST., 40 WEST. Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms, private baths, electricity; exceptional accommodations.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptional room, window seat, electricity, adjoining bath; also smaller; references.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exclusive house, two rooms and bath, en suite; single room; gentleman preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 209 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, gentleman, couple; kitchen privileges if desired. Joel.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large second floor front room, running water, electricity.

71ST, 30 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, telephone, electricity, running water, desirable location.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone; electricity; convenient location.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; business couple; $8; telephone.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large and medium-size rooms.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 121 WEST.—Very desirable medium sized room, next to bath.

72D, 14 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining bath. Phone 8247 Columbus.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; special Summer rates.

73D, 167 WEST.—Rooms, furnished; bath; continuous hot water; conveniences; near subway.

73D, 273 WEST.—Front room, two beds, running water, private house; telephone.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private family; meals optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near Park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; board optional.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath. Japanese service.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium; refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; best locality; electricity.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished residence; electricity; rooms, $3-$6-$10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; private phone.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without bath; electricity and running water.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; suites with bath or single; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $12, $14.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; Summer prices; references.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; reference.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished double, single rooms; baths, electricity; $4, $8, $14.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant front room; also small room; all conveniences; phone.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private baths; electricity; parquet floors; references.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house; Summer rates.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Party owns house, will rent desirable rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select, beautiful front room; twin beds; bath; electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; running water, adjoining bath; phone; electricity; conveniences.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suites, single; reasonable; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; twin beds.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, cool, front room, with bath, electricity, phone; convenient subway.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; $4 to $10; telephone.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Absolutely first-class large and medium room; overlooking Hudson; 10th floor west.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—First-floor suite, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; also small rooms.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; references.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, electricity; $2.50 to $8; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University Professor's home; large, cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; parlor floor; refined house; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms and suite, single, grand piano, quiet, refined.

83D, 2,304 BROADWAY.—Clean, comfortable front suite; suitable gentlemen; 3d flight; reasonable. Minning.

85TH, 150 WEST.—Nice large, airy room, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $5.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 23 WEST. Elegantly furnished second floor front; private bath, breakfast, appointments, service; high-class.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; bath, electricity, subway, phone.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Furnished large front room, $12; parlor floor, kitchenette privileges, $20; hall room, $5; gentlemen; reference.

87TH, 319 WEST.—A fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished cool outside rooms, single or en suite.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished cool room; all conveniences; telephone.

92D, 288 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; running water; electricity; elevator apartment. 5E.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, cool room, four windows; electricity; running water; board optional.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; constant hot water. Telephone.

93D, 259 WEST.—Beautiful large room; also small; all conveniences; near subway.

95TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheerful room; running hot, cold water; elevator apartment; near Riverside; privacy.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen. Apt. 4, west.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive room; hot, cold water, telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive outside room, view of Hudson, near subway.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, refined private family; gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, high-class apartment. Apartment 31.

118TH, 210 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; attractive rates for month of August; full hotel service. Hotel Cecil.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Cool, attractive alcove and sitting room; five windows; southern exposure; near Riverside; $12. Scurry, Apartment 1B.

157TH, 544 WEST.—Large room, running water; small family; subway. Apartment 61.

161ST ST., 570 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, Washington Heights; splendid service; rent reasonable.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Nicely furnished, adjoining bath; phone, elevator; gentlemen only; $5. 4R.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145).—Bachelor quarters, large outside room; southern exposure; elevator. Mayer.

CENTRAL PARK, 86 W.—Beautiful room, facing Central Park, reasonable, 11th floor. Schuyler 5300.

IN EXCLUSIVE apartment home, will rent convenient, cool, outside room; private bath; large closet; unusual opportunity. Academy 3238.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (111th St.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, twin beds, private bath; south; 1 or 2 gentlemen; $45-$50 month; immediate possession. Phone 5915 Cathedral.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Attractively furnished room; corner apartment; private family. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor. 80th.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—$15 to $25 weekly; hotel service.

RIVERSIDE, 230, (Cor. 95th.)—Large room, bath, shower; large closet. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cozy, airy room for refined gentleman. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61.—Attractive, large room; also small room; all conveniences.

TWO rooms and bath, day and night elevator; maid service. Phone Mad. Square 3680.

WEST END, 896.—Large room, with private bath; also single. Phone 2697 Academy.

WEST END AV., 324, (75th.)—Elegant large front room, electricity, cool, reasonable.

WEST END AV., 674.—Owner's residence, large front room for one gentleman.

Long Island.

FURNISHED room for gentlemen. 1,377 Pinson Place, Far Rockaway.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Single man wants large room and bath with private family of refinement; young people preferred; must be first class. K 75 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Ocean Traffic Passing Windows. Charming Family House of Highest Standard 20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y., Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Private family, new house, large room, every convenience, excellent table, 32 minutes from Grand Central, beautiful surroundings; adults only. 37 Cross St., Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 994-W Bronxville.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Delightful Summer home, four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. P. 2625.

Long Island.

A French private family offers permanent board to one or two gentlemen in their beautiful, large, modern house; vegetables and flower gardens; also double garage; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; best table; references. D. E., 127 Times.

Far Rockaway club suite, private bath; single room; best of board; excellent service; former manager of Mary Elizabeth Tea Room. Phone 2141 Far Rockaway.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted.

Westchester County.—Wanted, by couple, no children, for August and September, large, airy room, with board, on ground floor of private country house; write full particulars, price, &c. X 299 Times Annex.

Wanted.—One large room and bath at Woodmere, Long Island, for man, wife and daughter six and a half years old; best references. N 263 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

39TH ST., (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table; private house; table guests accommodated. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout, private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

10TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent board; running water, electricity, telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; private bath, electricity; Southern cooking.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful studio, elegantly furnished; Steinway piano, electricity; board optional.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; superior board.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all conveniences, excellent board; table guests accommodated.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; electricity, modern conveniences; excellent board.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; double room; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

507 WEST 111TH ST. Medium-sized room for gentleman; exceptionally good meals; a few table guests desired. Tel. Cathedral 6350. Apt. 33.

114TH, 526 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; excellent table.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined house; elegantly appointed second floor; also smaller room; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, CORNER 77TH ST.—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCLUSIVE TABLE; ATTRACTIVE AND COOL ROOMS.

WEST END AVE, 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent table; Winter reservations; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined young business girl desires home and board with first class private family; no other roomers; city or suburbs. J 189 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

HOTEL POSITION.—Refined middle aged American; manager, housekeeper, office clerk, cashier, day or night, where ability counts. K 87 Times.

MASSEUSE, graduate, city license, hospital training, desires patients; references. Houseman, 241 West 42d St. Tel. 7157 Bryant.

MASSEUSE, (licensed,) open for engagements; Swedish method; experienced. Brook. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

NURSE.—English trained nurse wants position, doctor's office; reliable, pleasing personality. B 208 Times.

SECRETARY.—American; for many years with large national bank; accustomed to work for executives; salary, $25. R 544 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, bright beginner, good training, desires positon; $9 to start. M. K., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; $22. Harlem 8126.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, willing, conscientious worker; $12. L. Harrison, 1,251 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; some experience; $12. K 57 Times.

TYPIST desires work spart time; languages; reasonable. N 222 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, audited, systems installed, income and financial statements rendered; personal service; moderate charges. K 12 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upwards; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 908.

AUDITOR AND BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking complete charge; draft exempt; fully conversant with modern methods; five years in present position, but wish to make change. S 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 24 years old, draft exempt, possessing command of English, French, and Spanish languages, wants position with importing and exporting company; would also consider other offers; best of references. Address B 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, Swiss, draft exempt, experienced on ledger, controlling accounts, trial balance, desires position with advancement with bank or manufacturing concern; best references. I. G., 2,831 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, correspondent, with executive experience, desires responsible position with live-wire concern; exempt. J 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, 27, Class 4A; experienced payroll, stock sub voucher system; well rounded; good reference. G 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, present employed, would change Sept. 1; capable office manager; age 40; salary $35 up. N 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, draft exempt; thoroughly acquainted with modern accounting methods. N 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, ten years' with public utility corporations; modern methods. W 330 Times Downtown.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. Can do anything from superintendent to manager; let me tell you more about myself. S 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC. White, married, four years' factory, seven years' driving experience, wishes private, steady position; reference. John Hall, 526 West 122d St. Morningside 1333.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; married; 10 years' experience; wishes position; highly recommended; city or country. H. Snow, 123 W. 101st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country; careful and strictly temperate. K 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 32, married; 15 years' experience; sober, reliable; drive any car; references. Devine. Phone Schuyler 3910. Address 201 West 84th St., Apt. 1.

CHAUFFEUR and useful man; short experience; moderate salary until fully competent with car. Murray, 176 Hall St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, married, desires position with good private family; 10 years' experience; A1 references; wages $30-$35. K 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent references, seeks position, city, country; salary $20. K 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly reliable; over five years' experience; have best of reference; draft exempt. A. A. E., 713 Bigelow Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, exempt draft, city, country; careful driver; aged 34; married. Shelley, 136 West 77th. Schuyler 7371.

CHAUFFEUR.—Latin-American mechanic, wishes position, city, country; experienced, reliable; references. Latena, 82 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 4 years last employer on Packard and Cadillac. M. Reisman, 90 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

CHAUFFEUR, 14 years' experience, mechanic, married, wishes steady position. 392 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; experienced driver; private position. De Salco, 2,864 1st Av. Phone Harlem 7281.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, with technical training, desires half-time position. W. R. D., 293A Cooper St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, age 49, experienced Italian, English, French correspondence, also double-entry bookkeeping; many years with Italian banking concern; salary $25. K 36 Times.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur, (32,) cook, (24;) mechanic, 8 years' experience; wife excellent cook; city-country; best references. S 36 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, excellent patent office drafting; long experience, especially on typewriters. W 390 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, Japanese, engineering student, wants position in evening from 7 o'clock. Katoki, 200 W. 58th St., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

GOOD business man would like to represent reliable concern on trip to coast, with territory in California; commission only. G 343 Times Downtown.

MAN of forty-five, executive ability in advertising, organization, purchasing, salesmanship and management; address Business Extensionist, J 141 Times.

MAN, 28, married, exempt, wishes employment evenings typing, stenographic, clerical. J 149 Times.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN.—Men's furnishings; live wire and executive ability; 18 years' experience; A1 reference. F 400 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 28, practical toolmaker, designer, research engineer on special machinery and tools; 8 years' experience on high-grade production; discharged from service. K 19 Times.

NURSE.—Competent, experienced, exempt; references; go anywhere; $100. Box 313, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN.—Am experienced in details and management of mercantile office; am 51 years of age and married; desire position that will allow development; moderate salary to commence. N 238 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER OR CHIEF CLERK, age 39, high class; best reference; will go anywhere. K 84 Times.

SALESMAN, well educated, technically trained along mechanical lines, desires change from present business; traveled U. S. A. and Canada; know surrounding territory intimately; willing to start in any capacity where there is a future; have earned from $2,500 to $5,000 during past ten years. Salesman, 246 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN, draft exempt, wants position with reputable house. Apply Lester W. Lewy, 867 West 181st St., New York.

SPANIARD, (22,) commercial course graduate in this country, beginner. A. V., 20 Irving Place.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, speaking Spanish, French, desires suitable position. G 318 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED American, 41 years old, compelled to give up his own business, seeks a position of trust. Address K 99 Times.

WESTERN MAN, 31 years old, Class 3B, who has practiced law and who has had two years' banking experience, desires a position; hard worker; A1 references. X 285 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, several years' practical business experience, desires position with reliable firm offering suitable inducements. N 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) deferred classification; seven years' business experience; willing worker; highest credentials. Write B. H., 447 Tremont Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat, ambitious wishes office position; best references. J. Upper, 231 Howard Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 17, intelligent, desires position in office. N 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires position. G 371 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, experienced, wanted; position permanent. Apply Room 601, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent place; pleasant surroundings; give experience, references, and salary desired. N 213 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

AUDITOR, young woman to audit restaurant checks; good chance for advancement. Call after 4 o'clock, Lussier Restaurant, 147 West 43d St.

BILL CLERK.—Large Jersey City manufacturer needs a competent billing clerk; Elliott-Fisher and Underwood machines used; state experience. A 41 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Moon Hopkins operator; Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. A 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ledger clerk, familiar control account, for general office work; good opportunity for active person; Christian firm. Call between 9 and 10, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for export concern; unusual opportunity for bright girl; able to take some dictation preferred. Call at once, Francis H. Love Co., Inc., 109 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take charge of sales ledger and contractors' sales, in dress house. Call Saturday, 2 P. M., Leo Finkenberg, 139 West 29th St.

BOOKKEEPER, by commercial house; must have had at least two years' experience; state salary expected. K 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; give references, experience; salary expected. "Permanent," 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for import house; good opportunity for advancement. A 57 Times.

CLERKS. Assistant to head of blueprint department; 25 to 30 years of age; one familiar with blueprints preferred; good salary; advancement. WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., 57 BETHUNE ST. Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CLERKS.—Corporation in vicinity of Tremont desires services of several women having clerical experience; about 20-30 years of age; good hours; permanent; opportunity for advancement; particulars, including salary expected. J 652 Times Harlem.

CLERK experienced in handling office routine and good at figures; state qualifications. K 227 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR, attractive, experienced, for high-class toilet goods line. Call, 10-1, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

DENTAL NURSE wanted; preferably one familiar with gas and X-ray work. Caldwell & Anders, dentists, 25 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced wholesale grocery. JOHN S. SILLS & SON, North River and 37th St.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for apartment house. Apply Supt., 411 West 114th St.

FILE CLERK (assistant) wanted by large manufacturing concern; one acquainted with library bureau automatic index and general office work preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. G 342 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, mature, with several years' experience. Apply 63 Vesey St., second floor.

GIRLS! WE NEED YOUR HELP. GIRLS!

We need girls not under eighteen years who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES preferred, to work in shop making scientific apparatus for the Government; we pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within sixty days and earn from

$15.00 TO $18.00 PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS.

HALF DAY SATURDAY.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., New York City, Near West St. 6 Blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY requires 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing departments; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay. Apply Employment Office, all day, 85 10th Av. at 15th St.

GIRLS to pack and label chemicals; must be experienced; 22 cents per hour to start; rapid advancement for steady workers. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Take care children; good home; $40 month. Tel. Far Rockaway 1735.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES. Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics; this work is in our shop-making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experience; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, Near West St., between the 14th and Christopher St. stations of 9th Av. "L."

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, young or middle-aged woman as working housekeeper; capable relieve mother practically all housework in new home; small family; must be good, simple cook, pleasant disposition, and take interest in home; pleasant surroundings, pleasant room, private bath, considerate treatment, permanent position in good Christian home at good wages for right person. Write Mrs. John G. Beck, Glen Rock, N. J., or call Ridgewood 368, for appointment.

HOUSEWORKER.—General, for two adults; must cook and wait on table; good home; short distance from New York; Scandinavians and Americans preferred; $35-$40 per month. Apply Employment Department, 531 West 31st.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a respectable, honest, willing white woman or girl for general housework for half day or full day. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock, mornings, Garnham, 9B, 456 Riverside Drive.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wholesale, A 8 Times.

MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS. APPLY AT MILLINERY WORKROOM, 6TH FLOOR.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSE wanted as companion to a girl eight years old; New England Summer resort. X 284 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for clerical work and typewriting with Christian firm; must be neat and accurate; knowledge of stenography desirable but not essential. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' NECKWEAR; GOOD PAY; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. SIRO NECKWEAR CO., 475 BROADWAY.

PARLOR MAID wanted for country place; best references required. Answer to E. S. P., Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., and particulars will be given.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SECRETARY wanted in large export house; must be expert stenographer, willing to file and index; reply to be considered must state fully in own handwriting experience, references, and salary expected. F 371 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Bright, active girl, thoroughly competent, who has had experience selling goods, with good telephone voice and convincing manner; salary $20 to $25 per week; state reference and experience. A 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK. FIRST CLASS. MUST BE EXPERIENCED.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., BORDEN AND STARR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City, and get off at Hunters Point Av. Station. 8 minutes to plant.

STENOGRAPHERS and typewriters, young ladies, wanted; those having had at least two years' experience; must be graduates commercial high school or public school and business college; salary according to experience; replying state age, references, experience, education, and number of letters capable writing per day and salary desired. G 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Large manufacturing company wants services of stenographer; one having experience and fair education; good, permanent position for right party; good hours. Write, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, N 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST of efficiency, experienced in export work; must be accurate and rapid; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $15-$20; hours 9 5:30, Saturday 1 o'clock. Apply in person to Strachan, Oswall & Jepson, Inc., Room 614, 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in purchasing department of rapidly growing concern; must have had high school education and be rapid, accurate, and conscientious worker; inexperienced persons need not apply. Duplex Engine Governor Co., 36 Flatbush Av. Ext., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately by high-class concern; thoroughly experienced, refined, about 25 years, preferably accustomed copying financial statements, during three days monthly; state full particulars, references, and salary expected. J 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, high grade, high wages, must be careful with figures and know how to take dictation, Underwood machine; in answering state your experience and salary expected. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34th-35th St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Building, 4.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be rapid, accurate, good speller, know how to punctuate, and able to do large volume work; no beginners need apply; state age, details in experience, and salary desired. K 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two capable beginners with some experience, seeking permanent positions; refined, educated, home girls; write full details; mention salary desired. Notes, N 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate; Christian concern; for office of large, industrial concern in Brooklyn. Write, giving experience and salary, B. K., 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position is offered to neat and rapid stenographer by large manufacturers; knowledge of dictaphone essential. Reply, stating experience and salary, J 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, wanted for two weeks beginning Monday; salary $18 per week. Call Saturday morning, White Fireproof Construction Co., 286 5th Av., Room 1006.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, capable, conscientious, with some experience; $15 to start, with opportunity for advancement. Rubber Products Co., 243 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to work in foreign banking house; state qualifications; permanent position. Box 341, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced wholesale grocery. JOHN S. SILLS & SON, NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial capacity; salary to start, $20, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply General Electric Co., 142d St. and 5th Av., City.

STENOGRAPHER; ALSO TO DO BILLING ON UNDERWOOD MACHINE; MUST BE RAPID TYPIST. GRIFFON CUTLERY CO., 74 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER required immediately; must be capable. Call between 9:30 and 12 Saturday morning, Chas. Lacey Plumbing, Inc., 23 Beaver St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, efficient young lady, one experienced in theatrical work. Telephone Columbus 8800, Century Theatre, Mr. Page.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced, also to assist in office. Raymond Engineering Corporation, 309 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, high school graduate; state age, salary, and references. Engineers, Room 38, 2 Columbus Circle.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, thoroughly experienced, able to compose own letters; 5 hours daily. Kruger, 395 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent and experienced. Water Color Company, 450 4th Av., Room 802.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large organization; moderate salary to start. 227 West 43d St., Auditing Dept.

STENOGRAPHER.—Uptown bank wants Underwood operator two weeks. Write W. E., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Experienced; $14; call personally. Warren Products Co., 296 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER for large office; state age, experience; salary $12. X 310 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for stock broker's office. Apply 67 Exchange Place, Room 717.

STENOGRAPHER.—Temporary position; good salary. Call Whitman & Barnes, 64 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced only; $15. 366 Broadway, Room 314.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for one month. A 56 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Girl as stock clerk in large wholesale dry goods house; bright; good chance for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—$10 per week and lunches. New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

WOMEN, OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO OPERATE, OR LEARN TO OPERATE, DRILL PRESSES, MILLING MACHINES, PUNCH PRESSES, SURFACE GRINDERS, LATHE AND LIGHT BENCH WORK; GOOD WAGES WHILE LEARNING; WAGES EQUAL TO MEN DOING SAME WORK; 48 HOURS; EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS; STEADY WORK. IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK DO NOT APPLY. MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, 24 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST—OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; hours 9 to 6; Saturday 9 to 2; good opportunity for advancement. Apply after 10 A. M. FRED O. NELSON & CO., 56 WALL ST.

TYPIST with experience on billing machine. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 West 23d St.

TYPIST. Neat competent girl; steady position. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 West 23d St.

TYPIST wanted to operate Remington-Wahl billing machine. Call at the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 825 East 141st St.

TYPIST.—One who can do billing. Sprague Electric Works, 527 West 34th.

WOMAN without family, thoroughly experienced renting housekeeping furnished apartments; able to judge human nature; tactful and conscientious; good salary, rooms with bath, to right applicant. 11 A. M., 341 West 45th St.

WORK FOR YOUR COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT WORK AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

SELECTORS: No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS: No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

GLASS BLOWERS: No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

ASSEMBLERS: Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement. No experience necessary. Half-day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics. This work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 Block South of 14th.

YOUNG LADY over 23 years of age wanted for clerical position and typist; give references. Address Exchange, P. O. Box 645, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY OFFICE ASSISTANT; rapid and accurate at figures. Apply after 9 A. M. Bauman, 3d Av. and 152d St.

YOUNG WOMAN. We need a young woman, 25 to 30 years of age, to act as assistant to head of blueprint department; one familiar with blueprints preferred; good salary; advancement. WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., 57 BETHUNE ST. Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG WOMAN familiar with confectionery to act as floorlady in retail stores; must be experienced and have executive ability. Apply by letter, B 49 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN, with mechanical drawing experience, wanted for tracing in mechanical drawing office; give experience, age, salary expected; good opportunity for the right persons. X 312 Times Annex.

Instruction.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION! Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE. Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE. Stenographers, $18-$25; bookkeepers, $20; beginners, $12-$15; openings of better class. 99 Nassau. Free Registration. 1,457 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, YOUNG MAN from 25 to 35 years old, not subject to draft, for a permanent position with an essential industry; this is not "a war job," but it is an opportunity for the right man to make a place for himself with one of the leading industries of the country where his future will depend entirely on his ability; we're going to pick the man we want and pay him a good starting salary; write, giving your age, nationality, race, experience, salary you desire, and any other details you think might interest us. Address Opportunity, Box 303 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, PERMANENT POSITION WITH RAPIDLY GROWING ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, SALARY. F 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors and juniors wanted by firm of public accountants. Call Saturday, 9 to 12, 29 Liberty St., Room 504.

ACCOUNTANTS, experienced juniors and seniors. Call between 9:30 and 11 A. M., Room 508, 51 Chambers St.

ANALYST, young, wanted, for metal and alloys laboratory, high school graduate with some practical experience preferred; only consistent and careful workers need apply; $80 a month for start; advancement certain and commensurate with ability. X 278 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, live wire, pleasing personality, to act as assistant in large industrial corporation; must be stenographer and possess knowledge of accounting and statistical work; steady position; splendid opportunity; state previous experience and salary expected. X 286 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLERS AND TESTERS. Apply Timekeeper's Office, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

BANK LEDGER CLERK.—DRAFT EXEMPT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. P. O. BOX 1140, CITY HALL STATION.

BARBER wanted, first class; salary and commission. 1,730 Broadway, 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH HOTEL ACCOUNTING, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF LARGE NEW YORK HOTEL; SALARY TO START, $200 PER MONTH AND MEALS. B 45 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER for large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By engineering corporation, principally as assistant on cost ledgers of contracts for large industrials concerns and Government; also general work in accounting department; typist preferable; applicant should not be immediately liable to draft; apply in handwriting, stating education and experience; salary, $25 per week. K 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ledger clerk, familiar control account, for general office work; good opportunity for active person; Christian firm. Call between 9 and 10, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference and salary. J 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; competent man in large insurance agency; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Insurance, Box 31, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, 20 to 30 years, Wall St. export house; when replying state salary, age, and religion. G 346 Times Downtown.

BOYS, must be 16 years of age, for messenger or mail service; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business;

MINIMUM SALARY $9.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY, by importer, to take charge of stock; bring reference. Call 920 Broadway, Room 1502.

BOYS wanted for stock work. Apply Hewlett Robin Co., 417 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS. OFFICE BOYS, 17-18 years of age; public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; large, insurance brokerage, Christian corporation; permanent position with unusual opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits. Address own handwriting, stating references, nationality. Salary to start, $8. W 376 Times Downtown.

BOY (Christian firm) for general office work in office of large manufacturing corporation; must be of good family, well recommended; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. A 35 Times.

CARPENTERS wanted; city work. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be bonded. Apply Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City.

CHAUFFEUR. Experienced, commercial, 1-ton car; must be well recommended; American, over draft age. Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st.

CHAUFFEUR'S ASSISTANT.—Good pay; chance for advancement. Apply Monday morning. Room 814, 221 4th Av.

CHAUFFEUR for light commercial delivery car; state age, references, salary. Engineers, Room 37, 2 Columbus Circle.

CHOCOLATE ROASTERS.—A number of men experienced on roasters, presses and tempering kettles, and moulding of chocolates. Address L. L. W., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

CLAIM CLERK for steamship office; state draft status and experience. K 225 Times Downtown.

CLERK AND TYPIST to assist in accounting department of large manufacturing company; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; must be draft exempt and accurate at figures. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, experience, references, &c., J 399 Times Downtown.

CLERK. Young man with some experience on payroll work for factory office; 52 hours; half day Saturday all year. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK in office of a daily newspaper; one with knowledge of advertising preferred; hours from 12 midnight to 8 A. M.; salary $15 a week; state age and experience. X 306 Times Annex.

COPPERSMITHS.—Experienced on marine work. Call 402 West St.

COST ACCOUNTANT MANAGER. FACTORY EMPLOYING 2,500 MEN REQUIRES EXPERIENCED MANAGER CAPABLE OF HANDLING DEPARTMENT WITH OVER 50,000 CLASSIFIED PARTS; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THOROUGH PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL COST ACCOUNTING TRAINING AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE AGE, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. R. R., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant with knowledge of manufacturing costs; publishing or printing experience preferable, but not essential; must possess tact, judgment, and executive ability; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 294 Times Annex.

COST CLERK, experienced, wanted by large manufacturing concern, one familiar with textile cost work preferred, who can act as assistant to office manager; an unusual opportunity; apply in writing, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references. X 283 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT for agents' department, by a well-known publishing house; college man with literary tastes and some sales experience preferred; salary $25 per week. Address Publisher, Box A 39 Times.

DIE SINKERS wanted; three first class on Government work; pleasant location and good wages. Endicott Forging and Mfg. Co., Endicott, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN. Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, FIRST CLASS, LAYOUT MEN AND CHECKERS; PERMANENT POSITION, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, GOOD PAY FOR RIGHT MEN; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY OR WRITE CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural and construction, electrical layout men, power plant piping, and checkers for final plans, men familiar with industrial buildings; Government work located in vicinity of Philadelphia. Call Fiske or Richards, Biltmore, till Sunday afternoon.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in mechanical refrigeration. Shipley Construction and Supply Co., Columbia and Warren Sts., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; permanent position for good worker. Apply by letter or in person, Room 4735, Grand Central Terminal.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. D 15 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER wanted at once; one who is accustomed to hiring men for the woodworking and metal trade; state experience, age, and salary expected to Manager, Box 239 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER to assist Superintendent reinforced concrete construction; capable take off steel quantities from drawings and place use transit; work in Philadelphia; give complete record, experience, references, salary expected. S 40 Times.

ENGINEERS, draftsman, instrument men, rodmen, and office boy for marine construction; location New York City. Apply Room 1909, 7 Battery Place.

EXCEPTIONAL MEN, JUNIOR PRODUCTION ENGINEERS; MEN TECHNICALLY TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED, MEN IN PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION WORK for Government plant in New York City; splendid opportunity for exceptional men who are willing to work; keen, observing, and analytic. Call at Gas Defense Plant, Jackson Av., Long Island City, between 10 and 12 A. M., or 2 and 4 P. M. Inquire for Mr. W. J. Kibby.

FOREMAN FOR STEEL WIRE DRAWING DEPARTMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED PLATE SETTER, CAPABLE OF OBTAINING PRODUCTION. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, DRAWBENCH, 810 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

FOREMAN for large edition cloth and leather bookbindery; must have executive ability and be able to get results from help; good opportunity for the right man. A 34 Times.

GAUGE AND TOOL MAKERS. First-class men only, for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; high wages, steady work; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS REQUIRE COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF JEWELRY SHOP. GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY. ALSO EXPERT WATCHMAKER. ALSO EXPERT JEWELER. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, FIFTH FLOOR.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER or chief clerk wanted, with experience and executive ability, able to plan his own and his assistants' work; salary $2,000; possibly more to the right man. Address with full particulars A 40 Times.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, TOOLMAKERS, 75C. PER HOUR. Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST. Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

INSPECTOR wanted for two months; work in Canada inspecting Northern hardwoods; must have experience; if service is satisfactory position may be permanent. Address A 71 Times.

LABORERS wanted in shipyard. Howard E. Wheeler, 2,280 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.

LATHE HANDS.—Experienced on marine work; nights, 76 cents an hour; plenty overtime. Call Monday night after 7 P. M., and all week evenings, 402 West St.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position, with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Wholesale, D 89 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING. Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS WANTED AT ONCE. GISHOLT OPERATORS. LO SWING LATHE HANDS. ACME AND GRIDLEY AUTOMATIC OPERATORS. APPLY AT ONCE. EMPLOYMENT DEPT. WRIGHT-MARTIN AIR-CRAFT CORPORATION, BORDEN AND STARR AVS, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City, to Jackson Av. Station; 8 minutes to plant.

MACHINISTS. First-class all around shop and repair men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; high wages, steady work; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

MAN wanted, experienced on glue work, capable of taking charge and pushing the work; only thoroughly experienced men need apply. Lang Products Company, Whitestone, Long Island.

MAN.—Large Jersey City manufacturer needs a man, draft exempt, to take charge of shipping and receiving department; permanent position; state experience. A 43 Times.

MAN wanted, experienced on lumber and dry kiln work, capable of taking charge and pushing the work; only thoroughly experienced men need apply. Lang Products Company, Whitestone, L. I.

MAN familiar with construction tools and equipment to handle store room. Wire P. F. Lafferty, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Barberton, Ohio.

MAN wanted with knowledge of mill supply business for inside work. Address T 326 Times Downtown.

MARINE DRAFTSMAN with experience on hull fittings, wanted for permanent position in New York City. J 348 Times Downtown.

MATERIAL EXPEDITOR.—Experienced; capable of taking charge of office. Wire P. F. Lafferty, the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Barberton, Ohio.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Must have several years' experience on steel mill and power plant layouts and piping; opportunity for advancement; permanent positions for successful applicants; state full particulars, salary expected, when available. K 55 Times.

MEN wanted for general work in large warehouse, handling electric material; good salary. See E. S. Bruce, 627 Greenwich St.

MILLWRIGHTS. Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment, and good working conditions. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MILLWRIGHT wanted; steady work, now and after the war, in an essential industry; salary to start $30-$40 per week. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars and references. A 53 Times.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN. Apply Employment Car, 132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY AND MAILING CLERK; must be neat in appearance, able to put out good mail and make himself generally useful; state age and experience; salary $40 per month. N 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted; real estate experience necessary; only good character considered. Desmond Dunne Co., 30 East 42d.

OPEN SHOP. PREVAILING WAGES OF BEST SHOPS. MACHINISTS, TOOLMAKERS, MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, DRILL PRESS HANDS, BENCH HANDS, SURFACE GRINDERS, LATHE HANDS, PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS. GOOD WAGES. EXCELLENT SHOP CONDITIONS. 48 HOURS. STEADY WORK. IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK DO NOT APPLY. MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, 24 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OPTICIANS for precision work; men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. Y. A., 307 Times Downtown.

PACKING ROOM HELP. Men, experienced, wanted for bottle filling and general work in packing department of chemical factory. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

PACKERS for millinery; experienced men. Apply New York Millinery and Supply Co., 1,237 Broadway.

PRECISION OPTICIAN. Men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. C. W., 308 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. Young man wanted to do stenographic work and assist in great variety of other duties; exceptional opportunity for energetic man of good character. Answer, stating age, education, past positions, if any, and salary expected to start, K 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN who knows how to sell incoming buyers of ladies' ready-to-wear; only top-notcher, business getter, wanted; salary and commission. Apply N. A. Tavan & Co., 1,170 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city salesman wanted to sell misses' and ladies' coats, only on commission basis; ask for interview by letter. Goldsheim Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling photographic supplies and accustomed to waiting on best retail trade. Call Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESMEN, capable of selling stock by telephone; salary, commission, and bonus. A 61 Times.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT wanted by firm C. P. A.'s; fully competent to handle cases without supervision; permanent position and attractive proposition to right man. N 234 Times Downtown.

SHEET METAL WORKERS. STEADY POSITIONS. GOOD PAY. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT.—Good pay; chance for advancement. Apply Monday morning before noon. Room 814, 221 4th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, references required. Empire Waist Co., 139 Spring St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial capacity; salary to start, $20, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply General Electric Co., 142d St. and 5th Av., city.

STOCK SELECTORS. Strong, healthy young men, aged 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady position. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with pipe and steel bars; 40 cents an hour; experienced and willing worker. 402 West St.

SUPERINTENDENT able to take charge of construction work on large Government rush contract. Address at once, with full particulars, P. O. Box 177, Richmond, Va.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—One who has had experience in handling men, and can keep books and records. Apply Room 814, 221 4th Av., Monday before noon.

TRANSIT AND LEVEL MEN wanted on building construction; must be thoroughly experienced; give record, experience, references, and salary expected. S 41 Times.

Brooklyn

Advertisements and subscriptions for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times received at the Brooklyn office, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE WRIGHT MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION of NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

IS IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SKILLED WORKERS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION ON THE AEROPLANE MOTORS FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY WHERRE YOU ARE.

GOOD WAGES, GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; NEW GOVERNMENT HOME TO BE CONSTRUCTED SHORTLY.

RESPOND TO A PATRIOTIC CAUSE.

The following men are needed:

HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
MACHINISTS,
MACHINE REPAIR MEN,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS,
CRANK SHAFT LATHE HANDS.
CRANK SHAFT LAPPERS,
INSPECTORS OF MACHINE PARTS FOR ROAD SERVICE.
J. & L. OPERATORS.

Call or write TO THE WRIGHT MARTIN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., BRUNSWICK AVENUE, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:
First-class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.
Must be American citizens.

TOOLMAKERS, TOOLROOM MACHINISTS, AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE TOOL SETTERS, CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS
NEEDED AT ONCE ON VITALLY IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT WORK.
DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS
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NEW PLANT. NEW MACHINERY.
If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to
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or to
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310 JAY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOLMAKERS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST-CLASS, PLANER, LATHE, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOLMAKERS and MACHINISTS wanted on Government work; best wage rates paid to competent men. The Mt. Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. L. S. E. CO., INC., 214 TAAFFE PLACE, BROOKLYN.

TRANSPORTATION CLERK for large manufacturing concern, capable of compiling transportation records; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 309 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN.—Must be first-class, capable of repairing all standard makes of typewriters, calculating machines, and other mechanical office equipment. Address General Manager, Box 456, Newark, N. J.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WANTED.
TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS; TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS AND FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN ON PROFILE, HAND SREW, TURRET LATHES, AND MILLING MACHINES; APPLY COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., MERIDEN, CONN. IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, as cost and payroll clerk in large printing business, some experience necessary. Apply Monday, between 8:30 and 11 A. M., U. S. Printing and Lithograph Co., 85 North 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN.—Familiar with prices in hardware and mill supply trade, good opportunity for hustler. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Neal & Brinker Co., 81 White St.

YOUNG MAN, with steamship purchasing and supply experience, for responsible position; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN DOWNTOWN OFFICE. X [illegible] TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WORK FOR YOUR COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES, BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

ARMATURE WINDERS,
BATTERY REPAIR MAN,
BLACKSMITHS,
BOYS, (must be 18 years of age for shop work,)
DRAFTSMEN,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
MILLWRIGHTS,
PACKERS,
PORTERS,
PRODUCTION CHASERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
STOCK SELECTORS,
TINSMITHS,
TOOLMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEW YORK CITY. Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. Age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 5 to 12 P. M.; permanent. N 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED TO SPEND EVENINGS AND VACATION TIME LEARNING A PAYING PROFESSIONAL TRADE; FIVE EXPERIENCED DENTAL MECHANICS WANTED TO GO TO TOLEDO, OHIO; GOOD PAY. FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS DIRECTOR Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 25 West 45th St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to knew what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitors pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK roadster, 1918, model E 44; run two months; 3,000 miles; looks like brand-new car; five tires, one new; $1,250 cash only; no trade. Call Mr. McIntyre, Main 7303.

BUICK Little 6, 1917 Cabriolet, cannot be told from new; run 2,400 miles; make offer. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

BUICK 1917, D-6-45, 5 passenger touring, in good shape; one extra shoe and tube and bumper. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & Broadway.

BUICK light 6, 1916 model; excellent condition; privately owned; price $750. Private garage, 325 East 85th St.

BUICK, 1918, touring car; only slightly used; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS. roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC "8," 7-PASSENGER TOURING; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
Has been refinished and looks like new; mechanically O K; shoe equipment very good; all standard equipment; ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; now on exhibition at Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful Cadillac, special built, 137 wheelbase, 7-passenger touring; four new Goodrich Silvertone tires, wire wheels; perfect running order; attractive color. Telephone Greeley 5167.

CADILLAC, new, 7-passenger sedan body, for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC, attractive, late model, reasonable. Telephone Riverside 5174, Morrison.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER. Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 286 W. 59th.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guarantee.

Model	17-B	7	passenger	touring.
"	17-B	4	"	chummy roadster.
"	17	4	"	chummy roadster.
"	17	7	"	touring.
"	17	7	"	sedan & limousine.
"	17-B	4	"	coupe.
"	16	7	"	touring.
"	16	3	"	coupelet.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d Street & Broadway.

CHANDLER, 1916, 4-passenger roadster, used very little. 1,666 Broadway; Circle 3813.

CHANDLER 1917 touring; practically brand-new; reasonable. Phone Plaza 8784.

CHEVROLET, 1918, touring, Model 490, in perfect running order; tires and paint like new; big bargain. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. 4256 Tremont.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $285.
Model 490; demountable rims; electric self-starter; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET touring, 1916, Model 490; A1 mechanical condition; good tires; bargain. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

CHEVROLET TOURING, 1917.
Baby Grand touring; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; never scratched or hurt; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1918 TOURING.
Extra tire, rim, bumper, spot-light, &c.; sell cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 B'way.

COLE, late 1916 touring, in fine mechanical condition; good rubber; divided front seats; body and upholstery perfect; extras; $1,000; guaranteed. Russell L. Engs, Inc., 12 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 510.

COLE 1917 Sedan, wire wheels, tires practically new; many extras; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield, very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE touring, 5,000 miles, like new, $750. Argyle Garage, 398 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn; call 6-8 P. M.

F I A T
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30," Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD SEDAN, 1917, like new, electric starting and lighting, Bosch magneto, demountable wheels, new tires, wooden running boards. Boyce motor meter, Warner speedometer, electric clock, shock absorbers, Yale locks on doors, car and equipment cost $1,250; a real bargain $750; no dealers. Vesta, 1,696 Broadway.

FORD.—Five-passenger sedan, splendid condition; self-starter, electric lights, shock absorber, demountable rims, Bosch magneto, new tires, special radiator; $500. American Six Corporation, 1,836 Broadway. Columbus 360.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON limousine super six; perfect condition, Westinghouse shock absorber, full equipment, for sale by private party giving up cars. Seaman, 70 West 46th.

HUPMOBILE, Model N, for sale; 9,000 miles; perfect condition, including tires; owner overseas; wire Fax, Mansion House, Fishers Island, N. Y.

HUPMOBILE '18, new; Model R; 5-passenger; owner gone to France; $1,325. D. B. McElwee, Jr., phone 671R, Morristown, N. J.

HUPMOBILE 1919 5-passenger touring, $1,000. Write "Harris," 706, 10 Wall St.

LANCIA.—For sale, a beautiful Lancia town car, perfect condition; late series; price reasonable. Phone Astoria 2100.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW. WALLACE, 286 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 5-passenger; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON 1918, four-passenger, Chummy; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE.—Bona fide offer, high-class car, 1917, with special custom-built Holbrook aluminum body and fittings; four passenger chummy roadster type; one of the snappiest cars in town; first-class condition; ready for road; cost $6,800 last year; only those who can afford and operate car of this type need apply. For appointment and demonstration call Decatur 2193.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916 roadster, deck seat, overhauled, newly painted, tires practically new; no dealers. Phone 4572 Circle, before 12.

MARMON 1916 7 passenger touring, refinished, two extra wire wheels, shoes and tubes, also Victoria top. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MARMON, late 1917 Sedan; condition perfect throughout. Telephone Audubon 8596, Apt. 30.

MARMON 1917 touring car; exceptionally good condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL TOURING, $235.
Electric lights; electric starter; good running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 town car; good taxicab; $300; will demonstrate. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MERCER raceabout 1914; perfect condition; has self starter, speedometer, 6 new tires and tubes, bumper, shock absorbers, many extras; classy and speedy car; will demonstrate or trade for high-class 4-passenger car. Scharlin Bros., 238 East 20th St.

MERCER, late 1916 4 passenger; carefully driven 11,400 miles; like new; wire wheels, cord tires; $2,100; no dealers. Phone Columbus 5885, Apartment 17.

MITCHELL, 1917, 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

MOON 1917, 44-H. P.; like new; light weight, powerful touring car; four new tires; driven only by present owner; ready for any service without spending a cent for anything; a real bargain at $1,200; no dealers. Vesta, 1,696 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918, SIX CYLINDER. PRACTICALLY NEW.
Every standard equipment with one extra shoe; has scarcely been used; any demonstration; mechanical inspection invited. Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 1916, four-passenger roadster, in A1 condition; price right. Bronx Mitchell Co., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone Tremont 4256.

OLDSMOBILE, 4-passenger roadster, run 1,200 miles. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 8-cylinder; fully equipped; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

PACKARD 1917 SPECIAL "2-35."
Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; six wire wheels, with new Cord tires mounted; perfect condition; magnificent car; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1918 seven-passenger, used two weeks, run less than 1,200 miles; will sell reasonable. 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St., third floor.

PACKARD touring 2-38, 13-48; both in perfect condition; full equipment. Phone 5282 Gramercy.

PACKARD 1917 7-passenger 2-35; run 5,000 miles; almost new. Karp, Circle 5322.

PACKARD 1918 3-35 touring car, seating 7; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

PACKARD 2-38, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

PAIGE 1916, 5-passenger touring, $480; perfect condition; no dealers. Telephone Bronxville 233W, or write X 302 Times Annex.

PAIGE-FAIRFIELD, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring, like new; any demonstration; $800. 1,507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING.
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshields, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

HUDSON touring, 6-40, 1915; first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated. Lashley, Bedford 4863.

PULLMAN TOURING, $375.
1917 model; very little used; not hurt in any way. John Moore & Co., 2,004 B'way.

REO Sedan; new 7 passenger; bargain; also Reo Sedan 7 passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South B'way, Yonkers.

REO 5-passenger, excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

ROAMER.—Am compelled to sell perfectly new 1918 Roamer touring car; special job; cost $2,590; two months old. Address Albert Sanders, Friars Club, 110 West 48th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED CARS
1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
1917 8-cylinder 7 passenger.
1917 4-cylinder 5 passenger.
Also limousines and landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DE[illegible]
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 6-CYLINDER TOUR., $315.
Five or seven passenger; electric self-starter; electric lights; fine running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUTZ.—Must sell my 1916 four-passenger Stutz; two extra wire wheels; perfect condition. Phil Smith, 2-3 Cathedral Circle. Cathedral 9445.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLE TOURING.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 MITCHELL, touring.
1918 BUICK little "6" roadster.
1917 MERCER, Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 MARMON touring; excellent condition.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1917 LIBERTY touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster Bearcat.
1916 MITCHELL touring, like new.
CHALMERS Master "6" Touring.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
PACKARD 1½-ton; PACKARD, 3½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

TOURING CAR, classy five-passenger, 6-cylinder, Continental motor, Brownlipe transmission, Timken bearings and axles, six Houck wire wheels; full equipment; perfect condition. Rialto Express, 268 West 41st St.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

Motor trucks; will sell 3½-ton motor truck to responsible parties, easy terms and contract with work for one year; also owners of trucks for contract work by the day, week, month or year to responsible owners. Apply Room 903, 1,457 Broadway.

2-ton Dearborne Chassis; sell cheap. Store, 108 8th Av. Chelsea 2468.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

MERCER wanted; 1916 or 1917; wire wheels; good condition; no dealers. K 56 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH;
touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE to hire, 7-passenger limousine; hour, day, week; reasonable. Melrose 67.

BILTMORE AUTO RENTING CO., touring and limousine cars; reliable service. Lenox 7843.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD, (twin sixes,) Pierce-Arrow's, hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

NATIONAL 1917, beautiful seven-passenger car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2872.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car for hire; day, week, month. Anderson, Plaza 4300.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 523 West 162d. Audubon 5201-3685.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

MAJORS.

Hopkins, S. R.	Pinto, A. S.

CAPTAINS.

Osmond, J. D.	Ward, J.
Fewsmith, J. L.	McKie, J. F.
Scott, H.	Simpson, C. E.
Wright, E. B.	Campbell, W. L.
Gambrell, C. C.	McClung, P. W.
McLennan, H. E.	Arlitz, W. J.
Edwards, F. M.	Lanski, J.
Lynch, J. A.	Maguire, J. D.
Manwaring, J. G. R.	O'Reilly, H. M.
Sloan, H. G.	Barton, W. P.
Norval, W. A.	Orr, W. W.
White, J. H.	Lewis, L. C.
Shelton, W. A.	Holly, I. MacM.
Thompson, H. J.	Kilpatrick, J. G.
Van Corb, N.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hart, D.	McKenzie, O. G.
Scott, C. E.	Riley, J. H.
Snively, C. D.	Schroeder, H. C.
Sparhawk, W. J.	Webb, R. C.
Raskin, M.	Billeto, J. A.
Turner, R. W.	Bowman, K. A.
Boland, J. J.	Clausen, S. W.
Johnston, H. C.	Davis, E.
McCarthy, J. M.	Distler, G. A.
Darling, W. G.	Dutton, V. W.
McGee, J. A.	Graffe, H.
Moore, C. H.	Guca, G.
Bragg, G. G.	Harris, B.
Hays, L. A.	Henry, T. B.
Morse, C. R.	Kemble, C. C.
Routledge, A. F.	Kline, R. T.
Thomas, C. M.	Krugmeier, C. E.
Ackley, E. R.	Kupelian, N. S.
Blumgarten, A. S.	Lasher, L.
Charles, J. H.	Lowry, W. P.
Collmann, X. K.	Mann, H. F.
Devine, C. J.	Mathews, A. N.
Dollahan, M. L.	Moyer, D. G.
Galloway, A. H., Jr.	Ostrum, H.
Griffin, J. O.	Rock, S. W.
Haig, C. R., Jr.	Shuman, G. A.
Henry, E. G.	Smith, E. L.
Hughes, R. C.	Strathmann, W. P.
Kennedy, E. P.	Tiernan, S.
Kornfeld, G.	Weber, F. C.
Kubala, S. F.	Frost, E. J.
Kupperman, M.	Deweese, E. R.
Lerch, C. E.	Marsh, C. A.
Luster, R. D.	FitzGerald, C. A.
Marvel, P., Jr.	Tompkins, C. R.
Meyer, N. N.	Weiberger, B.
Dovak, E.	Worthington, F. D.
Richie, A. J.	Brady, L.
Seiler, I. P.	Morrow, F. L.
Siegal, L.	Earnhardt, J. M.
Steinhauser, W.	Gilles, F. L.
Vaduseen, R. E.	Robbins, J. M.
Walkling, A. A.	Askew, W. T.
Hyde, H. V.	Hotchkiss, W. K.
Sellers, C. W.	Nichols, B. H.
Sage, E. C.	Coffin, W. K.
Tyrrell, J. B.	Grant, A. S.
Thompson, E. B.	Montgomery, J. G.
Bradford, H. B.	Worth, T. J.
Greenleaf, P. E.	Wurtzel, G. L.
Jones, E. W.	Watkins, R. E.
O'Connor, J. J.	Perkins, W. H.
Kenney, G. F.	Bates, C. L.
Mellott, E. R.	Gillmore, E. G.
Seever, C. W.	White, J. W.
Brown, L. R.	Hall, H. M., Jr.

Following to Ft. Riley:

CAPTAINS.

Englerth, P. O.	Nixon, J. W.
Randall, C. L.	Caldwell, J. C.
Johnson, N. W.	McEachern, C. G.
Pefiffenberger, M.	Rogers, F. O.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Arnold, E. W.	Borchert, R. L.
Calkins, A. A.	Davidson, H. T.
James, E. D.	Manning, T. P.
Moseley, F.	Peterson, D.
Wright, P. E.	Burr, W. B.
Dierkes, G. J.	Johnson, J. A.
Lowe, J. T.	McKeehan, L. P.
Powell, C. V.	Swearingen, F. C.
Stuart, J. E.	Townley, F. N.

Following to Base Hosp. 69, at Camp Meade:

CAPTAINS.

Read, W. De L.	Smiley, H. H.
Kirchner, W. C. G.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sullivan, E. B.	Warde, C. E.
Crankshaw, D. W.	Gotbich, E. J.
Phalen, C. S.	Rhodes, G. A.
Rosenblum, P.	Rydell, C. B.
Terwillegar, C. B.	Thomas, J. C.
Wickham, T. W.	MacNab, A. B.
Messmore, J. L.	

Following to Camp Crane:

MAJORS.

Phillips, B. G.	McGay, N. P.

CAPTAINS.

Atkins, H.	Carr, M. L.
Chambers, H. L.	Gillogly, R. C.
Riley, W. K.	Bowman, J. L.
Upchurch, W. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Block, C. E.	Crawford, R. A.
Marshall, R. J.	Purves, G. M.
Woods, A. R.	Frye, A. H.
Johnston, C. J.	Gearhart, A. P.

Following to Camp Wadsworth:

CAPTAINS.

Ellis, E. D.	Smith, W. A.
Yoosuf, Q. K.	Harker, G. L.
McAllister, L. H.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Farrar, M. R.	Hind, C. J., Jr.
Kirkpatrick, M. B.	Philbrick, R. H.

Law, 1st Lt. W. P., and Sheldon, 1st Lt. F. B., to Base Hosp. No. 56, at Camp Wadsworth.

Following to Jefferson Barracks:

CAPTAINS.

Fisher, R. W.	McEachern, D. B.
Negus, A.	Wilmoth, W. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Erickson, O. L.	Kitchens, L. W.
Washington, L. G.	

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

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Following to Ft. Worth:

CAPTAINS.

Rossiter, P. E.	Wilson, R. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bauguss, J. B.	Cooley, W. H.
Moore, O. O.	

Ganley, 1st Lt. A. J., to New York and accompany Maj. B. H. Whitbeck to following places for orthopedic instructions: Coast defenses—Ft. Williams, Ft. Constitution, Ft. Warren, Ft. Rodman, Ft. Adams, Ft. H. G. Wright, Ft. Totten, Ft. Hamilton, Ft. Hancock, Ft. Dupont, Ft. Howard, Ft. Washington, Ft. Monroe.

Bloom, Capt. D. M.; Rood, 1st Lt. A. D.; Towle, 1st Lt. F. S., and Eckman, 1st Lt. W. G., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Mills, 1st Lt. E. D., to Wash. Barracks.

Blanco, 1st Lt. P., to Army Med. School.

Luman, Capt. C. McE., and Newell, Capt. E. E., to Evac. Hosp. 22 at Camp Sevier.

Mosenthal, Capt. H. O.; Keogh, Capt. J. V., and Truscehl, 1st Lt. C. M., to Camp Gordon.

Berdacre, 1st Lt. R. D., and Lastra, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Las Casas.

Harlow, Capt. W. P., to Gen. Hosp. 8 at New Haven.

Judzawit, Capt. H.; Robinson, Capt. E. S. B.; Harpen, 1st Lt. G. E., and Streit, 1st Lt. A. J., to Gen. Hosp. 16 at New Haven.

McWilliams, 1st Lt. N. B., and McCall, 1st Lt. G. D., to Camp Dix.

Cleveland, 1st Lt. T. G., and Paine, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Logan.

Dyer, Capt. W. K., and Goldstein, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Sheridan.

Mylinger, Capt. G. S.; Wilson, Capt. C., and Hallberg, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Taylor.

Cohen, 1st Lt. M. A., to Camp Wheeler.

McDonald, 1st Lt. E. H., and Swayne, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Grant.

Cooke, Capt. W. S., and Melic, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Greene.

Rowe, 1st Lt. P. H., and Griffits, 1st Lt. C. H., to Post Field.

Blythe, Capt. V., and Chester, 1st Lt. W. S., to Base Hosp. 59 at Camp Shelby.

Canfield, Maj. R. B., and Carpenter, 1st Lt. G. B., to Camp Devens.

Presley, Capt. T. E., to Camp Cody.

Whitside, Capt. J. D., to Camp Dodge.

Sagowitz, 1st Lt. M. A., to Columbus Barracks.

Herzer, 1st Lt. F. E., to Camp Hancock.

Chowning, Maj. W. M., and Carter, 1st Lt. H. G., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6 at Ft. McPherson.

Althaide, Capt. C. H.; Rogers, Capt. A. R.; Schroeter, Capt. O. V.; O'Connor, 1st Lt. V. J., and Derr, 1st Lt. J. I., to Depot Brig. at Camp Travis.

Wise, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Lewis.

Milici, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Greene.

Walther, 1st Lt. J. W., to Gen. Hosp. No. 12 at Biltmore, N. C.

Moody, 1st Lt. E. A., to Yale Army Lab.

Needles, 1st Lt. A. S., to Camp Lewis.

Crouch, 1st Lt. E. L., to Camp Fremont.

Bakwin, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Lee.

Burnett, Capt. T. R., to Camp Bowie.

Erwayn, Capt. C. H., and Carpenter, 1st Lt. R. M., to Camp McClellan to examine troops for tuberculosis.

Hubbard, Capt. R. C., to Camp Humphreys.

Ely, Capt. L. W., relieved from active duty.

Rea, 1st Lt. M. O., to Base Hosp. No. 102 at Ft. McHenry, Md.

Levey, 1st Lt. S. P., to Camp McClellan with 79th F.A.

Cowgill, 1st Lt. E. P., to Remount Depot No. 306 at Camp Greene.

Spaulding, 1st Lt. LeG., to Freeport, Ill.

Cook, Capt. E. F., to Ft. Constitution, N. H.

Henerson, Capt. R. J., orders amended to read Henderson.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Baldwin, Capt. T. S., promoted to be a Maj.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Eustis, T. W.	Weller, J. F.
Larkin, J. A.	Berger, A. B.
Eding, G. J.	

Brown, 1st Lt. H. M., to Dorr Field.

Ferguson, 1st Lt. E. P., to Carlstrom Field.

Hoffmann, 1st Lt. F. S., and Pearson, 1st Lt. R., to Gerstner Field.

Barnes, Maj. J. A., to U. S. School of Aerial Photography, Rochester, to assume command.

Neubauer, Capt. A. J., to Kelly Field.

McAdow, Capt. L. H., to Americus, Ga.

Williams, Capt. T., to Eberts Field.

Kerr, 1st Lt. H. D., and Stephens, 1st Lt. G. E., to Fairfield, Ohio.

Hastorf, 1st Lt. A. H., Jr., transferred to Dept. of Mil. Aero.

Grey, 1st Lt. G. V., to Mather Field.

Wainer, 1st Lt. P., to Post Field.

Pottle, 1st Lt. C. F., to Washington.

Eaton, 1st Lt. St. J. L., to Detroit.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Edgerton, Maj. M. B., to Chicago.

Baines, Capt. C. E. R., will report to acting Qm. Gen.

Jones, Capt. B. T., to Motor Truck Co. No. 19, at Canal Zone.

Jackson, Capt. A. A., to Camp Dodge as Asst. Camp Qm.

Gordon, Capt. R. D., to Oswego as temp. Qm.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Cummer, F. H.; Randolph, M. P., and Norton, J. T., appointed Capts. and will report to Chief of Ord.

Otis, Capt. N. P., to Indiana Harbor as Inspector of standard forgings.

Reed, Capt. C. G., and Alexander, Capt. W. P., to Toronto.

Krupp, Capt. I. C., to Motor Instruction School at Raritan Arsenal.

Kesterson, Capt. L. C., to Camp Sheridan as rifle demonstrator.

Haynes, 1st Lt. H. S., assigned to Engs. at Camp Humphreys.

White, 1st Lt. A. B., Jr., to Cleveland.

Ryder, 1st Lt. J. F., will report to Chief of Ord.

Tegge, 1st Lt. A. R., to Rochester.

Price, 1st Lt. E. C., to Camp Fremont as rifle demonstrator.

Peter, 1st Lt. A. G., to Philadelphia.

Herbst, 1st Lt. F. W., Jr., to Erie, Penn., at plant of American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.

Floercky, 1st Lt. H. E., to West Allis, as Inspector Allis-Chalmers Co.

Hawk, 1st Lt. L. T., to Kenilworth, at plant of Am. Can Co.

Swift, 1st Lt. H. A., and Dwight, 1st Lt. G. W., to Bridgeport, Conn.

Le Fevre, 1st Lt. C. D., to Springfield as Insp. of Ord. at plant of Wire Wheel Corp. of America.

Page, 1st Lt. W. K., to Dayton at plant of Dayton Metal Products Co.

Bratner, 1t Lt. H. L., to Cleveland at plant of Chandler Motor Car Co.

Potter, 1st Lt. J. V., to Baltimore at plant of Bartlett-Hayward Co.

Van Scoik, 1st Lt. W., to Detroit.

Chiles, 1st Lt. E. E., to Pittsburgh.

Taylor, 1st Lt. J. M., and Varney, 1st Lt. L. D., to Boston.

Reagan, 1st Lt. C. A., to Chicago.

Brussart, 1st Lt. A. G., to Cincinnati.

Naumberg, 1st Lt. C. T., to New York.

Seeley, 1st Lt. W., orders amended to read Seely.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kells, H.	George, W. C.
Cotton, R. E.	Grinde, J. E.
Penningroth, C.	Corlett, G. M.
Allen, W. H.	Chew, L. C.
Lewis, E. McE.	Thornburg, J. A.
Dudley, E. L.	Smith, B.
Menso, L. E.	Zaley, J. H.

Hutton, Maj. F. S., retired from activities.

Rister, Capt. C. F., assigned to Ord.R.C. at Camp Hancock.

Jackson, Capt. E., to West Lafayette, Ind., as Cmdg.Off.

Redwood, 1st Lt. J. P., relieved from present regt.

Thompson, 1st Lt. L. H., to Rockwell Field.

Kalp, 1st Lt. C. L., 52d, to Gen. Hosp. 16 for observation and treatment.

Schorr, 1st Lt. E. D., to Committee on Education and Special Training, Washington.

Henderson, 1st Lt. A. D., Jr., to Rahe Auto and Tractor School, Kansas City, as Cmdg.Off.

Ross, 1st Lt. H. C., hon. discharged.

Medical Corps.

Skillern, Maj. R. H., to Base Hosp. No. 89, at Camp Sheridan.

Martin, Capt. H. C., promoted to be a Major and assigned to 26th Div.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cruzen, R. E.	Jaenicke, K.
Greene, L. B.	Christiansen, J. C.
Swift, F. J.	Mortensen, N. G.
Stuart, A. B.	Roost, F. H.
Bosley, C. E.	Schiberg, O. I.
Raiter, F. W. S.	Schroeder, P. H.

Signal Corps.

Jones, Capt. E. K., hon. discharged.

Gregg, Lt.Col. H. W., and Chisum, Maj. J. Y., to Garden City.

Swanson, 1st Lt. L. G., to Camp MacArthur.

Spalding, Lt.Col. P. L., assigned to Air Service Prod.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following to Washington:

Kebben, Maj. H. E.

CAPTAINS.

Jordan, H. E.	Smith, M. M.
Kain, H. C.	De Golyer, R. S.
Bond, G. W., Jr.	Cronhardt, A. F.
Price, W. E.	Yeager, O. W.
Hill, R. W.	Waller, M. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hollister, B. J.	Harris, J. C.

Van Etten, Maj. C. R., and Dollard, Capt. J. T., to Atlanta.

Barry, 1st Lt. J. E., hon. discharged.

Thatcher, Capt. C. I., to Ft. Douglas, thence to Washington.

Sullivan, Capt. T. J., to Camp Meade.

Livingston, Capt. J. H., to West Point Art. Camp.

Clay, Capt. S., assigned to School for Bakers and Cooks, West. Dept.

Millard, Maj. F. A., to Camp Pike.

Worrell, Capt. M. L., to Camp Logan.

Barnett, Capt. C. R., to Boston.

O'Dell, Maj. J. C., to Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Bear, Capt. W. P., to Baltimore.

Tupper, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Johnston.

Larned, Maj. P. A., to Ft. McPherson as Post Qm.

Gallagher, Capt. B., to New York.

Wettig, 1st Lt. P. R., to Omaha as insp. of leather and harness.

Chipley, Capt. D., to Camp Hancock.

Wall, Capt. B., to Camp Meade.

Goldman, Capt. J., to Camp Shelby.

Dean, 1st Lt. W. J., to South Brooklyn Army Supply Base.

Duval, Capt. J. H., to Chicago.

Fowler, Capt. O. H., to Philadelphia and Boston.

Bellamy, Capt. F. G., to Columbus, Ohio.

Healey, Maj. F. F., to Camp Stuart.

Talbot, 1st Lt. L. D., to Camp Kearny.

Harte, Maj. W. H., to Ft. Lawton.

Ordnance.

Lewis, Capt. C. F., to Gary as insp. at American Bridge Company's plant.

Wilkins, Capt. H. S., to Bridesburg, Penn., duty in Frankford Arsenal.

Portugal, Capt. J. H., to Lakehurst, N. J.

Moody, Capt. J. T., to Camp Taylor.

Simpson, Capt. A. T., to San Antonio Arsenal.

Ivins, Capt. G. F., to Washington.

Engineers.

Hehaffey, Maj. J. C., assigned to Board of Examiners for candidates as 2d Lts.

Wilson, Capt. G. H., Jr., assigned to 520th at Camp Humphreys.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Humphreys:

CAPTAINS.

Martin, J. W.	Raynor, E. G.
Storey, P. B.	Weeks, H. J.
Lord, E. R.	James, F. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Crosby, W. M.	Treene, W. H.
Gabelman, C. G.	Stevenson, J. M.
Buck, R. M.	Woodruff, B.

Following to Camp Lee:

CAPTAINS.

Puckett, H.	Brittingham, A. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Muench, W. O., Jr.	Watt, S. N.
Myers, W. G.	Culp, A. A.

Catts, 1st Lt. E. C., to Philadelphia.

Miller, Capt. R. M., assigned to 70th at Ft. Douglas.

Wright, Capt. J. B., assigned to 209th at Camp Forrest.

Randall, 1st Lt. E. A., to West Point, Ky.

Kolbe, Capt. A., to Washington.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Following assigned 1st Lts. in Dental Corps of regular army:

Denholm, C. J.	Adams, F. S.
Holmes, H.	McGuinnes, A. T.
Nicklies, E. H.	West, C. H.
Jensen, H.	Kennedy, E. M.
Blurock, E. W.	Catterlin, M. W.
Lockwood, Lt. D. S.	Page, T. M.
Deyton, T. W.	Jackson, C. P.
Mann, J. B.	Parkinson, C. B.
Hills, A. S.	Guthrie, H. E.
Babbitt, G. M.	Keith, J. H.
Fowler, J. W.	

Beatty, Capt. A. J., and Krupp, 1st Lt. P. C., promoted to be Majors.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Elliott, G. H.	Roland, G. E.
Leach, F. D.	Todd, B. B.
Middleton, G. W.	

Johnson, 1st Lt. T. O., and Pleshette, 1st Lt. B. E., to Camp Taylor with 801st Inft.

Schnall, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Colt.

Kennedy, 1st Lt. J. E., orders amended to read to Camp Kearny.

Mitchell, 1st Lt. M. M., to Washington with 27th Engs.

Bingman, 1st Lt. H., to Richmond, Va.

Sanitary Corps.

Monahan, Maj. A. C., to Carlisle, Penn.

Pechstein, 1st Lt. L. A., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. at Washington.

Jewell, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Dix with 26th Engs.

Heazlit, 1st Lt. F. J., to Gen. Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.

Woodbury, 1st Lt. H. G., to Washington.

Whelan, Capt. W. E., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Veterinary Corps.

Following to Chicago as meat inspectors:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Boxmeyer, R. E.	Jansen, J. F.
Dildine, S. C.	Siereveld, M., Jr.

Kunnecke, 1st Lt. R. P.; Summerville, 1st Lt. J. A., and Jensen, 1st Lt. W. B., promoted to be Capts.

Cotton, Maj. C. E., to Washington, after a course of instruction at Camp Lee.

Coast Artillery.

Jefferis, Capt. L. V., assigned to 48th, at Camp Eustis.

Wuchter, 1st Lt. S. A., assigned to Air Service, (Aeronautics,) Selfridge Field.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Schofield, 1st Lt. L. B., promoted to be a Capt.

Brine, 1st Lt. E. L., and Banks, 1st Lt. L. W., relieved from Syracuse Univ.

Richardson, 1st Lt. J. W., to Kansas City.

Wood, Capt. E. C., to Camp Lee.

Young, 1st Lt. H. R., to Pittsburgh.

Spanier, Capt. M. H., to Nat. Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.

Field Artillery.

Ellsworth, 1st Lt. B. F., Jr., assigned to Qm.C.

Davis, 1st Lt. H. M., and Gresham, 1st Lt. O. M., promoted to be Capts.

Nason, Capt. G., 140th F.A., N.G., hon. discharged.

Field Artillery Reserve Corps.

Following required to make regular and frequent aerial flights:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Crumley, C. L.	Magill, J. W.
Morriss, C. W.	Murphy, C. C.
Shepard, F. B.	Mabry, H. C.
Seaton, J. W.	Squires, P. R.

Whitaker, 1st Lt. N. E., to Washington.

Miscellaneous.

Thompson, Maj. H., 159th Depot Brig., to Camp Taylor.

McLean, Maj. H. C., orders to Camp Taylor revoked.

Davis, Maj. W. J., 159th Depot Brig., assigned to 801st Inf. at Camp Taylor.

Carey, Col. E. C.; White, Lt.Col. G. H.; Watrous, Maj. L., and Camp, Maj. T. J., to Camp Dix for assignment.

Kinnison, Col. H. L.; Bond, Lt. Col. J. L., and Coulter, Maj. J. B., to Camp Meade.

Barnard, Lt.Col. J. H., to Camp Grant.

McGrew, Col. M. L.; Little, Maj. C. S., and Wiler, Maj. C. J., assigned to 161st Depot Brig. at Camp Grant.

Lyon, Col. S. P.; Turner, Lt.Col. F. G.; Cowles, Maj. D. H.; Polhemus, Maj. A. K., and Somerville, Maj. G. R., assigned to 163d Depot Brig. at Camp Dodge.

Ross, Maj. C. A., assigned to 158th Depot Brig. at Camp Sherman.

Watts, Lt.Col. A. P., to Camp Sherman.

Cusack, Col. J. E., 802d Inf., assigned to 158th Depot Brig.

Castle, Col. C. W., 158th Depot Brig., assigned to 802d Inf.

Howard, Maj. S. A., and Barrett, Maj. R. H., 802d Inf., relieved.

Williams, Col. G.; Butler, Lt.Col. L. P.; Powers, Lt.Col. P., and Creed, Maj. J. E., assigned to 164th Depot Brig. at Camp Funston.

Humphrey, Col. C. B., to Camp Funston.

Saunders, Maj. O. H., and McLaurin, Maj. W. B., assigned to 165th Depot Brig.

Welty, Maj. W. D.; Cowley, Maj. A. D., and Evans, Maj. A. C., assigned to 168th Depot Brig. at Camp Funston.

Kern, Maj. K. E., to Camp Taylor.

Sanford, Maj. G. A., assigned to 160th Depot Brig. at Camp Grant.

Hamilton, Col. G. F., assigned to 155th Depot Brig. at Camp Taylor.

Tillson, Maj. J. C. F., Jr., to Camp Meade.

Dunlop, Maj. R. H., to Camp Dix.

Willard, Col. H. O., Cav.; Casteel, Lt. Col. D. T. E., Cav.; Supplee, Lt. Col. H. C. M., Inf.; Cronin, Maj. G. E., Inf., and Hess, Capt. O. A., 48th Inf., will examine and make recommendations as to fitness of Capt. A. B. Hutchinson.

Negley, Capt. R. V. W., S. C., and Schaefer, 1st Lt. J. E., 46th Inf., required to make regular flights.

Decourt, Capt. J., ret.

McBride, Maj. H. D., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Taylor.

Colket, G. H.; McLean, J. D., appointed Captains in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.

Wood, Lt. Col. R. R., 55th Inf., assigned to 152d Depot Brig. at Camp Upton.

Following promoted to be Cols. in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Morrow, H. M.	Warren, C. B.
Winship, B.	Wigmore, J. H.
Call, L. W.	Bailey, E. S.
Davis, E. G.	Goff, G. D.
Wambaugh, E.	Easby-Smith, J. S.

Following promoted to be Lt. Cols., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.:

MAJORS.

McNeil, E. C.	Conkling, R. S.
Morgan, E. M.	Fairbanks, J.
Kramer, H. C.	Trent, G. T.

Milam, 1st Lt. R. R., N. G., and Marshall, 1st Lt. B. F., promoted to be Capts. in Inf. of N. A.

Christie, 1st Lt. R. E., Jr., Air Service, promoted to be a Capt.

Wessel, 1st Lt. R. C., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Wadsworth.

Goodrich, Capt. N. L., N. A., to Wash. on intelligence duty.

Hornbrook, Brig. Gen. J. J., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Vella, 1st Lt. T. C., N. A., promoted to be a Capt.

Perrin, Capt. R. M., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Beauregard.

Saffarrans, Brig. Gen. G. C., assigned to 17th Brig., 9th Div., Regular.

Hickok, Brig. Gen. H. R., assigned to 19th Brig., 10th Div., Regular.

McArthur, Brig. Gen. D., assigned to 21st Brig., 11th Div., Regular.

Hodges, Brig. Gen. J. N., assigned to 23d Brig., 12th Div., Regular.

Vanderbilt, Brig. Gen. C., assigned to 25th Brig., 13th Div., Regular.

Burdick, E. C., and Naylor, R. C., appointed Capts. in U. S. Guards.

Marcy, Capt. G. D., N.A., to Washington on intelligence duty.

Hathaway, Capt. J.; Abbott, Capt. J. F., and Moore, Capt. F. F., N.A., to Washington.

Owens, 1st Lt. R. W., Tank Corps, N.A.; Zink, 1st Lt. J. D., Tank Corps, and Bull, 1st Lt. E. L., Tank Corps, promoted to be Capts.

Hildt, Capt. J. C., N.A., to Washington on intelligence duty.

Northrop, Capt. G. N., promoted to be a Maj. and assigned to Camp Dodge.

Powers, Capt. S., N.A., to Washington.

Resignations.

Hibbs, Maj. R. A., M.R.C.
Andrews, Capt. T. W., Qm.C.
Westover, 1st Lt. J. L., Inf.R.C.

Leaves.

Townsley, Maj. Gen. C. P., N.A., 3 months.
Maybach, Lt. Col. A. A., N.A., 12 days.
Cole, Lt. Col. C. L., M.C., 2 months.
Rogers, Capt. C. L., Qm.R.C., 10 days.
Wilson, Capt. W. R., 34th Inf., 1 month.
Young, Capt. G., Jr., Sig.R.C., 1 month.
Frisch, 1st Lt. F. P., M.R.C., 1 month.
Straus, 1st Lt. R. W., S.C., 14 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—These appointments in the Reserve Corps and National Army have been made to date from Aug. 1:

CAPTS. IN ENG. RES.

Hovey, F. A.	Watts, J. M.
Moxley, M. R.	Chamberlain, H. B.
Carr, D. O.	McMahan, C. S.
Clark, E. A.	

1ST LTS. IN ENG. RES.

Atterholt, A. W.	McNairy, O. F.
Hurley, W. P.	Bonham, W. M.
Wisda, R. T.	Gosslee, P. S.
Berry, J. W.	Rockenback, C. C.
Donovan, W. J.	

Roush, G. A., Capt. in Ord. Res.

1ST LTS. IN ORD. RES.

Seery, A. J.	Gray, A. R.
Askins, C.	

Fearing, J. L., 1st Lt. in Sig. Res.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.

Chamberlain, R. C.	Trader, C. B.
Fauster, J. U.	Vaughn, S. C.
Gay, F. W.	Warden, H. F. W.
Goslin, J. A.	Wickham, A. B.
Hurt, J. A.	Barrow, C.
Pake, S. G.	Bowen, F. J.
Rowles, L. C.	Buck, S. C.
Seaman, W. O.	Cole, P. F.
Barker, A. W.	Creveling, H. C.
Boskowitz, G. H.	Dwyer, J. S.
Boyd, J. W.	Frizzell, T. D.
Butterfield, E. H.	Hedding, B. E.
Crane, E. M.	Lacey, T. B.
Dale, H. M.	Little, J. S.
Ehlinger, O.	Parks, A. H.
Garrard, J. I.	Van Hee, J.
Herkimer, G. R.	Walcott, H. G.
Levy, E. C.	West, H. H.
McCombs, V. J.	

1ST LTS. IN MED. RES.

Barteau, F.	Loveless, H. C.
Byers, W. C.	King, T. A.
Cavett, C. S.	Margulis, A. A.
Davis, C. V.	Moore, J. A.
Dinsmore, R. S.	Pagenstecher, G. A.
Froney, M. A.	Rogers, C. H.
Gormly, J. A.	Sewall, F. B.
Kistler, J. D.	Smith, W. R.
Kneale, W. E.	Stewart, H. H.
Lehmann, F. J. J.	Swank, J. R.
McNaughton, W. T.	Trainor, W. J.
Metzger, C. H.	Turner, C. W.
Monahan, T. A.	Warren, A. B.
Nehls, E. C.	De Hoff, G. W.
Peery, C. E.	Doty, H. W.
Sisney, T. L. V.	Falvey, J. O.
Wiles, C. G.	Franklin, J. W.
Adams, F. T.	Gosselin, G. A.
Amundsen, A. E.	Hannell, R. V.
Brook, E. E.	Hill, J. C.
Caufield, E. J.	Hudkins, I. N.
Cooley, R. D.	Lindsay, W. L.
Alexander, H. A.	Mackey, D.
Bartling, D. L.	McDuffie, W. N.
Bruckheimer, R. M.	Osborne, E. S.
Chamberlain, O. M. C.	Richards, W. C.
Cott, D. N.	Sammon, S. L. C.
Cramer, L. L.	Singleton, W. A.
Dinnerstein, M.	Stauffer, F. L.
Edwards, J. E.	Sturgell, G. M.
Flynn, J. J.	Thompson, H. H.
Gibbs, H. W.	Turner, A. J.
Haidopoulos, C. G.	Turner, W. P.
Hanson, W. P.	Wells, W. W.
Hoffman, A. A.	

Worick, C. S., Capt. in N. A.
Courhorn, C. M., Capt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Hathaway, M. S.	Small, L. S.
Tyler, R. G.	Tennyson, F. I.
Clayton, W. B.	Trow, L. C.
Hangliter, E. R.	

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Eicher, B. L.	Lamb, E.
Gaylord, W. H.	Morris, L. B.
Geisenfield, C.	Petersen, A.
Grannis, J. H. D.	Runels, A. V.
Hammons, W. S.	

CAPTS. IN CHEM. SERV.

Lyne, W. B.	Smith, B. D.
Hungerford, R. A.	White, C. W.

1ST LTS. IN CHEM. SERV.

Nimick, F. B.	Winston, O.
Calbeck, J. H.	Murray, C. J.
Noyes, C. R.	Rammel, C. L.
Pearce, D. P.	Sparks, H. M.
Scott, H. P., Jr.	

Rich, E. D., Maj. in San. Corps.
Rose, A. R., Capt. in San. Corps.

1ST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Hill, R. L.	Donoho, F. W.

MAJS. IN AIR SERV.

Ely, C. B.	Benedict, P. M.

CHAPLAINS, 1ST LTS.

Gaynor, H. A.	Carroll, W. M.
Monahan, J. F.	McNamara, B. J.
Cronin, N. A.	McAdams, E. P.
Ryan, E. F.	Leary, J. F.
MacMartin, J. E.	Brannock, W. H.
Coleman, W. F.	O'Shea, P.
White, A. J.	O'Leary, M. J.
Unterkoefler, G. H.	Reimbold, A.

The following appointments in the Reserve Corps and National Army have been made, to date from July 31:

CAPTS. IN ENG. RES.

Forde, E. D.	Gehorsam, J. L.
McCormack, H. C.	Lombard, T. R.
Bennett, W. D.	Saruya, A. L.
Brice, P. R.	Wilson, E. K.

1ST LTS. IN ENG. RES.

Coleman, P.	Kellogg, R. B.
Davidson, W. J.	Leonard, T.
Dowling, E.	Marks, J. W.
Hanson, M. W.	McGrain, E. O.
McClelland, R. T.	Slattery, L. J.
Watters, J. H.	Weaverling, C. C.
Farmer, R. E.	Wyche, W. K.

MAJORS IN MED. RES.

Huff, S. M.	Perkins, W. A.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.

Hendershott, R. R.	Frary, B. S.
Kimmell, O. P.	Granger, A. S.
Laurence, J. H.	Graves, E.
Mervine, G. D.	Gundlach, A.
Minnich, W. C.	Harris, I. J.
Zintsmaster, L. B.	Holdsworth, J. C.
Ambrose, O. A.	Hunt, W. D.
Bancroft, I. R.	Jernigan, J. H.
Beck, H. E.	King, M. N.
Bowman, M. H.	Lazalle, H. G.
Brewer, J. D.	Manning, J. L.
Burrell, H. J.	Oliver, C. I.
Cook, T. R.	Parker, H. G.
Davis, T. W.	Pottenger, J. E.
Diebel, W. H.	Pratt, J. P.
Felts, H. B.	Wood, F. M.
Fitzpatrick, G.	Wright, J. E.

1ST LTS. IN MED. RES.

Dew, C. G.	Baepler, H. L.
Finley, R. K.	Corman, V. M.
Fisher, L.	Devitt, E. K.
Flanigan, J. L.	Falsey, E. T.
Fogel, E. I.	Gibbons, G. L.
Kerr, L. E.	Green, W. I.
Kofford, B. S.	Griswold, D. M.
Newell, F. F.	Hight, C. E.
Taylor, J. P.	Hyde, A. S. J.
Wright, L. W.	James, G. E.
Cash, J. S.	Jinkins, W. J.
Blandford, M. H.	King, J. E.
De Clark, W. H.	Kingman, W. H.
Edwards, T. W.	Lyon, W. E.
Funderburk, V. J.	Martin, J. I.
Goldstone, R. R.	Riggs, G. E.
Griffin, C.	Wilson, T. D.
Hammond, J. E.	Lewis, W. J.
Holgate, C. E.	Markel, I. J.
Jackson, A. S.	Moore, C.
Jansen, R. W.	Wells, E. D.
Keefe, P. E.	

1ST LT. IN DEN. RES.

MacNelly, J., 1st Lt. in Den. Res.
Forgan, R. R., Capt. in N.A.

CAPTS. IN ADJT. GEN.'S DEPT.

Itzen, C. F.	Wyles, C. C. L. B.
Riggs, W. A.	

Mills, L. S., 1st Lt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

1st LTS. IN INF.

Thompson, W. O.	Wiggins, P. K.
Greentree, M. S.	Scanlon, W. J.

Badgley, O. K., Capt. in Ry. Transp. Corps.
Alexander, W., Maj. in Qm. Corps.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORP.

Groves, R. L.	Smith, L. A.
Patrick, E. F.	Nelson, S. A.

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Griffith, H. E.	Mitchell, P. A.
Wilson, R. L.	Coon, F. A.
Benton, G. R.	Morris, N. A.

Lamb, A. B., Lt. Col. in Chem. Ser.
Crossett, F. M., Maj. in Chem. Ser.

1ST LTS. IN CHEM. SER.

Latshaw, W. H.	Eastin, L. H.
Miner, R. H.	Washburn, W. F.

CAPTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Sparrow, C. M.	Whipple, M. C.

1ST LTS. IN SAN CORPS.

Cartmell, N. J.	Gerstenzang, A.

CHAPLAINS, FIRST LTS.

Lechman, J. E.	Frawley, L. W.
Laird, M. R.	O'Brien, J. E.
Fraser, J. W.	Caughey, F. M.
Isbell, J. F.	Simonds, R. A.
Sands, E. L.	

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The most important change in the weather in the last twenty-four hours is the development of an area of high pressure over the upper lakes and the attendant sharp fall in temperature. Pressure is low over the Canadian Northwest, also over Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, and the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and there have been scattered rains in the lake region.

Showery weather is indicated for Saturday in New England and westward of the Ohio Valley.

Temperature will fall throughout the shower area, and moderately low temperatures will prevail for a day or so in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Sunday will be generally fair in eastern districts north of Maryland.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest, thunder showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west, thunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Probably thunder showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair, cooler on the coast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local thunder showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair.

New England—Local thunder showers Saturday. Sunday fair and somewhat cooler.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat cooler Saturday. Sunday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	78	66	4 P. M.	85	83
6 A. M.	78	65	6 P. M.	82	82
9 A. M.	85	68	9 P. M.	79	78
12 M.	91	73	11 P. M.	73	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 84; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature 83 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum 64 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..........5:53 | Sun sets..........8:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	6:07	11:49	
Governors Island	6:13	6:42	12:12	12:20
Hell Gate	8:29	8:49	2:29	2:45

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
2:20—20 Bowery; (awning); not given ...... Slight
3:05—498 W. 124 St.; F. Leitel ...... Slight
P.M.
12:20—597 2d Av.; Daniel Heller ...... Slight
12:45—55 Great Jones St.; Pearlman & Co. ...... None
3:25—525 E. 149 St.; Benjamin Simon. Slight
9 05—436 Cherry St.; Max Grossman.. Slight
9:20—3,189 Broadway; William Ross.. Slight
9:25—148 Cannon St.; Rose Goff.. Not given

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Inspector D. E. Costigan, 1st Insp. Dist., in charge of 2d Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 3 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 7.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Insp. J. A. Conboy, 2d Insp. Dist., for 3 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 7, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. John Ferioll, 48d, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Aug. 3; T. J. McGlone, 77th, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 4; J. F. A. Bennett, 89th, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Aug. 4; Frank Snyder, 101st, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Aug. 3; W. G. Stutton, 111th, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Aug. 4.

Sick leaves: Lieut. William Bauer, 16th, for 60 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 16. Patrol. W. W. Allen, 23d, for 90 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 11.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. P. Long, 28th, from 7:05 A. M. July 20, during disability; G. A. Musgrave, 51st, from 2:30 P. M. July 6, to 12 P. M. July 9; D. J. Killane, 125th from 7:33 A. M. April 14, to 12 P. M. May 2; J. F. Dunn, Traffic Division, Motor Cycle Squad No. 2, from 5:15 P. M. July 21, during disability.

Resignations, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 3: Sergt. J. B. Nestor, Headquarters Div. Special Squad No. 2. To take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 3: Bicycle Patrol. W. A. Newburg, 113th.

Fire Department.

Revocation of detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 3: Fireman 1st grade F. E. Goodell, Eng. 157, to the Chief of the 22d Bat., as driver.

Detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 3: Fireman 1st grade C. W. Velzer, Eng. 157, to the Chief of the 22d Bat., as driver.

Resignation: Fireman 1st grade P. J. Sheridan, H. & L. Co. 77, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st grade W. J. Aeillo, Eng. 180, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following lists are announced:

Tapper, all boroughs—Andrew McCormick, Patrick Rooney, Lewis Devlin.

Carriage trimmer, all boroughs.—Richard Williamson, Frank Bortlik, Henry Levine.

Ship carpenter, all boroughs.—Jacob Robel, Philip Sheridan, I. Vanella.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for dynamo tender, for men. Vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., at $900 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; training and experience, 90. Competitors will be rated upon the sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence adduced by the commission. Applicants must have had at least one year's experience in the operation and care of motors and dynamos and switchboards aggregating twenty-five horse power. They must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of making oath to the application. On account of the urgent needs of the service applications will be received until further notice. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed, as of July 18, upon the eligible list of persons licensed for the season 1918 for service in the vacation schools:

Cooking.—E. J. Burke, A. Feehen, A. Hubbell, R. M. Kavanagh, M. E. Maconkey, F. H. Roberts, M. E. Rose, C. Taylor, E. Wicks, F. Costello.

Opportunity Class.—S. J. Ortman, M. Drenner, M. H. Flaum, J. Epstein, M. Grossberg, J. Deutsch, M. Blodnick, A. A. Hirschberg, M. Kohn, H. Selmanowitz, J. S. Buongiorno, J. Fox, G. Wanderer, H. Alpern.

Sewing.—M. S. Allen, C. Ashfield, A. Beaumont, M. E. Bennett, M. E. Barberich, H. Brennen, L. F. Briggs, A. M. Brogan, M. A. Burnes, M. M. Carroll, G. D. Clark, K. A. Clifford, F. D. Caffer, M. Dalton, A. Daniels, M. C. Davies, E. L. Dawson, K. I. De Valin, M. F. De Vine, A. T. Doyle, A. Embree, I. M. Erichsen, P. Esperance, A. F. Fagan, R. Ferrigan, A. V. Fitzgerald, K. Fitzpatrick, G. Forster, C. Frever, C. Geyer, K. L. Groll, N. B. Haag, M. Hallock, M. A. Harding, L. Hartman E. G. Heany, J. Hogan, L. M. Hudson, F. Hung, M. F. Hunt, M. C. Jacobs, A. E. Kaiser, G. J. Kennedy, F. Klapper, A. M. Kohlmann, E. B. Lawn, J. H. Lawrence, L. Lennen, J. Levy, B. McCarthy, S. McClimont, G. E. McDonald, M. C. McGill, M. I. McIntrye, M. J. McKay, M. J. McKeon, J. D. Mack, M. J. Madden, M. A. Mackey, A. C. Mengter, M. Mehaldt, A. Miller, H. M. Mills, M. A. Mitchell, M. A. Malina, G. B. Morton, E. S. Moskowitz, M. J. Murphy, L. I. Nichlas, A. L. Ogden, E. M. Partee, A. Phelan, A. V. Purdy, E. Rawlins, E. J. Reagan, D. Reichert, A. M. Richten, G. D. Ritchie, R. Rozenaer, E. F. Ryan, B. Scheider, B. Scherer, H. J. Shipman, M. Simons, A. M. Simonson, A. E. Smith, A. T. Smith, L. Speth, H. D. Thompson, H. L. Thompson, H. M. Turk, E. Vandewater, M. B. Van Houten, C. A. Warren, S. C. Watt, G. Webster, E. C. Willem, M. A. Wilkie, E. C. Williams.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FEDERAL MERCHANDISE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10.30 A. M., at 5 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large general stock of merchandise used in a mail-order house, comprising dry goods, furniture, fixtures, adding machine, safe, &c.
PERCIVAL WILDS, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA ACHENBACH, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10.30 A. M., at 810 Courtlandt Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of delicatessens, groceries, canned and bottled goods, fixtures, &c.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WM. HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York.

LEWIS TO 'DISSECT' HEARST ALLIANCE

Promises to Show Real Purpose of Combination Between Him and Governor.

STATEMENT FALSE, HE ADDS

Attorney General Promises to Show Just What Editor Really Knew of Bolo Pacha.

Returning to his campaign headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel for the first time since he was injured in an automobile accident on the eve of the unofficial Republican State Convention, Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who is contesting with Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor, declared last night that the Governor was in league with William R. Hearst and issued this statement:

"The alliance between Governor Whitman and his old time supporter William R. Hearst will be dissected and exposed. I shall show between now and primary day the real purpose of the combination between Hearst and Whitman.

"The antagonism of Mr. Hearst toward me became apparent for the first time when I investigated the activities of Bolo Pacha. At that time Mr. Hearst said, in a statement, which he signed and which was published in his papers: 'I met Bolo Pacha merely as a French newspaperman, the reputed representative of the Paris Journal. He came to me and said, "You use more print paper than any other man in the United States. Will you tell me where to get the best and cheapest? Print paper is almost unobtainable in Paris." I told him where we got our print paper and what we paid for it and gave him all the information about the paper market that I could, and that any newspaperman with any courtesy would naturally give to a French visiting journalist. * * * The conversation was general and trivial, as it is at all such social dinners. That is all that I have ever known or seen or heard of Bolo Pacha. I defy the Attorney General to disprove any word in this statement of mine or to substantiate any one of his own unwarranted implications. * * * Should he fail to do so I shall proceed against the small Attorney General of the great State of New York for petty and premeditated slander.'

"Mr. Hearst knew when he made this statement that it was false. He knows it now. I know it and during the next thirty days I shall prove to the satisfaction of every one that Mr. Hearst deliberately told an untruth when he said, 'That is all I have ever known or seen or heard of Bolo Pacha.' I shall show many other facts in connection with the relations between Hearst and Governor Whitman and expect to convince the public that these men have long had close personal relations, and that they are leagued together. The purpose of this combination between Hearst and Whitman will be made clearly apparent to the public before primary day.

"I now call upon Governor Whitman to answer this question: What did Brisbane say to Whitman at the time he called upon him at the St. Regis Hotel a few days ago?"

Governor Not in City.

Governor Whitman was not in the city yesterday, and his campaign manager, ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, was out of town, too. Franklin B. Lord, Governor Whitman's former legal adviser, who was in charge at the Governor's campaign headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel, decided that Mr. Lewis's statement was not specific enough to call for any reply from him. Governor Whitman several days ago denied the Brisbane interview had any political significance and branded as untruthful any suggestion that Mr. Hearst's support for him had been asked for or proffered.

Attorney General Lewis was walking on crutches yesterday and must continue doing so for some days, under advice from his physician. He appeared confident he would win, and declared he would remain on the job at his headquarters from now until the end of the primary campaign. Mr. Lewis received word that the Republican organization in Albany County had indorsed him unanimously for the Gubernatorial nomination. Senator Henry M. Sage, a very close friend, was made Chairman of a special committee to conduct the primary campaign for Mr. Lewis, Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who is a candidate for the nomination for Attorney General on the Lewis ticket, and for other candidates who will run in the Republican primaries with the indorsement of the Albany County organization.

Mr. Lewis said last night that he had received cheering assurances of support from many localities up-State. Some Republicans have written him telling him of great dissatisfaction among the farmers with Governor Whitman's Administration. One letter from a county in the southern tier predicted the defeat of the Governor should he be nominated.

Fight Started on Koenig.

Among the callers at Lewis campaign headquarters yesterday was Robert C. Morris, former Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Some time ago it was reported that Mr. Morris would make the fight for Mr. Lewis and, incidentally, against the present leadership of the Republican organization in Manhattan. Yesterday it was learned that a fight on Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, had been started in his own district—the Sixth Assembly—by Dr. Herman Hellenstein, former Coroner, and Jacob Kostman, a lawyer. Both called at Lewis headquarters yesterday to report progress. Other callers were Perley Morse, Mr. Lewis's campaign Treasurer, and John A. Sleicher.

A serene air of confidence pervades Whitman headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel. The Richmond County Republican Committee has formally given its indorsement to Governor Whitman's third term nomination. Incidentally it was learned that Senator George Cromwell, who represents the Richmond-Rockland district, and was one of the signatories to the round robin urging Colonel Roosevelt to become the Republican candidate for Governor against Mr. Whitman, would not again be a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Cromwell while a member of the upper house of the Legislature has been allied with a group of Senators opposing the Governor.

GOLDFOGLE IS TO RUN AGAIN.

Will Be Fusion Candidate for Congress Against Meyer London.

Ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, a veteran Tammany war horse, has been designated for Congress by the Tammany Committee of the Twelfth Congressional District and indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. It is probable that he will be able to defeat Meyer London, the Socialist representative.

The Democrats have designated for renomination to Congress John F. Carew, now representing the Seventeenth District. His present designation is from the Eighteenth, a safe Democratic district. The Republicans designated as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Eleventh District, which is safely Democratic, William H. Michaels, and in the Fifteenth, also Democratic, Jacob Wiener. The latter said yesterday he might decline the designation.

The following Assembly designations were made yesterday by the Republicans: Second District, Manhattan, Jacob Rosenberg; Fourth, Samuel Dickstein; Fifth, William Lloyd Brooks, and Tenth, William W. Pellet. All the districts except the Tenth are regarded as safely Democratic.

In Brooklyn a Democratic row has started over the attempt of John H. McCooey to force the designation of Mayor Hylan's good friend ex-Alderman Francis P. Bent for the nomination for Congress in the Third District. Conrad Hasenflug, ex-Senator and brother of Henry M. Hasenflug, Democratic leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, which is part of the Third Congressional District, has taken the field as a candidate against Bent. John P. McCrate, the Republican designee, has also announced his intention to enter the Democratic primaries as a candidate for the nomination.

The Bronx County Democratic Committee announced last night that Anthony J. Griffin has been designated for renomination to Congress in the Twenty-second Congressional District, Richard F. McKiniry in the Twenty-third, and James V. Ganly in the Twenty-fourth. Mr. McKiniry is secretary to Supreme Court Justice Richard H. Mitchell and was formerly an Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Ganly is former County Clerk of the Bronx. Because of the fight against the designation by the Democrats of Frank Wasserman as a candidate for Senator in the Eleventh District, Kings, Wasserman's name was withdrawn by the County Committee and the name of Max Herzfeld, a lawyer, was substituted. The Democrats also designated these Assembly candidates: Second District, Thomas J. Cox; Twenty-first, Dr. Edward M. Thompson.

Miss Annie T. Connelly of 10 Hamilton Avenue, Yonkers, was nominated yesterday on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman from the Fifth Assembly District. She is the first woman to be nominated in Westchester County. For five years she has been Secretary of the Yonkers Woman Suffrage Party. She will oppose George Blakley, the present Republican Assemblyman. James Vincent Ganly, former Clerk of Bronx County, was nominated for Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, which comprises the upper part of the Bronx and all of Yonkers. He will oppose Benjamin L. Fairchild.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the Rockland County Democratic Committee, presided over by Chairman James A. Farley, the following designations were made: County Judge, Frank Comesky, Nyack; Sheriff, Dr. Herbert F. Harms, Pearl River; Assemblyman, G. Briggs Buchanan, Haverstraw, and Coroners, Frank Maloy, Suffern, and Dr. Arthur Deig, Nyack. A resolution pledging the support of the County Committee to President Wilson and the war policies of the Federal Administration was adopted without dissent.

AGAIN URGES SUFFRAGE.

President Asks Senator Baird to Vote for Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. — President Wilson has written to Senator David Baird of New Jersey urging him to vote for woman suffrage. The letter from the President was made public today.

Senator Baird is the second Senator the President has written to lately in behalf of suffrage. A few weeks ago he wrote to Senator Shields of Tennessee, saying that suffrage would help to win the war.

The letter from the President to Senator Baird follows:

"The White House.

"Washington, July 31, 1918.

"My dear Senator Baird: The whole subject of woman suffrage has been very much in my mind of late and has come to seem to me part of the international situation as well as a question of capital importance to the United States. I believe that our present position as champions of democracy throughout the world would be greatly strengthened if the Senate would follow the example of the House of Representatives in passing the pending amendment. I, therefore, take the liberty of writing to call the matter to your serious attention in this light and to express the hope that you will deem it wise to throw your vote and influence on the side of this great and now critical reform.

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. David Baird, United States Senate."

Up to this time Senator Baird has not declared himself one way or the other. Two candidates for Senator in New Jersey, Governor Walter Edge and George Record, are for suffrage.

Suffragists say they need two votes to pass the Federal amendment through the Senate. Lately they have been trying to obtain pledges from Senator Shields of Tennessee and Senator Benet of South Carolina.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond and ruby ring, between 52d St., Lexington Av., and 34th St. and 5th Av., Saturday noon; reward. Mr. Baker, 37 West 34th St. Greeley 38, or Great Neck 63.

LOST—Between 61 Broadway and Rector Ninth Av. Elevated Station, roll of papers and plans in brown wrapper; finder return to John A. Percival, 61 Broadway, for generous reward.

LOST—Railroad return ticket, California-Portland, Me., signed Isabel Austin; notify Park Avenue Hotel, corner 33d; quick; reward.

LOST—Tuesday, July 23, probably on 10:30 A. M. train to Albany, broad filagree diamond bar pin set with two large rubies; $100 reward. Please notify M. Hare, 60 Wall St.

LOST—Platinum and diamond brooch, shape of flying duck, on Aug. 1; reward for return. Coley, 340 Park Av. Phone Plaza 4152.

LOST—Diamond brooch, on Thursday afternoon, on subway between 14th St., New York, and Borough Hall, Brooklyn; reward if returned to 404A Hancock St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On 23d St., near 7th Av., a large envelope with legal papers and money. Suitable reward for return to Perry, 137 West 23d St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, July 31, Brevoort Hotel, or taxi leaving Brevoort, about 10 P. M., Kolinsky cape, (Shayne & Co.;) reward. Return to Wilcox, 7 West 44th St.

LOST—Leather pouch containing papers, order books of E. A. Porter Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; return to Room 1408, 1,182 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Gold vanity case, marked F. B. M., at Tappan's, Sheepshead Bay; suitable reward on return to F. B. Meek, 39 East 35th St.

LOST—Between 83d St. and Gimbels or Saks store, handbag containing money, bankbook, rosary bead, mileage book; reward. Hynes, 617 Fifth Av.

LOST—Diamond-shaped cluster ring, sixteen diamonds; in Page & Thaw's, on 5th Av., 34th St., or Madison Av.; reward. Mrs. Young, Warrington Hotel, 161 Madison Av.

LOST—Tuesday, on 9th Av. express, naval aviation service pin, reward. F. Ward, 27 Beaver St.

LOST—Gentleman's solitaire diamond ring, platinum setting, with gold band; substantial reward. W. Smadbeck, 71 West 35th.

LOST—Oval gold locket, initials D. J.; two photos inside. F. D. Nagle, 42 West 72d. Columbus 7941. Liberal reward.

LOST—Between 25th St. and 59th St., bunch of keys on key ring. Finder please communicate with A 59 Times.

LOST—A black onyx bar pin, set with pearls; valued as heirloom; liberal reward. Bryant 5187.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring and diamond pin, Aug. 1, between 42d and 59th; liberal reward. S 46 Times.

LOST—Bar pin, cross bar, diamond, 8 pearls; reward. Broad 6046. Nestroy.

LOST—From 316 West 79th, brown and yellow canary. Call 3443 Schuyler.

$75 REWARD.

No questions asked; return pansy design breastpin, with diamond in centre, lost July 19, vicinity Lincoln Av., Elberon, N. J. A. C. Bennett, 15 William St., New York City. Phone 6696 Broad.

$75 REWARD—No questions asked; return oval-shaped platinum watch, surrounded with diamonds, engraved on back "E. P. B. from D. [illegible]," June 20. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

'WRONG' VOTES IN CONGRESS

Security League Announces Only Three in New York State.

The National Security League's Congressional Committee yesterday made public a chart giving the vote of Congressmen on eight principal war measures, beginning with the McLemore resolution on March 7, 1916, and ending with the Kahn amendment to the Conscription act which came before Congress on April 23 last year and provided means for the raising of an army of sufficient size to make the declaration of war against Germany effective.

Only two of the measures came before the present Congress—the resolution declaring a state of war existed and the Kahn amendment. Of the Congressmen from this State only three are listed as having gone wrong in their vote on either or both of these measures. Congressman Meyer London, Socialist, representing the Twelfth, was recorded in the negative on both. Congressman Walter M. Chandler of this city and Congressman Charles B. Smith of Buffalo voted against the Kahn amendment.

This State shows only 15.11 per cent. of wrong votes on all eight measures. North Dakota shows the highest percentage of wrong votes, or 79.16. Nebraska and Wyoming come next with 75 per cent., while Connecticut seems to have been nearer right than any other State, showing only 5 per cent. of wrong votes.

MAYOR OUT FOR CONGRESS.

Summit's Executive Wants the Hearst Papers Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 2.—Declaring that if elected he "will back the Administration to the limit," Mayor Ruford Franklin of Summit has announced that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District to succeed the late John H. Capstick.

"Why is the Administration protecting the Hearst papers?" he asks in his statement. "The people are burning them in France, England, and Canada, and innumerable towns in this country have barred them. They have preached unrest for years. Insignificant little publications have been suppressed for one-thousandth part of what the Hearst papers have desseminated. They have slapped our allies, maligned our friends, tried to stir up trouble for us with England, Mexico, and Japan, condoned the barbarities of our enemies, sneered in our faces and flaunted the President. Why aren't these papers suppressed. I want to know."

Independent Democrats Organize.

Democrats on Staten Island who are opposed to the Democratic organization there met last night at the Democratic Club at West New Brighton and nominated a ticket to run at the primaries against the regular Democratic aspirants. The men named last night were Samuel Riordan for Congressman, John J. Lynch for State Senator, William L. Willcox for the Assembly from the First District, and John Howard from the Second. M. J. Cahill was named for Sheriff.

ARREST 300 IN TRENTON IN SLACKER ROUND-UP

Men Taken from Theatre Audiences, Hotels, and Saloons to Armory.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—More than 300 men were arrested tonight in a raid, which took in every theatre, hotel, and saloon in the city and was conducted by city, State, and military authorities. Many of the men arrested could not show they were not "slackers" and are being held. Others showed their credentials and were allowed to go.

The raid was made after careful planning. Policemen visited the theatres and announcements were made from the stages that men in the audience suspected of being "slackers" would be arrested. The announcements were greeted with cheers. The prisoners were all taken to the Second Regiment Armory, as the police were unable to take care of so large a number in the stations.

This is but the start of a Statewide campaign to round up "slackers," according to the officials, who allege there are 24,000 men of draft age in the State who have evaded service. They will be arrested within a few days, the officials say.

COUNTESS QUITS WAR WORK

Promises District Attorney to Collect No More for French Red Cross.

The Countess Chiquita Mazzuchi retired from all French Red Cross activities yesterday after an interview with Assistant District Attorney Kilroe. The Countess has an apartment at 28 East Fifty-fifth Street, but she has been staying at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

The Countess came to the District Attorney's office in answer to a subpoena obtained by Detectives Brown and Mayer, who found her in her Fifty-fifth Street apartment on Thursday night. With her at the time was a young machinist's mate in the navy. The naval man acompanied the Countess to the Criminal Courts building. To questions by Mr. Kilroe, he said he had been assigned to the Navy Yard at Boston and would leave for that post shortly.

The Countess told the Assistant District Attorney that she had seen active service in France, and she had helped to carry wounded men from the field under fire. She was wounded in the hip at the battle of the Marne while acting as a nurse, she said. She had not forwarded any money to the French Red Cross, but she said she intends to send the money to General Clouder, care of the French Mission, at Washington. The detectives learned from Samuel Schuback, cashier of a Long Branch hotel, that he had forwarded $227 to General Clouder that the Countess had collected at the hotel. He added that he still had $422. He was told to hold it subject to orders from the District Attorney.

What particularly interested Mr. Kilroe was a statement made by the Countess that she had used soldiers and sailors in uniform to help collect money at hotels. Mr. Kilroe said he would bring these facts to the attention of the War Department.

"You've got to stop all war relief collections and activities of every kind and nature," Mr. Kilroe said, and the Countess agreed.

MORE OPERATORS ARE DISMISSED

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

phers' Union, which has been kept in force since the Government took control, was taken under consideration today by the Post Office Department officials, who are investigating the general subject of wire control by the Government.

Union telegraphers at St. Louis and Atlanta, Ga., complained to the officials. No orders regarding the unions have been received by local telegraph offices from the Post Office Department.

President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, whose members were discharged by the Western Union officials, will be here Monday to confer with the Postmaster General. He has telegraphed a protest against men being discharged because they appeared with union buttons in their lapels.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union has been freely criticised for his stand against organized labor, and many surmises were made today as to how long he would retain his present post under the Government.

Post Office Department officials would not comment on this situation or answer questions put to them. It was said that their position was that any labor difficulties would necessitate investigations before a move one way or the other was made. One official called attention to the Presidential proclamation taking over the systems, in which it was stated that business would go on as usual, and friends of the Administration interpreted this to mean that the Government would not allow labor difficulties to impair the wire service in the future any more than the postal service in the past.

Post Office Department officials were busy all day investigating details relating to the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines. At the end of the day they declared that no definite policies that marked any change had yet been formulated. They asserted that the taking over of the systems was too colossal an undertaking for them to be able to state what reforms and changes would be made.

Postmaster General Burleson is out of the city for a few days. Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons was occupied with conferences, one of them being with stockholders of a Cincinnati company, allied with the Bell system.

"We are trying to secure general information in order to shape the wire control policy of the department," said Mr. Koons, "and when that has been obtained, a statement will be issued through the Postmaster General."

"Up to this time," said David J. Lewis, former Congressman from Maryland, and who has been brought in by the Postmaster General to occupy a high place in the wire control administration, "various aspects of the telegraph and telephone companies have been considered. Experts have concerned themselves with various phases. But here we are taking over the whole thing in its entirety. It is too big, too gigantic to comprehend immediately. It necessarily requires time and study."

Officials take the position that only time and study will work out the various problems. They said today that it would be a process of evolution. Some radical error migh be discovered almost immediately, they suggested; on the other hand, it might take weeks to discover it.

One official said today that he considered the telegraph and telephone companies "one of the most fertile fields for improvement in all public utilities." He called attention to the duplication of telegraph wires and poles, due to the competing Western Union and Postal systems, and said that necessarily back of this duplication was another duplication of officials and clerks in the business, managerial, financial, and other departments, as well as in the mechanical end of the business.

Questions as to probable salary increases and higher charges for wire service were answered similarly to other questions—that it would take time to work out these problems.

Recent rumors that Postmasters in various cities would be put in charge of the telegraph and telephone service were denied, but it was said that the Postmasters might in some fashion be concerned with supervising and administering the financial end of the wire business.

KONENKAMP SENDS PROTEST.

Head of Telegraphers' Union to Confer with Burleson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, today sent a telegram to Postmaster General Burleson at Washington protesting against the action of Western Union officials in various cities who have discharged operators because of their union affiliations and urging that they be reinstated without further delay.

He will start for Washington next Monday to confer with Postmaster General Burleson on the subject.

LOCAL TELEGRAPHERS PROTEST TO BURLESON

Operators and Western Union Officials Expect Prompt Action on Dismissals.

The discharge of Western Union employes in St. Louis and elsewhere for wearing the badge of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, caused protests by officials of the union in this city yesterday who immediately telegraphed complaints to Postmaster General Burleson.

Both the representatives of the telegraphers organization and of the Western Union expected that the incident would result in prompt action by Postmaster General Burleson in announcing a Government appointee to take the place of Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, who is for a presumably brief period remaining in charge of the operation of the Western Union wires at the request of the Government.

It was asserted yesterday that no orders had been received from Washington approving or disapproving the discharge of employes, who had joined the union, and that the anti-union policy of the Western Union would continue in force, so long as the President of the Western Union was the operating head of the company.

Officials of the telegraphers union said that their understanding was that Mr. Carlton was to remain at his post until some time next week, and this seemed to agree with expectations of executives of the Western Union.

Men in positions of importance in the Western Union had expected that the Government would name another operating chief to take charge of things on Aug. 1 when the wires went under Government control and were surprised, when Mr. Carlton was asked to continue temporarily as the actual operating head.

Mr. Carlton had nothing to say yesterday, when he was asked regarding the discharge of employes at St. Louis, but it was learned that the policy maintained by the Western Union for years of keeping union men out of its employ, would be continued while the management of the property was vested in Western Union officials. The attitude of the company has been that it could not guarantee the public an uninterrupted wire service, if its employes belonged to an organization which used the strike as a weapon, and the company does not want the record to show that the surrender to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was voluntarily made by the Western Union, while the control of the property was still, for practical purposes, in its hands.

Representatives of the company appeared to be mystified yesterday at the position of the Government at Washington in not adopting a labor policy of its own and proceeding to put it into effect, but in permitting the Western Union to go ahead and control the operating force, according to its old principles. This was even more puzzling to the officers of the union here. Percy Thomas, the Acting President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, said that the discharge of the men at St. Louis had caused a widespread demand for a strike. He said he had sent an appeal to Postmaster General Burleson to reverse this policy, and had wired to local officials of the union to inform the Postmaster General at once if other discharges took place. He also advised local officials to discourage strike talk, informing them that the expected change in the management of the Western Union would occur next week, and that the union would then in all probability be fully recognized.

A Director of the Western Union said last night that the Board of Directors of the company had been solidly behind Newcomb Carlton in his refusal to treat with unions or to employ union men, and that no new situation had been presented by the discharge of employes at St. Louis or elsewhere for having joined unions. The Western Union Directors will hold their regular monthly meeting in this city next week.

The authorities in Washington have fully understood, it was stated yesterday, that while the Western Union chiefs remained in control of the property the labor policy of the company would not be changed. The supposition was that this arrangement was acceptable to Washington only for the reason that it was a stop-gap while the Postmaster General was completing his plans for Government operation.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11—"The Secret of Happiness."
8—"Choosing an Education, or The Moral Failure of Evolution."
Will the moral decay that has fallen on Germany through a false philosophy and a faulty educational system come to America if we continue to follow the evolutionary hypothesis instead of the Bible system of Truth? This question will be frankly considered by Dr. Straton in his evening sermon, which is one of a series of special sermons entitled "The Choices of Life."
A HEARTY WELCOME TO EVERYBODY.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. H. F. Stillwell, D. D., morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by R. E. NEIGHBOR of Augusta, Ga.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. 11 A. M., REV. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In service.) Rev. THOMAS TRAVIS, Ph.D., 7 months abroad, under fire, gassed at Armentieres, will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"THE SECOND MILE."
8 P. M.—"WHY AMERICA MUST WIN THE WAR," or "WITH THE BOYS AT THE FIRING LINE IN FLANDERS."
Aug. 11—Rev. HENRY D. COE of Bristol, Conn. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, 30 E. 31ST ST. Women's Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Leader.

Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th Street and Convent Avenue. 11 A. M.—Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D. 7:15—Open Air Service.

Christian Science

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Sermon at 11 A. M. BY REV. SAMUEL G. INMAN.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
August Sunday evening services omitted at First, Third, and Sixth Churches.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, 11 & 8.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stoiber.

Interdenominational

TENT EVANGEL, 110th St. & Amsterdam Av. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D., popular minister of Calvary Baptist Church, will preach Sunday at 4 P. M., and every night all week, except Sunday.
REV. J. STUART HOLDEN, M. A., Noted London Divine, Sunday, 8 P. M. (Expected).
AUGUST BIBLE CONFERENCE, 11th to 26th, daily, 10-12 and 8 P. M. DR. JAMES M. GRAY, Moody Institute. DR. MARK MATTHEWS, ex-Moderator Presbyterian Church of America. Famous Artists, THE BERGE SISTERS, who sing at Ocean Grove, will sing August 5th to 26th.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. B. F. ARMSTRONG. 10:30 A. M.—"The Keynote of the Successful Christian Life." 8 P. M.—"Ye Must Be Born Again."

TENT FORT WASHINGTON, St. Nicholas Av. and 175th St. EVANGELIST Rev. MILTON S. REES, D. D. United Services of the Chelsea Methodist Ft. Washington Collegiate, Ft. George, United and Ft. Washington Presbyterian and Wadsworth Avenue Baptist Churches. Services every evening at 8 o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 128TH ST. AND 7TH AV. 11 A. M.—Rev. A. J. Ramsey. 8 P. M.—Rev. Joseph W. Kemp. At the evening service Mrs. Norton will speak on the Gospel in the Belgian trenches. With the exception of the Queen of the Belgians, Mrs. Norton is the only woman to reach the first line of the Belgian trenches.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St. THOMAS BAIRD, 4 P. M. "A Great Mystery Explained."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. PRESTON A. LAURY, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. F. A. BOWERS preaches.

Methodist Episcopal

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. 11—Rev. LELAND P. CAREY. 8—Mr. M. H. RYLATT. 6:30 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin. 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. Marden. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar. Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Miss Katharine Harrow. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith A. Martin. LEAGUE WEEK AT SAHLER'S SUMMER SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Avenue Hotel, 33d St. Sunday, 8 P. M., First lesson of series of ten on the subject "The Key That Unlocks the Riddle of the Phenomenal Universe." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Subject, "Healing."

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER, 28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M., (Mr. Weston.) Subject: "Our Secret Convictions." Informal meeting, 8:15 P. M., (Mrs. Collins.) Monday Healing Meeting, 3 P. M., (Mr. Weston.) Wednesday, 8:15, "Talks on Truth," (Mrs. Verdu.)

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Minister, WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by REV. EDGAR W. WORK, D. D.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. JOHN McDOWELL, D. D., Pastor of the Stone St. Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11.—Celebration of the Lord's Supper. Sermon by Dr. MARTIN, "JESUS, THE BREAD OF LIFE"; 8 P. M., Union Service at Tent Fort Washington.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. REV. WILLIAM A. LITTELL will preach at both services.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor, Fifth Av., at 11th and 12th Sts. Union open air meeting every Sunday Evening at 8 on lawn. Morning service, University Place Church.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor. Rev. W. BEATTIE JENNINGS, D. D., of Germantown, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7:30 P. M., Open Air Service, Riv. Drive and 155th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Old First and Madison Square uniting. 11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach. 8 P. M.—Union Service on First Church Lawn.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor. REV. JOHN G. GREEN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. Rev. W. D. Reid, B. D., of Montreal, 11 & 8.

Protestant Episcopal

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector. 11—Rev. Charles W. Nauman.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Partridge. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Partridge. Weekday service daily at 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. (Rev. W. Cutler.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. H. S. Whitehead,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11—(Rev. Dr. I. C. Sturges.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. SERVICES—7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion.................... 8 A. M.
Service (Rev. J. Stuart Holden)....11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. E. H. Carhart)...... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M.................Holy Communion
11 A. M.......Holy Communion and Sermon Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL, No. 209 East 42d St., 8 and 10 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector. 8; 11, (Rev. D. Wilmot Gateson.)

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam Av.)—Rev. LEONARD TWINEM. Special Summer services, 8-11 A. M., 8 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister. Rev. H. M. J. Klein, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Pastor. Rev. W. N. P. Dailey will preach. 11 A. M., "Unconscious Influence." 8 P. M., "On Patmos with Christ and John."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach at 11 A.M. & 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister. Rev. James S. Kittell, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 9:55 A. M. All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock. 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Speaker: Mrs. M. E. Williams. Messages.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. WILLIAM SPURGEON. "DOES RELIGION PAY?" West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y.W.C.A., Lexington Av. (53d St.) Sunday, Vespers, 5:30, MISS MARY FOGG. Service, 8:30, MISS JOSEPHINE WING. Violin Soloist, MISS VINNIE SHIRMER.

Other Services

"THE WORLD WAR: DOES PROPHECY Indicate What Side Will Be Victorious?" Sun., 8 P. M., Professor C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Big Tent, 95th and Broadway. Large Chorus. Free to all.

A. A. LINDSAY, M. D. "Thought Hygiene," subject Sunday, 8:30, seats free; practical psychology Tuesday and Friday, 8:30, free. Hotel Ansonia, Banquet Hall.

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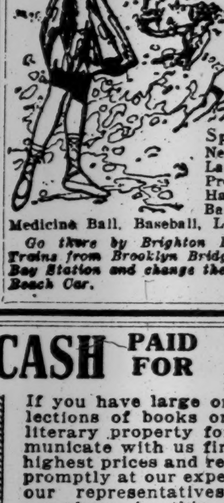
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